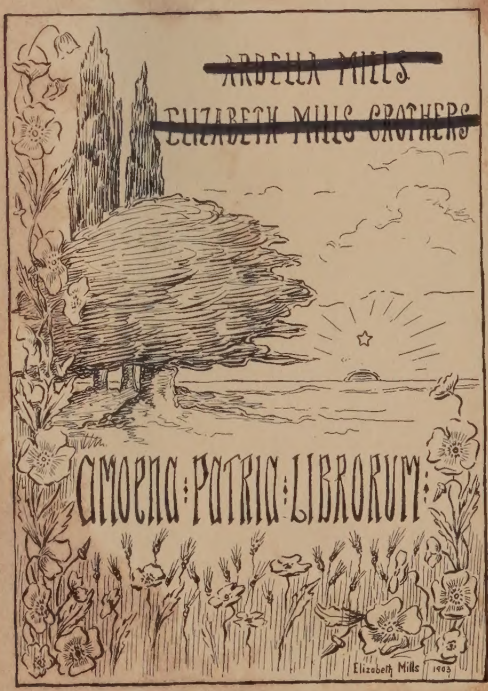
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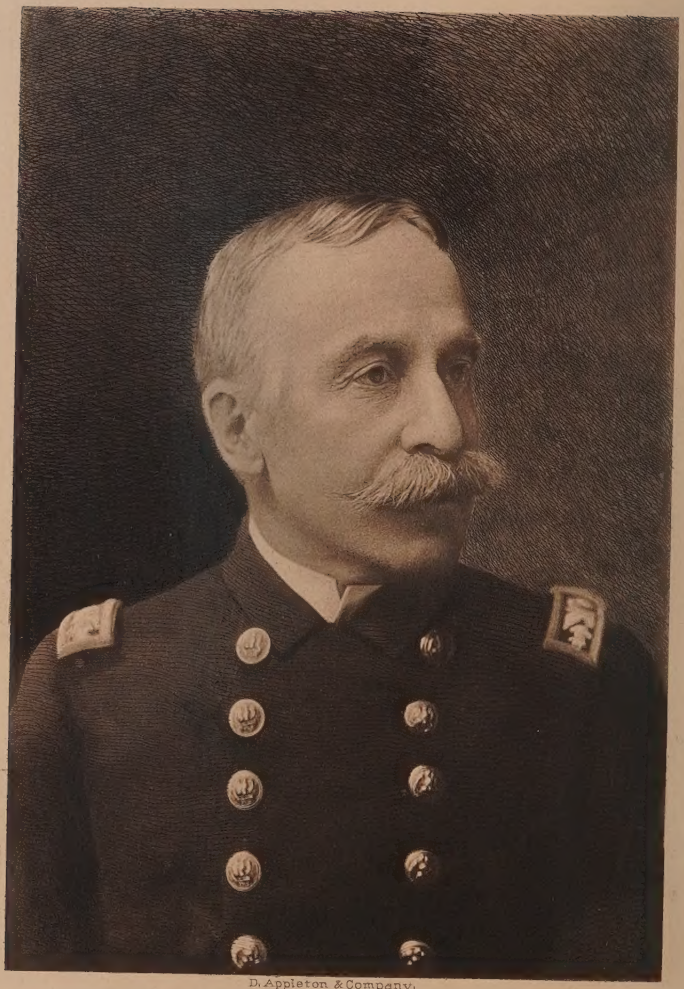
Vol. VII

ABBETT—YOUNG

AND ANALYTICAL INDEX



D. Appleton & Company.

George Dewey

APPLETONS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY

JAMES GRANT WILSON

PRESIDENT NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all. PLATO

VOLUME VII

ABBETT—YOUNG

AND ANALYTICAL INDEX

NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
72 FIFTH AVENUE
1900

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PREFACE.

In this volume will be found nearly two thousand notices of Americans of the army and navy who won renown in the recent war with Spain and the Philippine Islands, also of persons of the New World who have in various ways become prominent in the peaceful activities of life during the decade that has passed since the first appearance of "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography," in six octavo volumes. In this new volume is included complete lists of Pen-names, Nicknames, and Sobriquets mentioned in the complete work; also of persons who have died since the publication of the original six volumes in 1887–'8, together with lists of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of the Presidents of the Continental Congress and of the Congress of the Confederation, 1775–'88, and of the Presidents of the United States, Vice-Presidents, and Cabinet officers from the adoption of the Constitution to the year 1900. This additional volume includes an exhaustive Index, and numerous small portraits, executed by the same skilful artist who, through his fifteen hundred admirable vignettes, added so much to the value of the original work, together with twelve full-page steel portraits and other illustrations.

New York, *December, 1899.*

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APPLETONS'

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

A

ABBETT, Leon, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Oct., 1836; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 4 Dec., 1894. He studied law, and settled in Philadelphia, but subsequently removed to New York city and entered into partnership with William J. A. Fuller. He settled in Hoboken, N. J., in 1862, and served in the New Jersey legislature in 1865–'6 and 1869–'70, being twice speaker. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1868, president of the state board of education in 1869, a member of the state senate in 1875–'7, and president of the senate in 1877. He was governor of New Jersey in 1884–'6 and 1890–'2, and was chairman of the state delegation to the national Democratic conventions in 1872, 1876, and 1880, and in 1888–'9 he was a candidate for the U. S. senate. For many years Abbett and the late Senator McPherson were the leaders of the opposing Democratic factions of New Jersey. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court, 8 March, 1893. Princeton conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

ABBOTT, Emma, singer, b. in Chicago, Ill., in 1850; d. in Salt Lake City, Utah, 5 Jan., 1891. She was taught her profession by her father, a music teacher of Peoria. Her first engagement was as a singer in Dr. Chapin's church, New York, the congregation of which presented her with a purse of $10,000 with which to complete her musical education in Europe. In 1872 she went abroad and studied singing, making her first appearance in London in "The Daughter of the Regiment." Beginning with her second musical season her success was unbroken, appearing before crowded houses in Europe and America up to the time of her fatal illness. She survived her husband, Edwin Wetherell, two years, leaving a large estate, which was nearly evenly divided between her family and various charities.

ABBOTT, Josiah Gardner, lawyer, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 1 Nov., 1815; d. in Wellesley Hills, Mass., 2 June, 1891. He was prepared for college by Ralph Waldo Emerson, was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and admitted to the bar in 1835. Mr. Abbott served in the legislature in 1836–'7, became state senator in 1841, and from 1864 until 1888 was a delegate-at-large to every national Democratic convention. He was a judge of the superior court of Suffolk county, Mass., in 1855–'8; removed to Boston, where he resumed his profession, and in 1874 was a Democratic candidate for congress. After successfully contesting the election of his opponent, he served from 28 July, 1876, till 3 March, 1877, but declined renomination, and resumed practice. In 1876 he was a member of the electoral commission. In 1875 and 1877 Judge Abbott was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the U. S. senate, and in 1878 was the candidate for governor of Massachusetts. Williams gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1863.

ABELL, Arunah Shepardson, journalist, b. in East Providence, R. I., 10 Aug., 1806; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 April, 1888. He adopted the printer's trade in early youth, became foreman of a large establishment in Boston, and in 1836 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a founder and proprietor of the "Public Ledger," his connection with that paper continuing till 1864, when he sold his interest to George W. Childs. Mr. Abell began the publication of the Baltimore "Sun" on 17 May, 1837, continuing its sole proprietor until the year before his death. The publication of the "Sun" was established just before the introduction of the electric telegraph, and Mr. Abell was personally associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in its promotion. The "Sun" published the first message sent over the wires between Washington and Baltimore, and also the first presidential message ever received in that way.

ABERDEEN, Sir **John Campbell Hamilton Gordon,** seventh earl of, governor-general of Canada, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 Aug., 1847. He was educated at Oxford, where he received his B. A. in 1871, and an M. A. in 1877. While at the university he succeeded to the title of seventh earl, owing to the death of his eldest brother, whose career as a seaman before the mast is well known. The unfortunate and eccentric nobleman was serving on the American ship "Hero," on a voyage from Boston to Melbourne, when he was accidentally

washed overboard and drowned, in January, 1870. Their grandfather, the fourth earl of Aberdeen, was an eminent statesman, long associated with Sir Robert Peel, and prime-minister in 1853. Lord Aberdeen entered the house of commons as a Conservative, but, disagreeing with Disraeli's government on a question of policy, has since become identified with the Liberal party. For many years he held the office of high commissioner of the Church of Scotland; but it was as lord lieutenant of Ireland, during Gladstone's previous government of Great Britain, that he became so well known. The earl has been ably seconded in his political career as well as in his various philanthropic and religious efforts by his energetic wife, Isabel Maria, youngest daughter of Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, first Lord Tweedmouth, to whom he was married in 1877. They have resided in Canada, where the earl owns large tracts of land. He was appointed governor-general, 3 June, 1893, soon after the death of the earl of Derby, who, being childless, was succeeded in the title and estates by his younger brother, Lord Stanley, of Preston, late governor-general, who, however, did not surrender the office to his successor until the middle of July. In 1897 Lord Aberdeen received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton university.

ACAXITLI, Francisco de Sandoval (ah-cash-e'et-lee), Mexican historian; lived in the 16th century. He was an Aztec warrior and cacique of the town of Tlalmanalco, but submitted to the Spaniards; was baptized and appointed captain of the native auxiliary forces that accompanied the expedition against the wild Chichimec Indians in 1540. On his return he wrote "Relación de la Jornada que hizo el virey, Don Antonio de Mendoza, á tierra de los Chichimecos de Xuchipila," the manuscript of which existed in the archives of the Franciscan province of Mexico, and is now in the National library. It was published by Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta in the second volume of his "Colección de Documentos" (Mexico, 1858–'66).

ACTON, Thomas Coxon, banker, b. in New York city, 23 Feb., 1823; d. in Saybrook, Conn., 1 May, 1898. He was educated in his native city, was clerk for three years, and then was in the surrogate's office, afterward deputy register for six years, in 1860 became commissioner of the New York metropolitan police, and two years later was president of that board, where he remained for seven years, in which office he did good service in suppressing the draft riots. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. assay office, which post he held for twelve years. He became U. S. assistant treasurer at New York in 1882, and in 1887 president of the bank of New Amsterdam in that city. In 1894 Mr. Acton resigned, but he remained a director of the bank.

ADAMS, Charles Coffin, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 25 Aug., 1810; d. in New York city, 24 Feb., 1888. He was educated in his native town, ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was rector of parishes in Florida and in Baltimore, and from 1862 until his death was in charge of St. Mary's parish, Manhattanville, N. Y. He was a successful pastor and a popular writer. His publications include many pamphlets and magazine articles and "Life of our Lord Jesus Christ" (New York, 1878); "Creation, a Recent Work of God" (1881); and "The Bible a Scientific Study" (1883). He also edited a book of "poems" by "Astarte" (1865), and "Journal of the Life and Labors of John J. Audubon," which was published in London, but for some reason not issued in this country.

ADAMS, David, soldier, b. in Waxaw, S. C., 28 Jan., 1766; d. in Jasper county, Ga., 17 May, 1847. He served in the Revolutionary army during the latter part of the war, subsequently removed to Georgia, and settled in Jasper county, where he engaged in Indian warfare as a scout, and was major of militia for ten years. He afterward became brigadier-general and major-general of militia, and during the Creek war in 1813 served under Gen. John Lloyd, commanding an expedition against the towns on the Tallapoosa river, and defeating a greatly superior Indian force. He subsequently held various appointments under the state government, was a commissioner on the part of Georgia when the lands lying between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers were obtained, served twenty-five years in the legislature, and was frequently speaker of the house.

ADAMS, Joseph Alexander, wood-engraver, b. in Morristown, N. J., 24 June, 1803; d. in Europe in 1875. He received a common-school education, adopted the profession of wood-engraving, and although he was self-taught became an expert in that art. He was one of the earliest amateur experimenters in electrotyping, and was successful in its use in duplicating his work on hard metal. He became an associate of the National academy in 1833, and illustrated several valuable books. The most important of his works was his engraving of John G. Chapman's designs in Harper's illustrated Bible. He accompanied Mr. Chapman to Europe in 1848, remaining abroad: his later life being passed in retirement, and it is probable that his death occurred in Italy, where he spent many years. See Woodbury's "Noted Engravers."

ADLER, Cyrus, librarian, b. in Van Buren, Ark., 13 Sept., 1863. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1883 and then entered Johns Hopkins, where he was successively a fellow, instructor, and associate in Semitic languages, receiving in 1887 the degree of Ph. D. in course. In 1888 he became honorary assistant curator of oriental antiquities in the National museum and arranged the collections there. Since 1895 he has been custodian of the collection of oriental antiquities and religious ceremonials, which department was developed by him, and in 1892 he was made librarian of the Smithsonian institution. Besides his regular reports as curator and librarian, Dr. Adler has contributed "Progress of Oriental Science in America during 1888" and "The Shofar, its Use and Origin" to the Smithsonian publications. He has also contributed numerous papers to the proceedings of the American oriental society, the American philological society, and the Jewish historical society.

AGNEW, David Hayes, surgeon, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 24 Nov., 1818; d. in Philadelphia, 22 March, 1892. His education was received at two colleges. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and began to practise in Chester county, but removed to Philadelphia and became a lecturer in the School of anatomy, also establishing the Philadelphia school of operative surgery. In 1854 he was elected one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia hospital, where he founded a pathological museum, and was also surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital. In 1863 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and assistant lecturer on clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1870 he was chosen to the chair of clinical surgery, and in 1871 he became professor of the principles and practice of surgery there, and of clinical surgery in the University hospital. For several years he was one of the surgeons at Wills ophthalmic

hospital, and also one of the surgeons to the orthopedic surgery. He attained wide reputation as a surgeon, and was a rapid and skilful operator in every department. In his capacity of efficient surgeon as well as of consulting physician, he had many cases of great public and scientific importance, the best known being that of President Garfield. He made many valuable contributions to the literature of his profession, among which are works on "Practical Anatomy" (Philadelphia, 1867) and "Lacerations of the Female Perinæum and Vesico-vaginal Fistula" (1867), a series of sixty papers on "Anatomy and its Relation to Medicine and Surgery"; and an exhaustive work on the "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (3 vols., 1878), which has been translated into the Japanese language, and was his chief work.

D. Hayes Agnew

AGNUS, Félix, soldier, b. in Lyons, France, 4 July, 1839. He was educated at College Jolie Clair, near Paris, and in 1852 set out on a voyage around the world, spending four years in that manner. In 1860 he came to the United States, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted in Duryea's 5th New York zouaves. At the battle of Big Bethel he saved the life of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and was promoted to 2d lieutenant. He aided in raising the 165th New York volunteers, in which he was given the color company. In the autumn of 1862 his regiment was sent to Louisiana, and he took part in the siege of Port Hudson, where he was promoted major and for a time had command of his regiment. Subsequently he served in Texas, and, after attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was ordered to the 19th corps, and served under Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, taking part in the battles of Opequam, Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and Cedar Creek. His last service was in the department of the South, where he was commissioned to dismantle the old Confederate forts in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and turn all the property over to the U. S. government. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and was mustered out of service on 22 Aug., 1865. On resuming civil life he was given charge of the business department of the Baltimore "American," and he has since become its publisher.

AGUADO, Pedro (ah-goo-'a'h-do), Spanish historian, b. in Valdemoro; d. in Yucatán about the end of the 16th century. He entered the Franciscan order in the province of Toledo, and after passing many years in the missions of South America was elected provincial of Yucatán. He wrote "Historia del Nuevo Reino de Granada en 19 libros," a manuscript in two volumes, which probably may be found in the archives of the Indies. It was mentioned and extensively used by Father Pedro Simon in his "Noticias Historiales de Tierrafirme" (Cuenca, 1627).

AGUINALDO Y FAMY, Emilio, soldier, b. in the Philippine islands in 1872. He was educated at a private college under the direction of Dr. Cipriano Gourzalez, a Filipino. He then engaged in agriculture. In 1896 he became mayor of the town of Cavité. He first became prominent in the rebellion that broke out in 1896, the result of a conspiracy that had been in preparation for seven years in the Catipunan, the inner circle created for political purposes by the natives in the Masonic lodges into which the Spaniards had initiated them. The outbreak came in August, 1896. After fierce fighting in the later months of the year, in January, 1897, Aguinaldo advanced from Cavité into the province of Manila with about 8,000 troops, intending to carry the rebellion into sections that had not yet risen, and also to join forces with the insurgent general, Dimaluga. He was unsuccessful, however; the Spanish cleared the province by the middle of January, and forced Aguinaldo back into Cavité again. The Spaniards, on their part, were not able to carry successfully the campaign into the rebel strongholds, and the rebellion daily assumed more formidable proportions. The campaign was carried on with varying fortunes until the rainy season, when operations practically came to an end. When hostilities reopened in August, Aguinaldo had a force of about 4,000 men, and the other chiefs had forces ranging from 3,000 to smaller bands. He adopted the plan of exhausting the resources of the Spaniards rather than daring pitched battles. Under orders from Sagasta at Madrid, a more energetic policy was adopted by the Spaniards, so that toward the end of November Aguinaldo entered into negotiations for surrender. After some discussion, he ordered his people to assemble on 25 Dec., 1897, and lay down their arms. Before this date he and Llanera had been conveyed to Hong-Kong. When war became imminent between Spain and the United States in the winter and spring of 1898 he returned to the islands, the insurrection breaking out once more. After the defeat of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by Admiral Dewey, on 1 May, 1898, the insurgents became more active, and surrounded Manila itself. Early in June it was announced that Aguinaldo had issued a proclamation indicating his intention to set up a native administration under American protection. He issued a decree for independence on 12 June, 1898, and on 13 July following the Philippine republic was proclaimed, with Aguinaldo as president of the council; Baldimiro Aguinaldo, his nephew, secretary of war; Leandro Ibaira, secretary of the interior; and Mariano Trias, secretary of state. They took their oath of office on 17 July. On 30 Aug. he asked the powers to recognize the republic. Aguinaldo called an assembly of the Filipinos, which met at Malotes on 15 Sept., and ratified on 30 Sept. the declaration of independence, to which there is much opposition.

Tension between the American forces and the Filipinos grew more strained as the year advanced. In December Gen. Otis, who had succeeded in command after Gen. Merritt had been called to advise the American peace commissioners at Paris, was ordered by the Washington authorities to take Iloilo; he sent Gen. Carpenter upon the errand at once, but before the latter arrived the Filipinos had driven out the Spanish garrison, and were in possession. In January, 1899, Aguinaldo put forth a proclamation protesting against the American occupation and the American pretensions to sovereignty, denouncing the course of President McKinley, and calling upon the Filipinos to continue their struggle for liberty and independence. During the month the rebels concentrated about Manila. On the night of 4 Feb. the long-expected conflict began; after fourteen hours of continuous

fighting, in which two vessels of Dewey's fleet took part, the Filipinos were driven back at all points with heavy loss. On 8 Feb. Aguinaldo asked for a truce, which was of course not granted. The campaign went on vigorously, the insurgents being driven back steadily, maintaining a guerrilla warfare. Late in the month Aguinaldo issued another manifesto lamenting the outbreak of hostilities, defending the course of the insurgents, and alleging that the people would "perish rather than accept the odious American dominion." Caloocan had been captured on 10 Feb., Pasig fell on 13 March, and Malolos, the capital of the insurgents, on 31 March. Two officers were sent to confer with Gen. Otis concerning peace on 28 April; unconditional surrender was the only terms offered, and they returned to their lines without success. Fighting was renewed, and carried on vigorously. The Filipinos made a brave but fruitless resistance, for a struggle against the overwhelming resources of the American republic could have but one outcome. In August Aguinaldo issued another address, appealing to the European powers for recognition of Filipino independence, to which no attention was paid, and also called a meeting of the revolutionary congress at Tarlac.

AHUMADA, Miguel, Mexican governor, b. in Colima in May, 1844. He abandoned his studies in the schools of Guadalajara to take part in the war named "La Reforma," and after that fought courageously against the invading French and attained the rank of colonel. When the republican army triumphed Mr. Ahumada went to Colima, and was elected a member of the state legislature. In 1869 he took part in the campaign of Tamaulipas under Gen. Diaz, and later filled several important posts. While living in the state of Chihuahua he was elected governor, and at present fills this place. Wishing to introduce in Chihuahua all possible improvements besides those already planned, Governor Ahumada visited the United States, where he was very hospitably received.

AINSWORTH, Frederick Crayton, soldier, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 11 Sept., 1852; appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. army, 10 Nov., 1874; promoted surgeon, 27 Feb., 1891; appointed colonel and chief of the record and pension office, 27 May, 1892. He enjoys the distinction of being the only officer of the army promoted from the rank of major to colonel by the direct action of congress. From 1876 to 1886 there was a large arrearage of work in the office of the surgeon-general, and congress was regularly appealed to for more clerks, as there were over 9,000 cases in arrears. Col. Ainsworth cleared up all this arrearage, and instituted such a system that since that time all calls for medical histories of soldiers have been answered without delay. The hospital records of all soldiers of the volunteer armies are now contained on nearly 7,000,000 index record-cards, which are filed in the war department, and so convenient to reach that 20 clerks do much more work now than the 280 clerks formerly did. A like condition existed in the adjutant-general's office until the 400,000 volunteer muster-rolls and 100,000 record-books of that department were transferred to the record and pension office. In 1899 he was made brigadier-general, and placed in charge of the publication of the "Official War Records."

ALBERT, Aristides E. P., clergyman, b. in St. Charles parish, La., in 1853. He is of French-Negro extraction, and was educated as a Roman Catholic, but at thirteen years of age was converted to Protestantism in New Orleans. He studied at Clark university, and was graduated in theology at Straight university, New Orleans; was licensed to preach in 1868, became a member of the Louisiana conference in 1878, and afterward was pastor at Houma and New Orleans, and presiding elder of La Teche district for four years. He has been a member of several Methodist conferences, and from 1881 till 1884 was assistant editor of the "Southwestern Christian Advocate," succeeding to the editorship in September, 1887. He was the orator of the colored people of Louisiana at the World's exposition at New Orleans in 1885, and soon afterward received the degree of D. D. from Straight university.

ALBRIGHT, Andrew, inventor, b. in Dryden, N. Y., 23 June, 1831. He was brought up in the country, received a district-school education, and remained a farmer until 1866. In 1867 he went to New Brunswick, N. J., and began experimenting at the factory of the Novelty rubber company, in that city. After many months of opposition and hard work, he obtained a patent for hard-rubber coated harness and carriage mountings. He soon established a plant for the manufacture of these goods, which have had a rapid sale not only in the United States, but also in England, Australia, and the South American states.

ALDEN, Isabella Macdonald, author, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 3 Nov., 1841. After completing her education, Miss Macdonald married, in 1866, the Rev. Dr. G. R. Alden, author of many Sunday-school books and "The Prince of Peace," a popular life of Christ. Mrs. Alden has written numerous juvenile books under the pen-name of "Pansy," and edited a periodical with that title from 1873 to 1896. For several years she has been an editorial contributor to Boston, Cincinnati, and New York religious journals, and also to magazines.

ALDEN, William Livingstone, author, b. in Williamstown, Mass., 9 Oct., 1837. He was graduated at Jefferson, studied law and practised at the New York bar for several years. In 1865 he entered upon a literary career, writing leaders for the "World," "Times," and "Graphic" for twenty years, when he was appointed consul-general at Rome, where he remained from 1885–'9, receiving a year later decoration of the crown of Italy. Since then he has been a resident of London, continuing a literary career, and contributing weekly letters to the "New York Times." Mr. Alden is the author of "Adventures of Jimmy Brown" (New York, 1885); "Loss of the Swansea" (Boston, 1889); "Told by the Colonel" (New York, 1893); "Among the Turks" (1895); and several juveniles.

ALDRICH, Charles, journalist, b. in Ellington, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 2 Oct., 1828. He received a common-school education, and spent one year in Jamestown academy. In 1857 he went to Iowa and established the "Freeman" in Webster City. He served as chief clerk of the Iowa house of representatives in 1860–'2, 1866, and 1870, and was a member of that body in 1882–'3. Mr. Aldrich is the author of many of the important laws of Iowa, including that changing the system of county government from dictatorship of a single county judge to a board of supervisors, for the protection of birds, and for the preservation of the public documents of the state. He originated the agitation in the public press that resulted in the repeal in Iowa of the so-called granger laws for the regulation of the transportation on the railways and the adoption of a commission system. In 1882 he became widely known through his efforts to secure legislation prohibiting the issue of railroad passes to public officers. His speeches and articles in the "North American Review" and elsewhere were circulated

extensively in the United States and Europe. This agitation was largely instrumental in promoting the passage of the interstate commerce act. He presented to the state of Iowa, in 1884, his large and valuable collection of manuscripts, portraits, and interesting autograph letters.

ALEXANDER, James Waddell, president, b. in Princeton, N. J., 19 July, 1839. His father, whose name he bears, was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, and the son was graduated from Princeton in 1860. He was a member of the New York bar until 1866, when he entered the Equitable life insurance society of the United States, with which he has been since connected, and on the death of Henry B. Hyde, 2 May, 1899, succeeded to the office of president. Mr. Alexander is also president of the University club, of the Princeton alumni club, and a director in the Mercantile trust company, the Delaware and Hudson company, and in other financial institutions. He is known as a public speaker, and is the author of "Princeton, Old and New" (New York, 1898).

ALEXANDER, Robert, member of the Continental congress, b. in Baltimore, Md., about 1740; d. probably in England after 1796. He was elected a member of the people's committee, 12 Nov., 1774, and of the provincial convention of Maryland in 1775, and chosen a deputy to the Continental congress, 9 Dec., 1775, being re-elected, 4 July, 1776, but soon after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence he sailed for England with other Baltimore loyalists. Mr. Alexander was afterward appointed agent for Maryland loyalists to present and prosecute their numerous claims before the British government.

ALFARO, Prudencio (al-far-o), vice-president of San Salvador, b. in Guatemala about 1860. He studied in Atiquizaya, and was admitted to the bar at San Salvador in 1884. The following year he was elected as a representative in the national assembly. Owing to political persecution he left San Salvador; returned afterward, taking a prominent part, in 1889, in the revolution that terminated the rule of Gen. Ezeta. During that time he acted as secretary to the provisional government. Under the presidency of Señor Zuticssez he was appointed secretary of state, and soon afterward was elected vice-president of San Salvador.

ALFONSE, French navigator, b. in Saintonge, near Cognac, about 1500. His real name was Jean Fonteneau, a common family name in that locality; Alfonse he took from the name of his wife, Valentine Alfonse, probably a Portuguese. We know little of his younger years, but it is probable that he followed the sea from an early age. We know that in 1537 he made a voyage to Newfoundland. Four years later he made preparations for a voyage to Guinea in the "Barbe de Jard," from Rochelle. If he actually made this voyage it must have been extremely short, for on 22 Aug., 1541, he served as pilot to the two ships that Roberval took to Canada from Honfleur on his expedition with Cartier. Alfonse spent a year and nine months in Canada, returning to Rochelle by 25 June, 1543. During the latter part of this year and the first part of 1544 he was engaged on a work entitled "Cosmographie universelle," in which he embodied the geographical experience of his many years at sea. In June, 1544, he fitted out an armed cruising expedition, and it was while upon this cruise that he was taken and killed by the Spaniards. Of his "Cosmographie" there seems to be little doubt now that the whole is his own work; the part taken in it by Raulin Le Taillois, called Sécalart, whose name is usually joined with Alfonse in connection with the work, seems to have been little more than changing a few passages, enough to make pretension to a collaboration. Alfonse was also the inventor of the fore-top-gallant-mast, its yard, and its sail, the Spanish and Portuguese words for the mast, *juaneta* and *joanete*, probably coming from the name Jean, of the inventor. See "Bulletin de geographie historique et descriptive," 1895.

ALLEN, Charles Herbert, statesman, b. in Lowell, Mass., 15 April, 1848. He studied in the common schools of his native town and at Amherst college, where he was graduated in 1869. He was elected a member of the Lowell school committee in 1874, and he served until 1881. In that year he was elected a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature; he was re-elected in 1882. In 1883 he was elected state senator; he served for a year, and was appointed colonel on the staff of Gov. Robinson. He was then elected to the 49th congress as a Republican, and was re-elected to the 50th congress, declining a renomination to the 51st congress, and in 1891 was the Republican candidate for governor of the state, but was defeated by William E. Russell. On the resignation of Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, at the outbreak of war with Spain, he was appointed to the vacancy, 9 May, 1898.

ALLEN, Edward Patrick, R. C. bishop, b. at Lowell, Mass., 17 March, 1853. He attended the Lowell commercial college, and thence went to Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md., and graduated there in 1878. He made his theological course there in the seminary, and was ordained a priest in 1881 by Bishop Becker. After filling a professor's chair in his *alma mater*, Archbishop Williams, of Boston, called him to assist in parochial work at his cathedral. Afterward he was assistant pastor at South Framingham. Three years after his ordination he was called to Mount St. Mary's college, first as professor, then as vice-president, and subsequently as its president. The heavy indebtedness of the college rendered his task a difficult one, but he had not only the courage to undertake it, but he succeeded by his energy, labors, and business ability in paying the debts of the institution. He also improved and enlarged the buildings of the college, enlarged the chapel, and increased the faculty. Dr. Allen was appointed bishop of Mobile, and was consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons at the cathedral of Baltimore in 1897.

ALLEN, Sir **John Campbell,** jurist, b. in Kingslear, New Brunswick, Oct., 1817; d. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, 27 Sept., 1898. He was educated at the grammar-school, Fredericton, and was admitted as an attorney-at-law in 1838. Two years later he became a barrister, and in 1845–'7 was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the claims to lands under the fourth article of the treaty of Washington, 1842. He was a member of the house of assembly of New Brunswick, 1856–'65; solicitor-general, 1856–'7; speaker, 1863–'5; attorney-general, 1865. Sir John was a consistent opponent of the scheme of confederation of the maritime provinces and old Canada, and in June of the last-named year he was sent by the provincial government as a delegate to the British government to urge the objections of New Brunswick to the proposed union. In 1865 he retired from political life and accepted a judgeship in the supreme court. He became chief justice in 1875, and retired through ill-health in 1896. Allen's "Law Reports," in six volumes, and his work on the rules of the supreme court and the acts of as-

sembly relating to the practice of the courts, are valuable. In 1882 he received the degree of LL. D. from the New Brunswick university, and in 1889 he was made a knight by the queen.

ALLEN, William Vincent, senator, b. in Midway, Madison co., Ohio, 28 Jan., 1847. He removed with his family to Iowa, where he was educated in the common schools, and attended for a time the Upper Iowa university, but was not graduated. He served in the rebellion as a private, and during the last five months of the war as a member of the staff of Gen. James I. Gilbert. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, practising in Iowa and Nebraska, to which place he removed in 1884. Some years later Mr. Allen was elected judge of the ninth judicial district, and in 1892 he was president of the Nebraska Populist state convention. He succeeded Algernon Sidney Pollock as U. S. senator for the full term of six years.

ALLEYN, Charles, Canadian lawyer, b. in Myrus Wood, County Cork, Ireland, in September, 1817; d. in Quebec, 4 April, 1890. His father was a commander in the British navy. The son was educated at Fermoy school and Clongowes college, and settled in Quebec in 1834. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1840. He began early to identify himself with politics, and in 1854 he was elected mayor of Quebec, and a member of parliament. Three years later he was created a queen's counsel, and invited by Sir John A. Macdonald to enter the government of Canada as commissioner of public works. This office he held for a year, and on the reconstruction of the cabinet he was sworn in as provincial secretary. He administered the affairs of this department with efficiency during a critical period. On the fall of the government he resigned with his colleagues, and though he sat in parliament until 1866 he did not again enter the ministry. In 1866 he was appointed sheriff of the district of Quebec. In 1883, on the reconstruction of the shrievalty, he was appointed, with Étienne Paquet, joint sheriff of the district.—His brother, **Richard,** Canadian jurist, b. at Trabolgan, County Cork, Ireland, in 1836; d. in St. Germain de Rimouski, Quebec, 16 Aug., 1883. He went to Canada at an early age, and was graduated in law at Laval university in 1856. In the following year he became a member of the bar of Lower Canada and entered into partnership with his brother Charles. For many years he was crown prosecutor at the court of queen's bench, and in 1873 he was made a queen's counsel. He early connected himself with the militia and volunteers, and in 1861, at the time of the "Trent" affair, he joined the active force. Two years afterward, as commander of the Victoria rifles, he was sent to the western frontier of Ontario, and he remained in that capacity until 1865. Soon after this he was promoted to the majority of the 8th royal rifles, and in due time he became colonel of the regiment, which post he continued to hold until he accepted a seat on the bench. He was chosen to the Quebec house of assembly in 1877, but in 1878, on the famous Letellier question, he was defeated, and in 1881 he was raised to the bench. He was granted the degree of LL. D. by Laval university, and named professor of criminal law in that college.

ALLINSON, David, publisher, b. in Woodbury, N. J., in 1774; d. in Burlington, N. J., in 1858. His father, Samuel Allinson, a prominent New Jersey lawyer and a member of the Society of Friends, compiled the assembly laws of that state from 1702 till 1776, a valuable compilation, which is known as "Allinson's Laws." The son was for many years a printer and publisher at Burlington, and edited several periodicals, among them the "Rural Visitor." He published many valuable legal, literary, and theological works, a small dictionary, and a large English and classical dictionary, which is regarded as valuable (1813).—His nephew, **Samuel,** reformer, b. in New York city, 24 Dec., 1808; d. near Yardville, N. J., 5 Dec., 1883, was educated at the Friends' boarding-school at Westtown, Chester co., Pa., and established himself, at the age of twenty-one, on a farm near Yardville, where he continued to reside till his death. He was instrumental in founding the reform school for boys at Jamesburg and the industrial school for girls near Trenton. He was one of three commissioners that were appointed in 1868 to consider better methods of discipline and government in the state prison, and was the author of the commutation law of New Jersey. He read a paper on "Discharged Prisoners" before the prison reform congress in 1873, and one on "Scholastic and Industrial Education in Reform Schools" at the meeting in 1876.

ALMON, William Johnson, Canadian senator, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 27 Jan., 1816. He was the son of William Almon, M. D., a member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia, and grandson of William James Almon, who was appointed assistant surgeon to the royal artillery in New York in June, 1776, and after serving till the close of the war settled as a surgeon in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The son was graduated at King's college, Windsor, in 1834, studied medicine at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in 1838 was graduated at the latter. In 1872 he was elected to the Dominion parliament for the county of Halifax, and he was called to the senate in 1879. He is a governor of King's college, Windsor, consulting physician to the Halifax hospital and dispensary, and surgeon of the Halifax field artillery. He is a Conservative, and in favor of strengthening the connection between Canada and the mother country.

ALTGELD, John Peter, lawyer, b. near Berlin, Germany, 30 Dec., 1847. He was brought to this country in childhood by his parents, who lived on a farm in Richland county, Ohio. After a limited elementary education he enlisted in the volunteer army in 1864, and afterward taught for several years. In 1869 he went to St. Louis, a great part of the way on foot, and later taught and studied law in northwestern Missouri, being admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1875 he removed to Chicago, where he built up a large practice. In 1884 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress. In 1886 he was chosen judge of the Cook county superior court, and in 1890 he became its chief justice. After serving as judge for five years he resigned, giving as his reason the necessity of devoting all his time to his private business. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democrats for governor, and during his canvass visited all parts of the state, seeking to meet voters personally as well as by holding public meetings. He was elected by a plurality of 23,000 over Joseph W. Fifer, his Republican predecessor. The most striking incident of his administration was his protest against the sending of federal troops to Chicago during the railway strikes (see CLEVELAND, GROVER). In 1896 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, John R. Tanner, by a plurality of more than 100,000.

AMBLER, James Markham Marshall, surgeon, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 30 Dec., 1848; d. in the Lena delta, Siberia, 31 Oct., 1881. He was educated at Washington and Lee university, Virginia, and at the medical college of the University

of Maryland. After his graduation, in 1870, he practised medicine in Baltimore until he entered the navy as an assistant surgeon, 1 April, 1874. He became a passed assistant surgeon, 6 Nov., 1877, and served at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., until 23 May, 1879, when he was selected as a volunteer for the post of surgeon to the "Jeannette" arctic expedition (see DE LONG, GEORGE W.). When the officers and crew made their escape in three boats from the sinking vessel, 13 June, 1881, Ambler was in the first cutter with De Long and twelve of the crew. He accompanied De Long along the banks of Lena river, and was alive at the date of the last entry in De Long's journal, 30 Oct., 1881, but it is probable that he died the next day. His remains were found near those of De Long and Ah Sam by Chief Engineer Melville on 23 March, 1882, and buried on Monument Hill, on the Lena delta, the spot being marked by a pyramidal structure of stone and timber surmounted by a cross. Memoranda were found on his body on "Ice formed by Sea Water" and "Some Remarks on Snow Crystals, etc.," which are published with De Long's "Journal" (Boston, 1883). The medical officers of the navy have had a bronze memorial tablet made to commemorate Ambler's arctic services and death in the interest of scientific research. This tablet is now in the naval museum of hygiene at Washington, D. C.

AMES, Seth, jurist, b. in Dedham, Mass., 19 Apr., 1805; d. in Brookline, Mass., 15 Aug., 1881. He was the sixth of the seven children of Fisher Ames and Frances, daughter of Col. John Worthington, of Springfield. He was graduated from Harvard in 1825, studied at the Harvard law-school, and law in the office of George Bliss, of Springfield, and from January, 1828, in that of Lemuel Shaw, of Boston. In September of that year he was admitted to the bar at Dedham, and he opened an office in Lowell. He was sent as a representative from Lowell to the general court in 1832, and in 1841 was elected state senator from Middlesex county. He served as city alderman in 1836, 1837, and 1840, and as city solicitor from 1842 to 1849, in which year he married a second time and removed to Cambridge. He was appointed judge of the superior court in 1859, chief justice of the court in 1867, and judge of the supreme judicial court in 1869, which position he held until he resigned in 1881. In 1854 he published an enlarged edition, in two volumes, of the works of his father, Fisher Ames, which had been collected previously by President Kirkland, of Harvard, and published at Boston, with a sketch of his life, in 1809.

AMUNÁTEGUI, Miguel Luis (ah-moo-na'tay-ghee), Chilian author, b. in Santiago, 11 Jan., 1828; d. there in 1888. In 1840 he entered the National institute, where in April, 1847, he was appointed a professor. He was also a writer in the "Revista de Santiago," was employed in the office of statistics, and in 1849 united with the new moderate party. In the next year the university opened a competition for the best history on the Spanish reconquest of 1814–'17, and he was awarded the premium. He was elected a member of the faculty of philosophy of the university in 1851, and secretary of the latter body in 1860, and in 1862 was appointed assistant secretary of state and the interior. In 1864 he founded the "Independiente" as an organ of the liberal-conservative fusion, but when the clerical party gained control of the paper he resigned, being in the same year elected to congress for the department of Caupolican, and in 1867 vice-president of the chamber of deputies. President Pérez called him to the cabinet in 1868 as secretary of state and the interior, and during his administration of two years he introduced the postal order system and authorized the construction of numerous railroads. In 1875 he was offered a nomination for the presidency, but declined, and in the same year founded the "Revista Chilena." In 1876 he was minister of public instruction and greatly promoted education, but resigned next year, and afterward occupied himself in literary labors, also representing the department of Valparaiso in congress. He was a member of the Academia Chilena, had been editor and collaborator of several journals, and was author of "La Reconquista Española 1814 á 1817" (Santiago, 1850; "Los tres primeros años de la Revolución de Chile 1811 á 1813" (1851); "Los títulos de Chile á la sóberanía de la extremidad austral del continente Americano" (1853); "La Dictadura de O'Higgins" (1854); "Biografías Americanas" (1855); "La instrucción primaria en Chile" (1856); "Compendio de Historia Política y Ecclesiástica en Chile" (1856); "Descubrimiento y Conquista de Chile" (1862); "Cuestión de Límites entre Chile y Bolivia" (1863); "Los Precursores de la Independencia de Chile" (3 vols., 1870–'2); "Crónicas Históricas" (1877); and lives of several eminent Chilians. —His brother, **Gregorio Victor,** b. in Santiago in 1830, has been collaborator in the greater part of the works of Miguel Luis, and is judge of the court of appeals of Santiago.

ANDERSON, David, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in London, England, 10 Feb., 1814; d. in Bristol, England, 5 Nov., 1885. He was graduated at Oxford in 1836, was vice-principal of St. Bee's college, Cumberland, in 1841–'7, an incumbent of All Saints', Derby, in 1848–'9. From 1849 till 1864 he was bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, Canada, and upon his resignation he returned to England and was appointed vicar of Clifton, and made chancellor of St. Paul's cathedral, London. Bishop Anderson received the degree of D. D. in 1849. He was the author of "Notes on the Flood," "Net in the Bay," and other works.

ANDERSON, Isaac, congressman, b. in Charlestown, Chester co., Pa., 23 Nov., 1760; d. 27 Oct., 1838. In the autumn of 1777 he commanded a company of Pennsylvania militia, serving with Washington's army, then in the Chester valley. While the American army was at Valley Forge he carried despatches upon horseback between Washington at headquarters and congress at York. He was a member of congress for two successive terms, serving from 17 Oct., 1803, till 3 March, 1807, was a presidential elector in 1816, and was prominently named for the governorship. Bishop Asbury describes him as one of the founders of the Methodist church in this country, with which he became associated in 1780. He wrote an historical description of Charlestown (Philadelphia, 1875).

ANDERSON, Joseph Reid, manufacturer, b. at Walnut Hill, Va., 6 Feb., 1813; d. in the Isles of Shoals, N. H., 7 Sept., 1892. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy and assigned to the engineer corps. Resigning from the army, he leased the Tredegar ironworks of Richmond, soon after purchasing the property. A large portion of the machinery for the sugar-mills of the south were manufactured by Anderson, also ordnance for the federal government. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, 3 Sept., 1861, which he resigned, 19 July, 1862. His brigade was composed of the 14th, 35th, 45th, and 49th regiments of Georgia infantry, and the 3d Louisiana battalion infantry, Army of northern Virginia. Soon after the close of the war the property was released

by the government, and a new company was formed, with Gen. Anderson as president. After passing through some financial difficulties, in 1876 he was appointed receiver of the works. The original company was again given possession in 1878, Gen. Anderson being active in its management till within a short period of his death.

ANDERSON, Samuel, engineer, b. in London, England, 15 Nov., 1839; d. in Scotland, 11 Sept., 1881. He was a surveyor on the commission for marking the boundary line between British Columbia and the United States and chief astronomer under Major D. R. Cameron for defining 900 miles of the American frontier from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains. As a result of the labors of this commission the whole boundary along the 49th parallel was marked by stone cairns or earthen mounds at intervals of three miles across the plains, and by iron pillars at intervals of one mile along the southern boundary of Manitoba for 135 miles. For this service Major Anderson was made a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1877. A memorial of him was erected in Rochester cathedral, England.

ANDERSON, Thomas McArthur, soldier, b. in Chillicothe, Ohio, 22 Jan., 1836. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, Maryland, in 1855, studied law at Cincinnati, and began practice in Newport, Ky. He entered the volunteers as a private in April, 1861, and a month later was appointed a lieutenant in regular army. He saw much service in the civil war and afterward, and in April, 1886, having been captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, he became colonel of the 14th infantry. In the war with Spain he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May, 1898, major-general in August, and in March, 1899, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army. Gen. Anderson in the first expedition to the Philippine islands commanded a division, and in May, 1899, he was assigned to the department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago. He retires in June, 1900.

ANDRADE, José (an-dra-day), Venezuelan diplomat, b. in Mérida, state of Los Andes, 6 May, 1838. He is a son of Gen. José Escolastico Andrade. He studied law in Colombia, became a member of the municipal council of Maracaibo, and successively secretary and governor of the state of Zulia, representing the same state in national house of representatives, and becoming speaker in 1888. He represented Venezuela at Washington during years 1889–'90 as commissioner in the United States and Venezuela claims commission, and later was a delegate to the Pan-American congress. In 1897 he signed a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and his country to settle Venezuela boundary dispute, and in 1899 he was appointed minister to the court of St. James.—His brother, **Ignacio,** president of Venezuela, b. in Mérida, 31 July, 1839. He entered the military school, and in 1871 began service in the army, taking a command in the campaign of 1873. Later his native state made him representative to the national congress, and afterward this state and that of Falcón elected him constitutional president. These two states afterward elected him representative to congress. Before this he had been appointed by the president of the republic national delegate of the state of Lara, a post which he filled with political tact. In the following four years he abandoned politics, and devoted himself to the management of his property. He took part in the revolution of 1892, and when the loyalist army entered Caracas Gen. Crespo appointed him governor of that city. Some time afterward the president placed Gen. Andrade in the ministry of public works. Soon after he was appointed president of the state of Miranda, the richest and largest in the republic. Later he was elected president of Venezuela, taking possession of the office in March, 1898. Gen. Andrade has travelled in Europe and the United States, and under his wise administration Venezuela has advanced greatly in prosperity.

ANDREWS, Elihu Benjamin, educator, b. in Hinsdale, N. H., 10 Jan., 1844. He served through the civil war, losing an eye at Petersburg, was graduated from Brown in 1870, and from Newton theological seminary four years later. He was pastor of the First Baptist church of Beverly, Mass., in 1874–'5, when he became president of Denison university. Later he held several professorships in Cornell and elsewhere until 1889, when he was elected president of Brown. He resigned from the university in 1898, and accepted the position of superintendent of the Chicago public schools. Dr. Andrews is the author of "Institutes of General History" (Boston, 1887); "Institutes of Economics" (1892); "Brief Institutes of our Economical History" and "An Honest Dollar" (Hartford, 1894); "History of the United States" (2 vols., New York, 1894); "Wealth and Moral Law" (Hartford, 1894); and "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States" (2 vols., New York, 1896).

ANGO, Jean, Norman merchant and navigator, b. at Dieppe, France, about 1480; d. there in 1551. Bréard says: "En 1506, commencent avec les Normandes les expéditions authentiques, et ce sont les capitaines de la grande maison des Ango qui ouvrent la série." Jean Denis's voyage of 1506 was made in one of Ango's ships, and Aubert, in 1508, was sent out by Ango. Verrazzano was subsidized by him. He aided in fitting out the fleet of Francis I. against England, but, speculating too freely, became financially ruined and died of grief.

APPLETON, John, jurist, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 12 July, 1804; d. in Bangor, Me., 7 Feb., 1891. After his graduation at Bowdoin college in 1822, he taught, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1832 settled in Bangor, Me. He was reporter of decisions in 1841, in 1852 was appointed a justice of the state supreme court, and in 1862–'83 was chief justice. Bowdoin gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1860. Judge Appleton published two volumes of "Reports" (Hallowell, 1841) and "The Rules of Evidence, Stated and Discussed" (Philadelphia, 1860).—His son, **John Francis,** soldier, b. in Bangor, Me., 29 Aug., 1839; d. there, 31 Aug., 1871; was graduated at Bowdoin in 1860, and at the beginning of the civil war raised and commanded a company in the 12th Maine volunteers. He was commissioned colonel of the 81st U. S. colored troops, served in the department of the Gulf, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar of Maine, and appointed U. S. judge for the district of eastern Texas, but declined the office.

ARCOS, José Brunetti Gayoso de los Cobos, duke of, Spanish diplomatist, b. in Madrid, 6 Feb., 1839. He is a representative of an ancient Spanish family which has long been prominent in the affairs of Spain, and which, because of its services to the church, is favored by certain perpetual immunities, such as exemption from the Friday flesh fast, etc. After he had studied at the University at Madrid, Brunetti took up the profession of the law, and secured his admission to the bar in 1862. In the year following he entered the diplomatic service.

He was secretary of legation in Austria in 1864, was transferred to Italy in 1866, to Switzerland in 1875, and to the United States in 1877. At Washington at this time the Spanish minister was Señor Don Felipe Mendez de Vigo, the third secretary (Brunetti being first secretary) was Don Luis Polo y Bernabe, who afterward was minister at Washington at the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, and the naval *attaché* was Comandante Don Juan Montojo, who afterward was in command of the Spanish fleet destroyed by Admiral Dewey in Manila harbor, 1 May, 1898. In 1882 the duke of Arcos was sent as minister to Bolivia. He was transferred to Uruguay in 1890, to Chili in 1891, and to Mexico in 1895. While minister to Mexico he married at Washington, in 1895, Virginia Woodbury Lowery, whom he had met when he was first secretary of legation at Washington. He was umpire between Mexico and Guatemala for the settlement of claims in 1897–'8. Just before war broke out between Spain and the United States he was recalled from Mexico to a position in the foreign office at Madrid. When diplomatic relations were resumed by the two countries after the treaty of Paris, he was appointed minister at Washington, and as such was received by President McKinley on 3 June, 1899. He is a grandee of Spain and is also chamberlain of the king of Spain.

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, merchant, b. in Stockbridge, Madison co., N. Y., 16 May, 1832. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1852 went to California during the gold fever, but returned in 1856 and entered business in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1863 he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork-packing business. This and its related houses grew, till in 1870, with headquarters in Chicago, they already controlled an enormous business in stock and grain. The distributive sales of the Chicago house alone are said to exceed the gross receipts of any railroad in the world. In 1881 Mr. Armour's brother, Joseph, died, leaving $100,000 to found a charitable institution, to which he has added until the Armour mission and the Armour institute of technology now represent an investment of $2,500,000. Mr. Armour has also given freely to other charities.

Philip D Armour

ARMSTRONG, David Maitland, artist, b. near Newburg, N. Y., 12 June, 1837. He was graduated at Trinity college, and later practised law for a few years. He then studied art in Paris and Rome, and was for four years consul-general in Italy. He was a director of the American art department at the Paris exposition of 1878, receiving the decoration of the Legion of honor. For many years Mr. Armstrong has been the head of a successful decorative-glass establishment in New York city. He is a member of the Society of American artists, of the Architectural league, and of the National society of mural painters.

ARMSTRONG, Samuel Chapman, soldier, b. in Hawaiian islands, 30 Jan., 1839; d. in Hampton, Va., 12 May, 1893. His parents were missionaries to the Hawaiian islands, where he resided until 1860. After graduation at Williams in 1862 he entered the volunteer army as a captain in the 125th New York regiment, and in 1863 was made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th U. S. colored infantry. Subsequently he was colonel of the 8th U. S. colored regiment. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and after the war went to Hampton, Va., to work among the freedmen. Gen. Armstrong was a founder of the Hampton normal and agricultural institute for negroes in 1868, and since that date until his death served as its principal. In 1878 Indians were admitted. He was succeeded as principal by the Rev. Hollis B. Frissell, for many years connected with the institution as his assistant. The Hampton institute has been a great benefit to the Indians and negroes, and is now abundantly endowed.

ARNOLD, Abraham Kerns, soldier, b. in Bedford, Pa., 24 March, 1837. He entered the U. S. military academy in July, 1854, was graduated July, 1859, and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant in the 2d cavalry; he was commissioned 2d lieutenant 28 June, 1860. In April, 1861, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and in August following was transferred to the 5th cavalry. From June, 1861, to May, 1862, he served as regimental adjutant. He was brevetted captain in June, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gaines's Mill, and received his commission as captain in July following. In May, 1864, he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va. He was promoted major of the 6th cavalry in June, 1869, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st cavalry in June, 1886, and colonel in February, 1891. At the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898 he was appointed brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the 2d division of the 7th army-corps, with which he served in Cuba. He published "Notes on Horses for Cavalry Service" (New York, 1869).

ASCENCIÓN, Antonio de la (ahs-thĕn-theo'n), Spanish navigator, b. in Salamanca in 1560; d. in Puebla, Mexico, in 1623. He studied mathematics in the university of his native city, and navigation in the college of pilots of Seville. About the end of the 16th century he went to Mexico, where, in 1600, he entered the order of barefooted Carmelites, and when the viceroy, the Count de Monterey, despatched the second expedition under Sebastian Vizcaino to California in 1602, hearing of Ascención's geographical knowledge, he obtained from his superiors permission to send him as cosmographer with the expedition. On Vizcaino's return, Ascención retired to the convent of Puebla, where he died. He wrote "Viaje del nuevo descubrimiento, que se hizo en la N. E. por el mar del Sur, desde el puerto de Acapulco hasta el capo Mendozino en 1602, yendo por general Sebastian Vizcaino," the manuscript of which existed in the library of Ramírez de Prado, according to Nicolas Antonio, who extracted part of it in his "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova" (Rome, 1672).

ASHBURNER, William, mining engineer, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 28 March, 1831; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 28 March, 1888. He was educated in his native town until 1849, when he entered the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and after two years went to Paris, where he studied mining engineering at the École des mines. Returning to this country, he was employed in making examinations of various mining properties in the Lake Superior region in the interest of a French enterprise. In 1859 he explored a part of Newfoundland for a telegraph company. In 1860 he

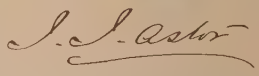
went to California as an assistant in the state geological survey under Prof. Josiah D. Whitney. From 1862 till 1883, in the practice of his profession, he was constantly travelling throughout the mining districts of the United States and Mexico, his journeys sometimes extending to South America and Asia. From 1864 till 1880 he was a state commissioner to manage the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa grove. In 1874 he was appointed professor of mining in the University of California, but his professional engagements not permitting him to fully discharge his duties, he was in 1876 made honorary professor. In 1880 he became a regent of the university. He was also a trustee of the California school of mechanical arts, and of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university. Prof. Ashburner was a trustee of the California academy of sciences, president of the Microscopical society, a member of the Historical and Geographical societies of the same state, and a founder of the Harvard club of San Francisco.

ASHHURST, John, surgeon, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Aug., 1839. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and at the medical department in 1860, and from 1862 till 1865 he served as active assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Since 1877 he has been professor of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and he has been connected with several hospitals. He is the author of "Injuries of the Spine" (Philadelphia, 1867) and "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1871), and the editor of "Transactions of the International Medical Congress" (1877) and the "International Encyclopædia of Surgery" (6 vols., New York, 1881–'6; 2d ed., 1888).

ASPIROL, Manuel de, Mexican minister, b. in Puebla, 9 June, 1836. He was educated in his native city, and adopted the profession of law. He served in the army from 1862 to 1866, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and twice filled the office of under-secretary of state. For two years he was the Mexican consul at San Francisco, and in 1875 was elected to the senate. For three years he was treasurer of the state of Puebla, and from 1883 to 1890 professor of municipal law in the College of Puebla. In March, 1899, he was received by President McKinley as ambassador from Mexico. He is a member of various learned societies and the author of "Causa de Fernando Maximiliano de Hapsburgo, que se ha titulado Emperador de México, y de sus generales Miguel Miramón y Tomás Mejía" (Mexico, 1867); "Código de Extranjería de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos" (1876); Los Derechos del Hombre" (periodical) (1878–'80); and "La Libertad civil como base del Derecho internacional privado" (1896).

ASTIÉ, Jean Frédéric (ahs-te-ay), French clergyman, b. in Nérae, department of Lot-et-Garonne, in 1822. He was pastor of the French Protestant church in New York from 1849 till 1855, when he returned to Europe and was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, which post he still retains. His works include "Le Réveil religieux des États-Unis" (2 vols., Lausanne, 1857–'8); "Les deux théologies nouvelles dans le protestantisme Français" (1862); "Histoire de la République des États-Unis, de 1620 à 1860" (2 vols., 1865); and "Théologie Allemande contemporaine" (1874).

ASTOR, John Jacob, capitalist, b. in New York city, 10 June, 1822; d. there, 22 Feb., 1890. He was graduated at Columbia, studied at Göttingen university, Germany, and afterward took the full course at Harvard law-school. After one year's practice he undertook, in 1847, to aid in the management of the Astor estate, which occupied most of his future life. He served in Virginia on the staff of Gen. McClellan with the rank of colonel, and later was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He took an active interest in the Astor library, was treasurer of its board of trustees, and in 1879 deeded to it the three lots on which the northern wing of the present building was afterward erected by him. He also gave liberally to the library, and presented his collection of early books and rare manuscripts. To Trinity church, of which he was a member, he and his brother presented as a memorial to their father a sculptured reredos and altar costing $80,000. Mr. Astor also gave freely to the Cancer hospital, the Woman's hospital, and the Children's aid society, and in 1887 he presented to the Metropolitan museum of art his wife's collection of costly laces. He left bequests to St. Luke's hospital of $100,000, to the Metropolitan museum $50,000, to the Cancer hospital $100,000, and to the Astor library $450,000, bringing the family benefactions to the institution up to about to $1,500,000. By his father's will he received one half of the Astor estate, variously estimated to be worth from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, and this share, with its large accumulations, he in turn bequeathed to his only son, William Waldorf Astor, who thus became the head of the family, and who has resided in England for several years. See address on "Mr. J. J. Astor and his American Ancestry," by the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., in "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" for July, 1891.—His wife, **Charlotte Augusta,** b. in New York city, 27 Feb., 1825; d. there, 12 Dec., 1887, was the daughter of Thomas S. Gibbs, a southern merchant, who had removed to New York. She was married to Mr. Astor on 9 Dec., 1846. Mrs. Astor was an active friend of the Children's aid society, and gave $225,000 to found the Cancer hospital. For twenty years she supported a German industrial school, and from 1872 till her death she was a manager of the Woman's hospital, besides taking an active part in the Niobrara league to aid the Indians and in many other charities. She bequeathed $150,000 to charitable organizations.—His nephew, **John Jacob,** b. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 13 July, 1864, was graduated at Harvard in 1888, and in 1894–'6 served on the staff of Gov. Levi P. Morton with the rank of colonel. He is a member of numerous social and scientific organizations, and a director of various commercial and financial institutions. In 1897 he completed on Fifth avenue, New York, one of the largest, and probably the most costly hotel in the world, which he named the Astoria, after the settlement established at the mouth of the Columbia river by his great-grandfather in 1811 (*q. v.*) It is erected on the site of the residence of his father, William Astor (1830–'92), and adjoining the Waldorf hotel, erected by his cousin, William Waldorf, now a British subject, residing in London. Col. Astor served as a staff officer in



Cuba during the Spanish-American war. He has invented a bicycle brake and a pneumatic road-improver, and is the author of "A Journey in Other Worlds" (New York, 1894).

ATHERTON, Gertrude Franklin, author, b. in San Francisco about 1850. She is a daughter of Thomas L. Horne, was educated at Sayre institute, and married George H. B. Atherton, of Menlo Park, Cal. Since his death she has pursued a literary career, and since 1894 has resided in England. Mrs. Atherton is the author of "What Dreams may come" (New York, 1888); "Hermia Suydam" (1889); "Los Cerritos" (1890); "Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand" (1891); "A Question of Time" (1892); "The Doomswoman" (1893): "Before the Gringos came" (1894); "A Whirl Asunder" (1896); "His Fortunate Grace" and "Patience Sparhawk and her Times" (1897); "The Californians," "Valiant Runaways," and "American Wives and English Husbands" (1898); and "A Daughter of the Vine" (1899).

ATKINSON, Edward, economist, b. in Brookline, Mass., 10 Feb., 1827. He was educated in private schools, is president of the Boston manufacturers' mutual insurance company, and has invented an improved kitchen stove, known as the "Aladdin cooker." He has received the degrees of Ph. D. from Dartmouth college and that of LL. D. from the University of South Carolina. For nearly four decades Mr. Atkinson has been actively engaged in the distribution of *brochures* of which he is the author on banking, competition, cotton manufacture, economic legislation, fire prevention, industrial education, the money question, and the tariff. He is an anti-expansionist, opposing war in the Philippines, and during 1899 published a series of pamphlets, which he sent broadcast over the land, entitled "The Anti-Imperialist." He has also issued "The Distribution of Products" (New York, 1885); "Margin of Profits" (1887); and "Industrial Progress of the Nation" (1889).

ATKINSON, William Yates, governor, b. in Oakland, Ga., 26 June, 1855; d. in Newman, Ga., 8 Aug., 1899. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1877, and was admitted to the bar the next year. He entered politics, and was a member of the state legislature from 1886 to 1894, and speaker in 1892–'4. His prominence in the legislature was gained through his efforts to defeat the movement for placing the Home for Confederate veterans among the beneficiary institutions of the state. His election as governor in 1894 was a protest against the old *régime*, in defeating Gen. Evans, a Confederate soldier, in the nominating convention. Gov. Atkinson was re-elected for a second term, which expired in 1898. He was several times chairman of the Democratic state committee, was a trustee of the University of Georgia, and the founder and president of the board of trustees of the State normal and industrial college.

ATLEE, Samuel John, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1739; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Nov., 1786. He was a brother of William Augustus Atlee, the grandfather of Dr. John L. Atlee (*q. v.*). He commanded a Pennsylvania company in the French war, and in 1776 led an advanced battalion on Long Island, but was captured by the British, and remained for some time in prison. Afterward he was a commissioner to treat with the Indians. Captain Atlee was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1778 till 1782, and was a prominent member of the committee on the mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops in 1781.

ATWILL, Edward Robert, P. E. bishop, b. in Red Hook, Duchess co., N. Y., 18 Feb., 1840. He was graduated from Columbia in 1862, and from the General theological seminary two years later. He was in charge of St. Paul's church, Burlington, Vt., and afterward of Trinity parish, Toledo, Ohio. He was elected first bishop of west Missouri, and consecrated 14 Oct., 1890. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Vermont.

ATWOOD, Isaac Morgan, clergyman, b. in Pembroke, Genesee co., N. Y., 24 March, 1838. He was educated at Lockport, N. Y., entered the Universalist ministry in 1859, and was pastor of churches in New York, Maine, and Massachusetts. Since 1879 he has been president of Canton theological seminary, St. Lawrence university, where he is also professor of theology and ethics. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by St. Lawrence university in 1872, and that of D. D. by Tufts in 1879. He was editor of the "Boston Universalist" in 1867–'72, and of the "Christian Leader" in 1873–'5, and has been associate editor of the latter journal since 1875. Dr. Atwood is the author of "Have We Outgrown Christianity" (Boston, 1870); "Glance at the Religious Progress of the United States" (1874); "Latest Word of Universalism" (1878); "Walks about Zion" (1881); and "The Manual of Revelation" (New York, 1888).

AUBRY, Auguste Eugène, Canadian educator, b. in Tuffé, France, 14 July, 1819. He studied at Laval college and theology in the Seminary of Mans, and was appointed professor of rhetoric in the Lyceum of Vendôme. He was subsequently admitted to the bar of Paris, and became one of its leaders. In 1848 he commanded a company of the National guard, and took an active part in suppressing the socialist revolt. He resumed his practice, but on being selected, in 1856, to fill the chair of Roman law in Laval university, Quebec, he removed to Canada. His lectures on history and Roman law in this institution soon made him known throughout Canada, and he also became noted as a defender of the temporal power of the pope, especially in the columns of the "Courrier du Canada," of which he became editor-in-chief in 1859. His "cours d'historie générale" of that year was attended by many citizens of Quebec as well as by students. Dr. Aubry returned to France in 1865, and was appointed professor of Roman law in the University of Angers.

AUSTIN, Benjamin Fish, Canadian educator, b. in Brighton, Ontario, 21 Sept., 1850. He was educated at Albert college, and entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry. After holding pastorates in Ottawa and Prescott, he was made principal of Alma ladies' college, St. Thomas, Ontario, in 1881, which office he held until 1897. He received the degree of D. D. from Victoria university, has been editor of the "Temperance Union" and of "The Methodist Episcopal Pulpit," and is the author of "Popular Sins," sermons (1879); "Gospel to the Poor *versus* Pew Rents" (1884); "Woman: Her Character, Culture, and Conduct" (1890); and "Rational Memory Training" (1894).

AUSTIN, Mrs. **Jane Goodwin,** novelist, b. in Worcester, Mass., 25 Feb., 1831; d. in Boston, 30 March, 1894. She was the daughter of Isaac Goodwin, of Worcester, and in 1850 married Loring H. Austin, a classmate of James Russell Lowell. She lived for several years in Cambridge, and afterward in Concord, but her later life was chiefly spent in Boston. Her writings consist mostly of historical tales relating to the lives of the Pilgrim fathers and their descendants, and include "Dora Darling" (Boston, 1864); "Outpost: A Novel" (1866); "Cipher: A Romance" (New York, 1869); "The Shadow of Moloch Mountain" (1870); "Mrs. Beauchamp

Brown" (Boston, 1880); "A Nameless Nobleman" (1881); "The Desmond Hundred" (1882); "Standish of Standish" (1889); "Dr. Le Baron and his Daughter" (1891); and "David Alden's Daughter, and other Stories" (1892).

AVENDAÑO, Andres (ah-vain-dáhn-yo), Spanish missionary, b. in Old Castile about 1650; d. in Mérida, Yucatán, about 1720. He entered the order of St. Francis in the province of Burgos, and was sent to the missions of Yucatán, where in 1705 he was appointed provincial. In his long residence among the Mayas he seems to have been an acute observer, and left several interesting manuscripts: "Diccionario de la lengua de Yucatán," "Diccionario abreviado de los adverbios de tiempo y lugar de la lengua de Yucatán," "Diccionario de nombres de personas, ídolos, danzas y otras antigüedades de los Indios de Yucatán," "Diccionario botánico y medico de Yucatán," and "Explicación de varios vaticinios de los antiguos Indios de Yucatán." According to Juan José Eguiara, in his "Biblioteca Mexicana," these existed in 1760 in the provincial convent of Mérida, but so far they have not been discovered in the original, although extracts have appeared in the works of Orozco y Berra and Icazbalceta copied from contemporaries of Avendaño.

AVERY, Elroy McKendree, author, b. in Erie, Mich., 14 July, 1844. He served in the army through the civil war, and was graduated from Michigan university in 1871, acting during his college course as correspondent of the Detroit "Tribune." Later he became principal of the Cleveland normal school, and for some years was connected with the Brush electric light company of that city. He has published "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (New York, 1878), and numerous other successful school-books, and contributed biographical and historical articles to the magazines. Mr. Avery is engaged in the preparation of a "Popular History of the United States."

AYALA, Gabriel (i-a'h-lah), Mexican historian, lived in the 16th century. He belonged to the nobility of Texcoco, and in his youth, after the conquest by the Spaniards, was converted to Christianity and appointed notary of the city corporation. He wrote fluently in Nahuatl, the learned language of the valley of Anahuac, in which he composed "Apuntes históricos de la Nación Mexicana desde 1243 hasta 1562 en lengua Nahuatl," the original MS. of which was in the possession of Lorenzo Boturini, and confiscated with the rest of his collection, but extracted in his "Ensayo de una Nueva Historia General, etc." (Madrid, 1746).

B

BABCOCK, Christopher Avery, surgeon, b. in Stonington, Conn., 5 April, 1725; d. in Newport, R. I., 2 Nov., 1780. He was stationed at Newport while Gen. Washington's headquarters was at Newburg. An order from Washington was sent to Gen. Schuyler, then commander at Newport, directing him to send a surgeon to Danbury, Conn., immediately, and to have him report to Gen. David Wooster, commander at that place. Dr. Babcock was so detailed, and remained in Danbury more than two years, until Gen. Wooster was killed. Dr. Babcock was with Wooster when he died, and endeavored in vain to extract the ball. After Gen. Wooster's death Gen. Washington ordered Dr. Babcock back to Newport, as the camp fever had broken out there. He died in six weeks after his arrival of the prevailing fever.

BACON, Augustus Octavius, senator, b. in Bryan county, Ga., 20 Oct., 1839, and was graduated in 1859 from the classical department of the University of Georgia, and from the law department in 1860. He served during the campaign of 1861–'2 as adjutant of the 9th Georgia infantry, and subsequently as captain on staff duty. After the war he practised at Macon both in the federal and state courts. In 1880 he was president of the state Democratic convention. For fourteen years he was a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and for ten years he acted as speaker of the house. Mr. Bacon was several times a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, and in November, 1894, was elected to the U. S. senate. His term of service will expire 3 March, 1901.

BACON, John Mosby, soldier, b. in Kentucky, 17 April, 1844. He became 2d lieutenant of the 11th Kentucky cavalry on 22 Sept., 1862, and on 5 Nov. of the same year became 2d lieutenant in the 4th Kentucky cavalry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in Feb., 1863, captain on 14 March of the same year, and major, 20 Nov., 1864. For gallant and meritorious action at the siege of Fort Resaca, Georgia, he was brevetted major on 2 March, 1867. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on 21 Aug., 1865, but he entered the regular army as captain of Troop G of the 9th cavalry on 28 July, 1866. The regiment was sent to Texas and spent eight years there, patrolling in search of depredating Indians. On 7 June, 1869, with 32 men of his troop, he was engaged with Indians on Rio Pecos, Texas, and on 28 and 29 Oct. of the same year he had another engagement at the Salt Fork of the Brazos river. For gallantry in these two engagements he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. From 1 Jan., 1871, until 8 Feb., 1884, he served as colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Sherman. He was promoted major of the 7th cavalry on 14 April, 1884, and on 7 April, 1896, was transferred to the 1st cavalry as lieutenant-colonel, under Col. Abraham K. Arnold. On 29 June, 1897, he was made colonel of the 8th cavalry. At the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898 he was promoted brigadier-general and appointed to the command of the department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. In October, 1898, he promptly put down an outbreak among the Chippewa Indians on the Leech Lake reservation.

BAGLEY, Worth, naval officer, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 6 April, 1874; d. off Cardenas, near Matanzas, Cuba, 11 May, 1898. He was appointed to the naval academy in September, 1891, was graduated 30 June, 1897, and was appointed an ensign the day following. While a cadet attached to the academy he was assigned to make cruises on the "Texas," "Montgomery," "Indiana," and "Maine." When appointed an ensign he was assigned to the "Indiana," but in August was transferred to the "Maine," where he served until 23 Nov., 1897, when he was ordered to the Columbian ironworks for duty in connection with the torpedo-boat "Winslow," which was under construction at the time. When the boat was completed and put in commission, in December, 1897, he was attached to her, and remained with her until his death. He was the first American naval officer killed in the war with Spain. A tablet to his memory has been placed in the chapel of the U. S. naval academy.

Worth Bagley

BAILEY, Thomas Williamson, military engineer, b. in Kingsbury, Washington co., N. Y., 21 Sept., 1826. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, and during the next eleven years was engaged as a civil engineer. In 1861 he assisted in raising a company for the Engineers' regiment of the west, Col. Josiah W. Bissell, and served with that organization throughout the civil war. In the summer and autumn of 1862 he was detailed as military roadmaster of the Mobile and Ohio railroad under Gen. James B. McPherson. While thus engaged he was called upon for a plan of a system of fortifications to protect Jackson, Tenn., where a large amount of military supplies were stored. He furnished it, and it was adopted by Gen. John A. Logan. Bailey also assisted Capt. Frederick E. Prime, chief engineer of the Army of the Tennessee, in fortifying Corinth, Miss. At the siege of Vicksburg he began a system of fortifications at Haines's Bluff, but after a month of constant exposure and incessant toil he was sent home on sick leave in July, 1863. On returning to his regiment he aided in putting Vicksburg in a state of defence, and subsequently accompanied his regiment, which in Gen. Sherman's march to the sea had charge of the pontoon train of the Army of the Tennessee. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1861, captain in 1864, and major in 1865 and was mustered out of the service in August of the last-named year. Subsequent to the war he was compelled to relinquish his profession through ill health, but he resumed it in 1869, becoming connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, on the engineering staff of which corporation he long continued.

BAILLAIRGE, Charles P. Florent, Canadian architect, b. in Quebec, 27 Sept., 1827. He was educated at Quebec seminary, passed through an apprenticeship as architect, surveyor, and engineer, entered on the practice of his profession, and became in 1856 a member of the board of examiners and land surveyors of the province, of

which he was chairman in 1875–'85. The Monument des braves de 1760 at Quebec was erected in 1860 after his designs. He acted as joint architect of the parliament and departmental buildings at Ottawa in 1863–'5, and designed and carried out the Dufferin terrace in Quebec in 1872 and the arched aqueduct over St. Charles river in 1873. Among the buildings that have been erected after his plans are the asylum and church of the sisters of charity in Quebec, the Laval university building, the music-hall, and many churches in and around Quebec, notably that of Ste. Marie, Beauce. Mr. Baillairgé has frequently lectured on various scientific and technical subjects. He was in 1874 elected president of the Quebec association of architects, and is a member of numerous learned societies. His writings include a "Treatise on Geometry and Trigonometry" (Quebec, 1866); "Nouveau Dictionnaire Français, système éducationnel; rimes, consonnances, homonymes" (1888); a similar dictionary of English rhymes and synonyms (1890); and numerous professional papers.

BAIRD, Henry Samuel, lawyer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 16 May, 1800; d. in Green Bay, Wis., 28 April, 1875. His father, Thomas Baird, one of the United Irishmen, was imprisoned for a year in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, and on his release in 1802 came to the United States, whence in 1805 he was followed by his family. Henry studied law at Pittsburg, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1822 settled in Mackinaw, Mich., where he opened a school. In the spring of 1823 a new court was established by act of congress, and he was admitted to practice. In September, 1824, he removed to Green Bay. In 1832 he served as quartermaster-general in the Black Hawk war, in 1836 was elected a member and chosen president of the first legislative council of the territory of Wisconsin, and the same year was appointed the first attorney-general of the territory, and subsequently in that year was secretary of Gov. Henry Dodge, U. S. commissioner to negotiate the treaty with the Menomenee Indians at Cedar Rapids, when about 4,000,000 acres were ceded to the U. S. government. In 1846 he was a member of the Constitutional convention, and he was the last Whig candidate for governor of Wisconsin. For many years he was a vice-president of the State historical society, and a contributor to its published collections.—His brother, **Thomas James,** b. in Dublin, Ireland, 30 April, 1794; d. in Pottsville, Pa., 5 April, 1842; was graduated at West Point in 1814, served in the war against Great Britain, and resigned a captain of artillery in 1828.—The son of the latter, **Edward Carey,** b. in Pottsville, Pa., in April, 1836; d. near Ashland, Va., 14 Nov., 1874, served in the civil war for nearly four years, was assistant adjutant-general to Gen. John F. Reynolds, in command of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac; and at the battle of Gettysburg that general died in his arms. Baird was promoted to the rank of major for gallant conduct.

BAKER, James, Canadian legislator, b. in London, 6 Jan., 1830. He was graduated at Oxford university, and entered the Indian navy, subsequently becoming a cornet in the horse guards, later serving with the 8th hussars in the Crimean war. For bravery in the battle of Tchernaya and during the siege of Sebastopol he received medals with clasp. He retired from the army in 1875 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, later travelling in the east, the fruit of which was a volume entitled "Turkey in Europe." Removing with two sons to British Columbia, he became a farmer and ranchman, and in 1884 he was sent to the legislature, in which he still retains a seat. Col. Baker in 1892 was minister of education and immigration, also provincial secretary and minister of mines. He is a younger brother of Gen. Valentine Baker Pasha, and of Sir Samuel Baker, governor-general of the Soudan.

BAKER, Loran Ellis, merchant, b. in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 13 May, 1831. He was educated at Yarmouth academy, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became a banker and ship-owner. Since 1874 he has been president of the bank of Yarmouth. He is also president of the Marine railway, and has twice held that office in the Western counties railway—first in 1873–'4, on the organization of the company, and again in 1881–'6. He is also interested in woollen mills and gold-mines, and in 1887 became president and manager of the Yarmouth steamship line between Boston, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton. He has been a member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia since 1878. He founded the Yarmouth free museum and public library, and has contributed in many other ways to the prosperity of the place.

BAKER, Lucien, senator, b. in Ohio in 1846. At an early age he removed, with his parents, to Michigan, where he attended the public schools. In 1869 he removed to Kansas, took up his residence in Leavenworth, and engaged in the practice of law. He followed his profession closely until 1895, when, after the sweeping victory at the polls in November, 1894, of the Republican party, headed by E. N. Morrill, over the Populists, headed by Gov. L. D. Lewelling, and the Democrats, headed by David Overmyer, he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, to succeed John Martin, Democrat, for the term ending 3 March, 1901.

BAKER, Peter Carpenter, publisher, b. in North Hempstead, N. Y., 25 March, 1822; d. in New York city, 19 May, 1889. Four of his ancestors were in the Revolutionary army. He entered a book-store in New York, learned the printer's trade, and in 1850, with Daniel Godwin, established the firm of Baker & Godwin, which made a specialty of printing law-books and became widely known for fine work. In 1865 Mr. Baker established the law-publishing firm of Baker, Voorhis & Co., which is still in existence and has a large catalogue. Mr. Baker was one of the founders of the Metropolitan literary association, edited the "Steam Press," a patriotic periodical, during the civil war (1861–'5), and originated the plan for a statue of Benjamin Franklin in Printing-house square, New York, which was given by Albert de Groot. He early became known as a public speaker, delivering orations at Fort Independence, N. Y., 4 July, 1848; at Trenton, N. J., 4 July, 1849; and in the old Broadway tabernacle, New York, on the anniversary of Bunker Hill, 1853. He published many addresses and monographs, including, besides the orations noted above, "European Recollections" (New York, 1861) and "Benjamin Franklin" (1865).

BAKER, William Spohn, antiquarian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1824; d. there, 10 Sept., 1897. He became a conveyancer, but later turned his attention to art and literary pursuits. Mr. Baker possessed a collection of engraved portraits of George Washington which was the most complete known, and his number of medals of Washington was second only to that of William S. Appleton, of Boston, while his collection of biographies of Washington was the most noted in existence. He was a member of the American philosophical society, one of the council of the Pennsylvania historical society, and for twelve years was vice-presi-

dent of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He was the author of "Origin and Antiquity of Engraving" (Philadelphia, 1872; 2d ed., illustrated, Boston, 1875); "American Engravers and their Works" (Philadelphia, 1875); "William Sharp, Engraver, and his Works" (1875); "Engraved Portraits of Washington" (1880); "Medallic Portraits of Washington" (1885); "Character Portraits of Washington" (1887); "Bibliotheca Washingtoniana" (1889); and "Itinerary of George Washington from June 15, 1775, to Dec. 23, 1783" (1892); "Washington after the Revolution" (1897); and "Washington in Philadelphia" (1897). Mr. Baker's collection of "Washingtoniana" was bequeathed to the Historical society of Pennsylvania.

BALDWIN, Maurice Scollard, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Toronto, Canada, 21 June, 1836. He was graduated at Trinity college, Toronto, in 1859, ordained deacon in April, 1860, and became a presbyter in July, 1861. He was incumbent of Port Dover, Ont., in 1862–'5, and in 1870 was appointed curate of Christ church cathedral, Montreal. He became canon of the cathedral in the following year, and in 1872 was elected rector of the parish. In 1882 he was appointed dean of Montreal, and on 17 Oct., 1883, was elected bishop of Huron, to which office he was consecrated on 30 Nov. of the same year. He received the degree of D. D. from Trinity college, Toronto, in 1882. Bishop Baldwin attended the Lambeth conferences of 1888 and 1897. He is the author of "A Break in the Ocean Cable" (Montreal, 1877); "Life in a Look" (1879); and a volume of "Sermons."

BALLINGER, William Pitt, jurist, b. in Barbourville, Knox co., Ky., 25 Sept., 1825; d. in Galveston, Tex., 20 Jan., 1888. He was educated at St. Mary's college, near Lebanon, Ky., removed to Texas at the age of eighteen, served as a private and afterward as adjutant and lieutenant during the Texan revolution, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began practice at Galveston, was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of Texas in 1850, and was employed as counsel in many important cases, notably that between the city and the Galveston wharf company involving the title to the water-front of the city. He declined a place on the supreme bench in 1871, and resigned the office immediately after he accepted it in 1874. In 1875 he was a member of the state constitutional convention.

BANGS, John Kendrick, author, b. in Yonkers, N. Y., 27 May, 1862. He was graduated from Columbia, and studied law. Later he was associate editor of "Life," and since 1888 has been connected with "Harper's Magazine." He has been for several years president of the Halstead school, Yonkers. The following are among his many publications: "Coffee and Repartee" (New York, 1893); "Three Weeks in Politics" (1894); "Water Ghosts, and other Stories" (1894); "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica" (1895); "A Rebellious Heroine" (1896); "The Pursuit of the Houseboat" (1897); "Peeps at People" (1898); and "The Houseboat on the Styx" (1899).

BANKHEAD, Henry Clay, military officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 5 Oct., 1828; d. in Bayonne, N. J., 9 Jan., 1894. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in June, 1850, entered the army, and in 1879, after attaining the rank of major of cavalry, he was retired for disabilities incurred in the line of duty. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Gettysburg, Five Forks, and other famous engagements of the civil war, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general in both the regular and volunteer service for gallantry in the field.

BARANDA, Joaquín, Mexican jurist, b. in Mérida, Yucatán, 7 May, 1840. He was educated in Campeche, graduating there as a lawyer. He went to the state of Tamaulipas, and was appointed in succession to several important positions, including that of attorney-general. When he returned to Campeche he was appointed criminal judge. Since the fall of the empire he has served as judge of the district of Campeche, representative to the 4th and 5th congresses of the union, president of the supreme tribunal of justice of Campeche, governor of the state for three terms, magistrate of the circuit tribunal of Yucatán, Campeche, Tobasco, and Chiapas, senator for the federal district, secretary of justice and public instruction, re-elected senator, and finally secretary of justice and public instruction in 1884, which place he still holds. In 1887 he established the bureau of records, with all its dependencies. He was appointed secretary of the commissioners of Costa Rica for the international conference of the American republics, and in 1891 was a delegate to the monetary conference which met in Washington.

BARBOSA-BACELLAR, Antonio (bar-bo'-sah), Portuguese author, b. in Oporto about 1600; d. in Chagas in 1663. After finishing his studies at the University of Coimbra he taught law in the latter city, was afterward civil judge at Bahia, and later judge of the supreme court of Brazil, but came into collision with the viceroy, and, resigning, returned to Portugal, and died in poverty at the hospital of Chagas. He wrote "Statera veritatis, sive præcipua rationum momenta pro Jure coronæ Lusitaniæ" (Lisbon, 1641); "Relação da tomada da cidade de Recife é outras do Brazil" (1648); "Relação das victorias alcançadas por as tropas do rey Dom Alfonso VI., sobre as de Castella" (1650); and Relação Diario do sitio e tomada da forte praça do Recife, recuperaçao das capitanias de Itamaraca, Parahiba, Rio Grande, Ceará, e ilha de Fernando de Noronha, por F. Barreto, Mestre Gl. do estado do Brazil" (1654), a very valuable work, which was translated into Italian (Rome, 1665) and into French (Paris, 1671). His poems were collected and printed in "Phenix renascido, seu Obras poeticas dos melhoes engenhoes Portuguezes" (Lisbon, 1716).

BARBOSA-MACHADO, Diogo, Portuguese bibliographer, b. in Lisbon, 31 March, 1682; d. in Santo Adriano de Sever in 1770. He studied at the University of Coimbra, entered holy orders in 1724, and was appointed in 1728 abbot of the convent of Santo Adriano de Sever, which post he retained till his death. He devoted eighteen years to researches in convents, state archives, private and public libraries, and wrote "Bibliotheca Lusitana antigua e nova, historica, critica e chronologica, na qual se comprehende a noticia dos autores Portuguezes, e das obras que compuzeram desde o tempo da promulgação da ley de graça, ate o tempo presente" (4 vols., Lisbon, 1741–'52). It contains biographical notices of all Portuguese and Brazilian authors, a list of their works, and a complete catalogue of known unpublished manuscripts, and has proved invaluable for the history of Portuguese and Brazilian literature. Barbosa-Machado's great work was several times reprinted, and the bibliographical part of it was separately published, with notes and additions by Bento José Farinha under the title "Summario da Bibliotheca Lusitana" (4 vols., Coimbra, 1820).—His brother, **Ignacio,** Portuguese author, b. in Lisbon in 1682; d. in Bahia, Brazil, in 1770. He was educated at the University of Coimbra, entered the magistrature, and was sent to Bahia, in Brazil, as civil judge

in 1720, a position which he filled with great credit for thirteen years, when he entered holy orders after the death of his wife. He was appointed historiographer of the provinces beyond the sea, and wrote "Nova relação das importantes victorias que alcançáram as armas portuguezas na Brazil e India" (Lisbon, 1742) and "Fástos políticos e militares da antigua e nova Lusitania" (1745).

BARBOUR, Lucien, jurist, b. in Canton, Conn., 4 March, 1811; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 19 July, 1880. He was graduated at Amherst, went to Indiana, was licensed to practise, and began his professional career in Indianapolis. He was appointed U. S. district attorney by President Polk for the district of Indiana; was commissioner to codify the laws of Indiana in 1852; acted several times as arbitrator between the state of Indiana and private corporations, and was elected to the 34th congress from Indiana, serving with ability and distinction from 1855 to 1857.

BARDSEN, Ivor, Greenland magistrate, b. in Oster Bygd about 1300; d. there about 1350. He was steward or lay justice to the bishop of Gardar, and was sent, in 1339, to drive away the Esquimaux or Skrellings, who had made a descent upon the Vester Bygd, and to convey succor to the sister colony. He found on his arrival only wild cattle, which his people took on board their vessels and returned home. He wrote an account of his voyage, which was discovered in manuscript in the Danish archives and published by the Hakluyt society, with original text and the English version, at the end of "The Voyages of the Venetian Brothers Nicolo and Antonio Zeno to the Northern Seas, in the 14th Century, comprising the Latest Account of the Lost Colony of Greenland, and of the Northmen in America, before Columbus" (London, 1873). It confirms the voyages of the Zeno brothers, and places the date of the destruction of the colony of Vester Bygd, of which Pope Nicholas V. spoke in a letter of 1448, recently discovered, at about 1337.

BARKER, Albert Smith, naval officer, b. in Hanson, Mass., 31 March, 1843. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in May, 1861, and served on the steam-frigate "Mississippi," being aboard at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette batteries, and the capture of New Orleans, also at the attempted passage of Fort Hudson, where the "Mississippi" was destroyed. He then joined the "Monongahela," taking part in the siege of Port Hudson and subsequent fights, until the Mississippi was in complete control of the north. He was promoted ensign, February, 1862, lieutenant, February, 1864, commander, March, 1877, and captain, May, 1892. In the war with Spain he commanded the cruiser "Newark," and in the following year the celebrated battle-ship "Oregon," succeeding Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic squadron at Manila, which he retained until relieved by the arrival of Admiral Watson in July, 1899.—His wife, **Ellen Blackmer,** b. in West Springfield, Pa., 12 June, 1859, married in 1879 the Rev. Allen J. Maxwell, who died in Lucknow, India, in 1890. Four years later she married Capt. Barker. Among her published volumes are the stories of "The Bishop's Conversion," "Three Old Maids in Hawaii," and "The Way of Fire."

BARKER, Wharton, banker, b. in Philadelphia, 1 May, 1846. He is a son of Abraham Barker, for half a century a member of the Philadelphia stock exchange, and a grandson of Jacob Barker (*q. v.*), of New Orleans. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, previous to which he commanded a company of colored troops during the civil war. He became a member of the banking firm of Barker Bros. & Co., and in 1878 was appointed financial agent in the United States of Russia, and intrusted with the building of four cruisers for that government. In 1869 he founded the "Penn Monthly," and in 1880 it was merged into "The American," which he still owns and edits. He was a Republican until 1896, since then a Populist; by this party he will probably be nominated for the next presidency.

BARKER, William Morris, P. E. bishop, b in Towanda, Pa., 12 May, 1854. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, and from the Berkeley divinity school six years later. He was ordained deacon and priest, and was successively rector of St. Paul's, Washington, St. Luke's, Baltimore, and St. Paul's, Duluth. Dr. Morris was consecrated bishop of western Colorado in January, 1893, and a year later was translated to the see of Olympia.

BARNARD, George Grey, sculptor, b. in Bellefonte, Pa., 24 May, 1863. He studied for a year at the Chicago art institute, and then for four years at the École nationale des beaux-arts, Paris, where he first exhibited in 1894. His studio is in New York city, and his principal works are "Brotherly Love," "Norway," "Two Natures," in the Metropolitan museum of art, and "The God Pan," also in the museum. He is engaged on "The Hewer," for the Paris exposition.

BARNES, Alfred Smith, publisher, b. in New Haven, Conn., 28 Jan., 1817; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Feb., 1888. He entered the book-publishing business at sixteen years of age in Hartford, Conn., went to New York in 1835, and in 1838 formed a partnership with Prof. Charles Davies for the publication of the latter's mathematical works. He removed to Philadelphia in 1840, but returned to New York in 1845, and continued in the active management of his business till 1880. Soon after settling in New York he formed the plan of publishing the "National Series of Standard School-Books," and the firm's principal business has been in educational works. Mr. Barnes was interested in the establishment of the elevated railroads of New York city, and was connected with the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, and several banking and insurance institutions. He left $25,000 to be equally divided between twenty-five educational institutions, $25,000 to be equally divided between five religious societies, and $45,000 to the Young men's Christian association of Cornell university.

BARNES, James, author, b. at Annapolis, Md., 19 Sept., 1866. His father is Lieut.-Com. John T. Barnes (a son of Gen. James Barnes) and his mother, Susan Bainbridge, a granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge. The son studied at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and after a few years in the west, where in 1885–'7 he assisted as a civil engineer in the construction of the Missouri Pacific railroad, entered Princeton, where he was graduated in 1891. During his college course he was an editor of the "Nassau Literary Magazine." After graduation he was connected for a time with "Scribner's Magazine," and in 1894–'5 he was assistant editor of "Harper's Weekly." He has published "For King or Country" (New York, 1895); "Naval Actions of the War of 1812" (1896); "A Princetonian," "Midshipman Farragut," a boy's book, "A Loyal Traitor" (1897); "Commodore Bainbridge," "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors," and "The Hero of Erie" (1898).

BARNSTON, George, Canadian manufacturer, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1800; d. in Mont-

real, Canada, 14 March, 1883. He came to this country in 1820, connected himself with the Hudson bay company, and established the first factory on the Fraser river, in British Columbia. He assisted in fitting out Sir John Franklin's party in 1824, and thirty years later aided the arctic expeditions under Dr. John Rae, Robert Stuart, and others. He retired from the Hudson bay company in 1867, and subsequently devoted much time and research to collecting Canadian botanic and zoölogical specimens for the British museum and other scientific institutions. He was president of the Montreal natural history society.

BARR, Robert, author, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 16 Sept., 1850. He was taken to Canada when he was four years old; attended the Normal school, Toronto; learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward fitted himself to be a teacher, which occupation he followed for some time. He then removed to the United States and became connected with the Detroit "Free Press," to which he contributed humorous sketches under the penname of "Luke Sharp." In 1881 he established the English edition of the "Free Press" in London, where he has since resided, either in the city or its suburbs. With Jerome K. Jerome he founded in London "The Idler," but he afterward retired from it to devote himself to story-writing. He has published "In a Steamer Chair" (New York, 1890); "In the Midst of Alarms" (1894); "The Face and the Mask" (1895); "A Woman Intervenes" (1896); "From whose Bourne" (1896); "One Day's Courtship" (1896); "Revenge" (1897); "The Mutable Many" (1897); "Mediæval Tales" (1898); and "The Countess Teckla" (1898). Most of these are collections of short stories.

BARRINGER, Rufus, lawyer, b. in Cabarrus county, N. C., 2 Dec., 1821; d. in Charlotte, N. C., 3 Feb., 1895. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1842. With his brother Moreau he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Concord. In 1848 he was sent to the state legislature as a Whig; in 1850 he was made a state senator, and in 1860 he served as an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. He was a firm believer in the Union, but at the outbreak of the civil war he went with his state, and raised a company of cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain. He was promoted major 26 Aug., 1863, and lieutenant-colonel three months later. In June, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the North Carolina cavalry brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments. He took part in 76 actions, and was several times severely wounded. After the war he removed to Charlotte and began the practice of law, advocating the acceptance of the reconstruction acts of 1867. In 1875 he was elected to the state constitutional convention; in 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor, and he was also a member of the Republican convention that nominated Garfield for the presidency. In 1884 he retired from the practice of law; he busied himself with his farm, and with writing reminiscential sketches of the civil war and articles on North Carolina history.

BARROS ARANA, Diego (ba'r-ros-ah-ra'h-nah), Chilian historian, b. in Santiago, 16 Aug., 1830. He belonged to a wealthy family, received an excellent education, and in 1843 entered the Instituto Nacional, where he prepared himself for the study of law, but feeble health forced him in 1849 to abandon professional studies. He thenceforth gave himself entirely to literary and historical pursuits, gathering a great number of documents on the history of his country, and soon acquired reputation as a laborious investigator. His first essay was the publication, in 1850, of an historical sketch on the campaigns of 1818–'21, the favorable reception of which encouraged him to begin an extensive history of Chilian independence, and in 1853 he founded the literary magazine "El Museo." In 1855 he was elected member of the faculty of humanities and philosophy of the university, of which he became rector in 1891. After 1857 he took part in politics, and was a contributor to "El País" and "La Actualidad." He travelled through the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil, England, France, and Spain, searching the government archives and public and private libraries for documents on the history of South America, and in Simancas he discovered the manuscript of the historical poem of Fernando Alvarez de Toledo (*q. v.*), "Purén Indómito," which he published (Leipsic, 1860). After the political change of 1861 he returned to his country, and was elected in 1863 rector of the Instituto Nacional, where he still occupies the chair of history of literature. In 1864 he founded the magazine "Correo del Domingo," and in 1875, with Miguel Luis Amunátegui, the "Revista Chilena." In 1876 Barros was appointed minister to Chili, and in 1898 was commissioner for settlement of boundary between Chili and the Argentine Republic. He is a member of the historical institute of Brazil, and is the owner of one of the most extensive libraries in South America, containing valuable historical documents, which will be given to the library of the Instituto Nacional. He has written "Estudios Históricos sobre Vicente Benavides y la campaña del Sur 1818–1821" (Santiago, 1850); "El general Freire" (1851); "Historia de la Independencia de Chile" (4 vols., 1854–'8); "Las campañas de Chiloe" (1857); "Vida y Viajes de Hernando de Magallanes" (1864); "Compendio de la Historia de América" (1865) and an elementary extract of the same (1871); "Elementos de Literatura" (1868); "Historia moderna y contemporánea" (1870); "Historia de Literatura" (1870); "Geografía Física y Descriptiva" (1871); "Manual de composición literaria" (1871); "Riquezas de los antiguos Jesuitas de Chile" (1872); "Proceso de Pedro de Valdivia" (1873); "Don Claudio Gay, Estudio biográfico" (1876); "Histoire de la Guerre du Pacifique," written by order of the government (2 vols., Paris, 1881); and "Historia General de Chile" in 12 octavo volumes (Santiago, 1884–'93).

BARROWS, Walter Manning, clergyman, b. in Franklin, Mich., 12 April, 1846; d. on Mackinac island, 10 Aug., 1899. He was the son of the late Prof. John M. Barrows, of Olivet college, was graduated from Olivet, and studied theology in New Haven, New York, and Andover. He was filled with the missionary spirit, and for eight years was pastor of the First Congregational church at Salt Lake City, and was one of the founders of the Salt Lake academy. On account of his executive ability, his knowledge of the west, and his powers of speech, he was elected secretary of the American home missionary society, with offices in New York, a place he held for seven years. Then for ten years Dr. Barrows was pastor of the Second Congregational church of Rockford, Ill. Owing to his determination the new edifice, one of the finest in the west, was built, and after it had burned down was rebuilt at a cost of more than $100,000. In 1897 he accepted a call to the Second Congregational church of Greenwich, Conn. —His brother, **John Henry,** b. in Medina, Mich., 11 July, 1847, was graduated at Olivet, and studied

at Yale, Union, and Andover theological seminaries. He was for fourteen years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, and president of the World's parliament of religions in 1893. Later he was a lecturer in India, at the Union theological seminary, and in the University of Chicago. In 1898 Dr. Barrows was elected president of Oberlin college. He is the author of "The Gospels are True Histories" (Boston, 1890); "I Believe in God" (Chicago, 1891); "The World's Parliament of Religions" (1893); "Life of Henry Ward Beecher" (New York, 1893); "A World Pilgrimage" (Chicago, 1898); "Christianity, the World Religion," and "The Christian Conquest of Asia" (New York, 1899).

BARRYMORE, Maurice (*Herbert Blythe*), actor, b. in India in 1847. He was graduated at Oxford university, and studied for the Indian civil service. He was admitted to the English bar, but abandoned the law for the stage. His first engagement in the United States was at the Fifth avenue theater, and he has since played with Modjeska, Mrs. Langtry, and others, and with various companies. He is the author of "Nadjeska," "The Robber of the Rhine," and other plays.—His wife, **Georgiana Drew Barrymore,** actress, b. in Philadelphia in 1856; d. in Santa Barbara, Cal., 2 July, 1893. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, and made her first appearance in the Arch street theater, Philadelphia, in 1872, in "The Ladies' Battle," and continued to be a member of her mother's stock company for several years. In 1876 she was married to Maurice Barrymore, and their daughter, Ethel Barrymore, is now (1899) in Sir Henry Irving's company. Mrs. Barrymore was an accomplished actress, and during her career played with Edwin Booth, Barrett, Modjeska, and her husband. She last appeared in New York in 1892.

BARTLETT, Sir **Ellis Ashmead,** statesman, b. in Plymouth, Mass., in 1849. He was graduated at Oxford university with honors in 1877, and three years later admitted to the English bar. He was elected to parliament in 1883, and became a civil lord of admiralty in 1886. Sir Ellis is the author of "The Battlefield of Thessaly" (London, 1897).—His younger brother, **William Lehman Ashmead,** b. in Plymouth, Mass., in 1851, was graduated at Oxford university. He became private secretary to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and in 1881 her husband, then assuming her name.

BARUS, Carl, physicist, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 19 Feb., 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating at the high school, where he received the Ray silver medal for proficiency in mathematics, after which he entered the school of mines of Columbia university, studying civil and mining engineering and chemistry; and in the University of Würzburg, where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1879 (*summa cum laude*), where also he acted as assistant for two years. On his return to the United States he entered the U. S. geological survey, and was given charge of certain investigations in physical geology. Subsequently he was appointed professor of meteorology in the U. S. weather bureau, where he investigated the condensation of atmospheric moisture. Later he was intrusted with important aëronautical experiments for the Smithsonian institution. In 1895 he was called to the chair of physics in Brown university, which he still retains. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of Massachusetts in 1887, and a member of the National academy of sciences in 1892, and in 1897 presided over the section on physics of the American association for the advancement of science. Dr. Barus is the author of numerous scientific monographs and papers, several of which form bulletins in the series published by the U. S. geological survey. He was also a member of the committee appointed by congress in the session of 1895 to draw up specifications for the electrical standards of the United States.

BATE, William Bremage, senator, b. near Castilian Springs, Tenn., 7 Oct., 1826. He received an academic education in his native county of Sumner, and when quite young acted as second clerk on a steamboat plying between Nashville and New Orleans. He volunteered as a private and served through the Mexican war, attaining the rank of lieutenant in the 3d Tennessee infantry. He was editor and proprietor of a newspaper published at Gallatin, Tenn., called the "Tenth Legion." He became a member of the legislature of his native state in 1849, graduated from the Lebanon, Tenn., law-school in 1852, and entered upon the practice of law at Gallatin. In 1854 he was elected attorney-general for the Nashville district for a period of four years. During his term of office he was nominated for congress and declined. He was a presidential elector on the Breckenridge-Lane ticket in 1860. He entered the Confederate army as a private, and was promoted successively to captain, colonel, brigadier and major general, surrendering with the Army of Tennessee in 1865. He was three times dangerously wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and resumed the practice of law. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1868, served on the national Democratic executive committee for Tennessee for twelve years, was an elector for the state at large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. Six years later he was elected governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1884 without opposition. He was twice narrowly defeated for U. S. senator, the first contest being against Andrew Johnson, and on one roll-call he was elected by one vote, but it was changed before the result was announced. In January, 1887, he was elected to the U. S. senate, and was re-elected in 1893, and again in 1899.

BATES, Alfred Elliott, soldier, b. in Monroe, Mich., 15 July, 1840. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in June, 1865, and entered the army, 2d cavalry, as 2d lieutenant, seeing much Indian service during the ten years prior to his appointment as paymaster, with the rank of major, in 1875. He served in various departments until appointed military *attaché* in London in 1898, and to Paris the year following. In July, 1899, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and appointed paymaster-general, U. S. army. He contributed a chapter to Rodenbough's "From Everglade to Cañon with Second Dragoons," and was associated with the late Gen. Emery Upton (*q. v.*) in compiling the "Cavalry Tactics of 1874."

BATTERSON, Hermon Griswold, clergyman, b. in Marbledale, Litchfield co., Conn., 28 May, 1827. He was educated privately, and ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has held rectorships in San Antonio, Tex., in Wabasha, Minn., and in Philadelphia. Nebraska college gave him the degree of D. D. He has published "Missionary Tune-Book" (Philadelphia, 1867); "The Churchman's Hymn-Book" (1870); "Sketch-Book of the American Episcopate" (1878); "Christmas Carols, and other Verses" (1878); "The Pathway of Faith" (1885); "Manual of Plain Song"; and "Vesper Bells."—His elder brother, **James Goodwin,** is president of the New England granite-works, and of the Travellers' insurance company of Hartford, which he founded.

BAXTER, Algernon Sidney, broker, b. in Rockingham, Vt., 14 Nov., 1819; d. in New York city, 29 April, 1897. He was a son of Judge Horace Baxter, of Vermont, and after a common-school education he went to Boston, and later to St. Louis, where he was a merchant, and became acquainted with Capt. U. S. Grant. Soon after the war began, he was on the staff of Grant as quartermaster, with the rank of captain. At Shiloh he carried to Gen. Wallace that celebrated despatch which caused so much controversy. Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs," says: "Capt. Baxter, a quartermaster on my staff, was accordingly directed to go back and order Gen. Wallace to march immediately to Pittsburg by the road nearest to the river. Capt. Baxter made a memorandum of this order. . . . Gen. Wallace has since claimed that the order delivered to him by the captain was simply to join the right of the army." Baxter's condition of health compelled him soon after to leave the service, when he settled in New York city, pursuing a successful career as a broker in Wall street. He was the last survivor of those officers who served on Gen. Grant's staff in the successful battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

BAXTER, James Phinney, author, b. in Gorham, Me., 23 March, 1831. He was educated in Portland, Me., and Lynn, Mass., and became a merchant and manufacturer. He organized the Associated charities in Portland, and was instrumental in founding the Maine industrial school for girls. Mr. Baxter in 1887 presented to the Portland public library, the Portland society of art, and the Maine historical society, conjointly, a lot of land, and is erecting upon it, at a cost of $100,000, a building for these societies. He is the author of a volume of poems entitled "Idyls of the Year" (Portland, 1884); "The Trelawney Papers," published as the 3d volume of the "Documentary History of Maine" (1884); "George Cleeve, of Casco Bay, 1630–1667" (1885); and "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his Province of Maine" (1889). He has also edited "Digby's Journal," the writer of which served under Burgoyne, under the title of "The British Invasion from the North" (Albany, 1887), and the 4th volume of the "Documentary History of Maine," containing documents from American and foreign archives (Portland, 1889).

BAYLOR, Frances Courtenay, author, b. in Fayetteville, Ark., 20 Jan., 1848. She was educated at home, and has travelled extensively. Her present residence is Winchester, Va. Miss Baylor's principal publications are "On Both Sides" (Philadelphia, 1886), "Juan and Juanita" (Boston, 1887), "Behind the Blue Ridge" (Philadelphia, 1888), "Shocking Examples, and other Sketches" (1889), "Claudia Hyde" (New York, 1894), "Miss Nina Barrow" (1897), and "The Ladder of Fortune" (Boston, 1899). Her first work is very entertaining, and has been highly commended.

BEAN, Tarleton Hoffman, ichthyologist, b. in Bainbridge, Lancaster co., Pa., 8 Oct., 1846. After graduation at the Columbian university, Washington, D. C., he was principal of Smyrna seminary, Delaware, and of the high school in Wilkesbarre, Pa. In 1874 he became connected with the U. S. fish commission, was curator of the department of fishes in the U. S. national museum, ichthyologist and assistant in charge of the division of fish culture, U. S. fish commission, and editor of its publications. With Dr. G. Brown Goode he has written an important memoir on the "Deep-Sea Fishes of the Atlantic Basin." Twice he visited Alaska, in 1884 and 1889, to investigate and report on fisheries. Dr. Bean was for two years in charge of the Castle garden aquarium, of New York, which was opened in 1896.

BEARDSLEE, Lester Anthony, naval officer, b. in Little Falls, N. Y., 1 Feb., 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1856, served as a midshipman under Commodore Perry when, in 1853, he opened Japan to commerce. In October, 1864, he was, as lieutenant-commander, executive officer of the "Wachuset" when she caught the Confederate privateer "Florida" in Bahia, Brazil, and he brought the prize to the United States as commanding officer. After the civil war he served as the naval member of the board for testing American metals. In July, 1869, as commander of the gunboat "Palos" on the way to China, he carried the first American flag through the Suez canal. In 1880–'3 he had charge of the government of southeastern Alaska. In 1894–'7, as rear-admiral, he commanded the U. S. forces in the Pacific station, and was retired in February, 1898. Admiral Beardslee is the author of various official reports, including those on the "Strength of Metals," the "Resources of Alaska," and on the "Present Condition of Affairs in Hawaii," from which country he returned in 1897. These are published among the senate executive documents.

BEATY, James (beé-ty), Canadian lawyer, b. in Trafalgar, Ontario, 10 Nov., 1831. His parents were Irish. He was educated in Toronto, studied law, was called to the bar in 1855, and practised his profession. In 1872 he was appointed queen's counsel. He was made alderman of Toronto in 1877, and in that year introduced the "Beaty by-law," changing the entire management of the civic business. He became mayor in 1878, and was re-elected to this office in the following term. He is a bencher of the Law society of Ontario, is head of the legal firm of Beaty, Hamilton & Cassels, and has been for fifty years a justice of the court of appeals for Ontario. He was elected to parliament from West Toronto in 1880, and continued a member to the close of 1887. He was chairman of a committee of parliament, a founder of the Confederation life association, and president and a director of many institutions and associations in Toronto. In 1884 he became president of the Northwest Central railway company. Trinity college, Toronto, gave him the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L. He is the author of "Paying the Pastor Unscriptural and Traditional" (London, 1885).—His uncle, **James Beaty,** b. in Cavan, Ireland, in 1798, became a member of parliament for East Toronto in 1867, was for twenty-five years proprietor of the "Leader," an organ of the Conservative party, and was a founder of various charitable and monetary institutions in Toronto.

BEAUDRY, Louis Napoleon, clergyman, b. in Highgate, Franklin co., Vt., 11 Aug., 1833. He is of French-Canadian parentage, and was a Roman Catholic, but was converted to Protestantism through the influence of his classmate, the Rev. Joseph Cook, became a Methodist, and entered the Troy conference in 1856. He studied in Troy university, but left without graduation, and became chaplain of the 5th New York regiment of cavalry on 31 Jan., 1863. After participating in many battles, he was captured and spent the summer of 1863 in Libby prison. On 19 July, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service. Since 1876 he has been a member of the Montreal conference, and was superintendent of the French district of the conference, and professor of theology in Wesleyan theological college, Montreal. Mr. Beaudry is the author of "Army and Prison Experiences with the Fifth New York Cavalry"

(Albany, 1865); "Spiritual Struggles of a Roman Catholic" (New York, 1875; 6th Canadian ed., Toronto, 1883; French translation, Montreal, 1882; Spanish translation, 1884).

BEAUSOLEIL, Cléophas, Canadian lawyer, b. in St. Félix du Valois, Canada East, 19 June, 1845. After receiving his education at Joliette college, he studied law in Montreal, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. For years he has been a member of the city council of Montreal, and has held other local offices. He was elected to the house of commons of Canada in January, 1887, and since 1896 has been chairman of the standing committee on expiring laws. From 1866 till 1875 he was connected with the "Press," and subsequently with "L'Ordre" of Montreal and "L'Evénement" of Quebec. He was chief editor of "Le Nouveau Monde" in 1870–'4, and in the latter year established "Le Bien Public." In 1881 he entered into partnership with Honoré Mercier, premier of Quebec, and he now practises in Montreal as a member of the firm of Beausoleil, Choquet & Girard. Mr. Beausoleil has published "Réforme du tarif Canadien," a plea for protection to home industries (Montreal, 1872).—His younger brother, **Joseph Maxime,** is a prominent physician, and has been editor of "Le Journal d'Hygiène Populaire" and "La Gazette Médicale de Montréal."

BEAVEN, Thomas Daniel, R. C. bishop, b. at Springfield, Mass., in 1849. He received his education in the Jesuit college of the holy cross, at Worcester, where he was graduated in 1870, and was for two years afterward a professor in the College of Loyola, at Baltimore. In order to complete his ecclesiastical course of studies he went to the College of Montreal, in 1872, and was then ordained in the priesthood in 1875. He then served as assistant pastor at St. Mary's church, at Spencer, Mass., and in 1879 he became its pastor. In May, 1882, he laid the foundations of the Church of St. Mary's, at Spencer, which he brought to successful completion, and which was dedicated by Bishop O'Reilly. Here he performed missionary work for thirteen years, when, in 1889, he was called to take charge of the Church of the holy rosary, at Holyoke, Mass. At the centenary celebration of Georgetown university, in 1889, he received the degree of D. D. While thus engaged at Holyoke he was appointed to succeed Bishop O'Reilly as bishop of Springfield, and was consecrated in 1892.

BEE, Hamilton Prioleau, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 22 July, 1822; d. at San Antonio, Tex., 3 Oct., 1897. In 1839 he was appointed secretary on the part of Texas to the commission to run the boundary line between Texas and the United States from the mouth of Sabine bay to Red river. Gens. George G. Meade and Joseph E. Johnston were the army engineers engaged in the work. In March, 1863, he was sent by President Houston of Texas as a member of a commission to treat with the Comanche Indians. The Comanches at first refused to recognize their flag, and made them prisoners, but eventually treated with and released them. He was secretary of the Texas senate in 1846, but after hostilities commenced with Mexico he resigned and joined Gen. Ben McCulloch's Texas cavalry. He was engaged in the battle of Monterey, and was promoted 1st lieutenant under the command of Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar. Early in 1861 he was appointed brigadier-general of the provisional army of Texas, and was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army, 4 March, 1862. He was a brother of Gen. Bernard Elliott Bee, of the Confederacy (*q. v.*), who was killed at the battle of Bull Run in July, 1861.

BEERS, William George, Canadian dentist, b. in Montreal, 5 May, 1846. He was educated at McGill college, studied dentistry, and was secretary of examiners from 1868 till 1879, and also served as president and vice-president. In 1868 he founded the Canadian "Journal of Dental Science," which he edited, and he has contributed extensively to journals of dentistry in the United States. He was the first to make laws for the Indian game of lacrosse, and had it adopted as the national field-game of Canada in 1864. His lacrosse team, of which he is captain, visited the British isles in 1876 and 1883, and was one of the founders in 1893 of the Canadian national league. Dr. Beers has published many magazine articles on Canada and its sports, and is the author of "Lacrosse, the National Game of Canada" (1869), and "Over the Snow" (1883).

BEGBIE, Sir Matthew Baillie, Canadian jurist, b. in the island of Mauritius, 13 Sept., 1819; d. in Victoria, British Columbia, 2 June, 1894. He was graduated at Cambridge, England, in 1841, and became a fellow there in 1846. He was called to the English bar, and subsequently came to Canada. In 1858 he was made judge of British Columbia, and also judge of the vice-admiralty court in the same province. He became acting chief justice of Vancouver's island in 1871, and in the same year chief justice of the united colonies of British Columbia. In 1875 he received the honor of knighthood.

BEGIN, Louis-Nazaire, R. C. archbishop, b. at Levis, Canada, 10 Jan., 1840. In 1857 he was sent to the Seminary of Quebec, where he remained until 1862, receiving the Laval degree and winning the Prince of Wales medal. He afterward entered the Grand seminary of Quebec to pursue his theological studies, going to Rome to continue them in 1863. In Italy he was ordained a priest in 1865. He also while abroad travelled in the Holy Land, pursuing special biblical and historical studies, and subsequently studied history and languages at the Catholic university of Innspruck. Returning to Quebec in 1868, he became professor of dogmatic theology and ecclesiastical history in Laval university, and was also prefect of studies in the Little seminary. In 1884 he accompanied Archbishop Taschereau to Rome to defend the rights of Laval university, was appointed bishop of Chicoutimi, and was consecrated at Quebec cathedral titular archbishop of Cyrene, which he still holds. He became coadjutor to Cardinal Taschereau, and since his death has administered the archdiocese of Quebec as administrator. The works of Dr. Begin, some of which have received English translations, are as follows: "La primauté et l'infaillibilité des Souvereins Pontifes" (Quebec, 1873); "La Sainte Écriture et la Règle de Foi" (Quebec, 1874); "Le Culte Catholique, etc." (Quebec, 1875); "The Bible and the Rule of Faith," translated from the French by G. M. Ward (1875); "Chronologie de l'Histoire du Canada" (Quebec, 1895); "Chronologie de l'Histoire des États-Unis d'Amérique" (Quebec, 1895); and many published discourses.

BELASCO, David, dramatist, b. in San Francisco, Cal., 25 July, 1858. He was graduated at Lincoln high-school, San Francisco, in 1876, and from an early age has frequently appeared on the stage. He was stage manager in 1879–'81 of the Baldwin theatre, the Grand opera-house, and the California theatre in San Francisco, in 1881 of the Madison square theatre, New York, and in 1886 became manager of the Lyceum theatre in that city. Mr. Belasco's principal plays are "Hearts of Oak," "La Belle Russe," "May Blossom," "Vale-

rie," and, with Henry C. DeMille, "The Wife," "The Heart of Maryland," "Men and Women," "The Charity Ball," and "Lord Chumley."

BELDEN, James Jerome, congressman, b. in Fabius, Onondaga co., N. Y., 30 Sept., 1825. He received a common-school education, and has been actively engaged in business pursuits for fifty years, having been interested in and director of several banks. Mr. Belden is president and principal owner of the Robert Gere bank of Syracuse, which he founded. He was elected mayor of that city in 1877, and was re-elected without opposition; was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met in Chicago in 1880, and was elected to the 50th congress. He has since been re-elected four times, having declined an election to the 54th congress. Mr. Belden has been a trustee of the Syracuse university since it was founded. He is a direct descendant of Richard Bayldon, of England, who settled in Weathersfield, Conn., in 1636, and is an active member of the order of the Founders and patriots of America. He has recently enlarged the Manhattan hotel, which will rank among the largest in New York city.

BELL, Isaac, merchant, b. in New York city, 4 Aug., 1814; d. there, 30 Sept., 1897. He entered the employ of a banking-house in New York when he was twelve years of age, and from 1836 till 1855 he engaged in the cotton business in Charleston, S. C., and Mobile, Ala., from which state he was in 1848 elected to congress. From 1858 till 1860 he was a member of the New York board of supervisors, and in the latter year he became one of the original commissioners of the department of public charities and correction. He was a commissioner of education in 1870–'89, and also for some time a commissioner of immigration. In 1866 he was an organizer of the Old Dominion steamship company, and he served as its vice-president till his resignation in 1890. He founded the ambulance system in connection with the charities department. Mr. Bell, who married a daughter of Dr. Valentine Mott, was prominent in New York society. One of his sons was U. S. minister to The Hague, another was a Central park commissioner.

BELL, William Hemphill, soldier, b. in West Chester, Pa., 28 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in June, 1858, entering the army as brevet 2d lieutenant, and serving through the civil war in the field and in the subsistence department. After the close of the war, his service was chiefly west of the Mississippi, in Alaska, and on the frontiers. Having passed through the intermediate grades, he became, in November, 1897, commissary-general of the U. S. army, with the rank of brigadier - general. He was retired 28 Jan., 1898, after forty years' service.

Edward Bellamy

BELLAMY, Edward, author, b. in Chicopee Falls, Mass., 26 March, 1850; d. there, 22 May, 1898. He was educated at Union college, but was not graduated. In 1871, after studying law, he was admitted to practice. For several years he was assistant editor of "The Union," Springfield, Mass.; an editorial writer of the "New York Evening Post," and with his brother Charles established the Springfield "Daily News." He was a frequent contributor to the magazines. Failing health led him in time to seek the aid of the Colorado climate, but without substantial benefit. His principal works are "Six to One, a Nantucket Idyl" (New York, 1877); "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process" (1879); "Miss Ludington's Sister, a Romance of Immortality" (Boston, 1885); "Looking Backward, or 2000–1887" (1888); and "Equality," a sequel to "Looking Backward" (1897). These last two works had a wide circulation, and the first was translated into Arabic, French, German, and Russian, awakening almost as much interest in the Old world as in the New.

BELMONT, August, banker, b. in New York city, 18 Feb., 1853. He is a son of the late banker of the same name (*q. v.*), and was graduated from Harvard in 1875, immediately entering his father's banking-house, of which he is now the head—August Belmont & Co., American representatives of the Rothschilds. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville railway, and connected with various financial enterprises.—His younger brother, **Oliver Hazard Perry,** was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1879, and for several years has taken an active part, as a Democrat, in the politics of his native city and state of New York.

BENHAM, Andrew Ellicott Kennedy, naval officer, b. on Staten island, 10 April, 1832. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 24 Nov., 1847, and became a passed midshipman, 10 June, 1853. He was ordered to the "Princeton" in July, 1853, transferred to the "St. Mary's," Pacific squadron, and served on her till 1857, and was commissioned a master, 15 Sept., and lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855. He was attached to the "Crusader," on the home station, in 1860–'1, and when the civil war began he was made executive officer of the "Bienville," on the South Atlantic blockade, where he participated in the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and in 1863 served in the "Sacramento." Benham was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and given the "Penobscot" in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, until the close of the war in 1865. He was on duty at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1866, and on special service in the "Susquehanna" in 1867. He was promoted to commander, 25 July, 1866, served at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1868–'9, as lighthouse inspector in 1870–'1, and commanded the monitors "Saugus" in 1871–'2 and "Canonicus" in 1872–'3, on the North Atlantic station. He then served as lighthouse inspector in 1874–'8, was promoted to captain, 12 March, 1870, and commanded the flag-ship "Richmond," on the Asiatic station, in 1878–'81. He was on duty at Portsmouth navy-yard from 8 Dec., 1881, until 15 Nov., 1884, when he was appointed lighthouse inspector, and served until January, 1888. He was promoted to the rank of commodore, 4 March, 1886, and to rear-admiral, 28 Feb., 1890. He was in command of one of the naval divisions that took part in the great display in New York waters in April, 1893, and was retired in the following spring, after forty years' service.

BENNING, Henry Lewis, jurist, b. in Columbia county, Ga., 2 April, 1814; d. in Columbus, Ga., 10 July, 1875. He was graduated at the university of his native state in 1834, winning the highest honors of his class. He was admitted to the bar in Columbus, in which city he afterward resided. In 1838 he was elected solicitor-general

of the Chattahoochee circuit, and in 1853 became one of the justices of the supreme court of the state. In August, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 17th Georgia regiment, and in the following year was promoted brigadier-general, taking part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and the Wilderness. Gen. Benning was in command of his brigade at the surrender of Lee's army, after which he resumed the practice of law in Columbus, in partnership with his father-in-law, Col. Seaborn Jones.

BENTLEY, Charles Eugene, clergyman and politician, b. in Warner's, Onondaga co., N. Y., 30 April, 1841. He studied at the Monroe institute and Oneida conference seminary. Until 1863 he lived on a farm, but in 1866 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and in 1878 he moved to Butler county, Nebraska, where he engaged in farming and in preaching as a Baptist minister. In 1880 he became pastor of a church at Surprise, Neb. He took an active interest in the Prohibition party in the state, serving as chairman of the state convention in 1884, and also as candidate for representative in congress, for governor, and for U. S. senator, in none of which was he successful. In May, 1896, the Prohibition party split at its convention at Pittsburg, Pa., on the question of the nature of the platform. The majority or "narrow-gauge" report declared for prohibition alone as a party issue; the minority report called for planks in the platform in favor of free coinage, government control of railroads and telegraphs, an income tax, etc., and the party of the minority, about two hundred in number, withdrew from the convention hall and nominated Bentley for president and James Haywood Southgate, of North Carolina, for vice-president, as candidates of the National or Liberty party.

BERDAN, Hiram, inventor, b. in Plymouth, Mich., about 1823; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 March, 1893. His father owned a stock-farm near Rochester, N. Y., where the son was brought up. He showed a taste for practical mechanics in early boyhood. He also attained great skill as a marksman, and in April, 1861, was made colonel of the 1st regiment of U. S. sharpshooters, which he had organized. The regiment was armed with a repeating rifle of his invention, the first of the kind to be put into actual service. Col. Berdan was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for his conduct at Chancellorsville and major-general for Gettysburg. After the close of the civil war he went to Russia and spent several years in superintending the manufacture of his rifle there for the Russian government. In 1888 he returned and sued the United States for $500,000 for infringing his patents in the Springfield rifle; and in 1892 the court of claims awarded him $100,000. Besides his rifle, Gen. Berdan invented a twin-screw, armored, submarine gunboat; a long-distance range-finder; a torpedo-boat for evading torpedo-nets; and a distance fuse for shrapnel shells.

BERENDT, Karl Hermann, scientist, b. in Dantzic, 12 Nov., 1817; d. in Guatemala city, Central America, 12 May, 1878. He studied at various German universities, receiving his degree of M. D. at Königsberg in 1842. In 1843 he began practice at Breslau and also acted as *privat-docent* in surgery and obstetrics at the university. In 1848 he was a member of the *Vor-Parlament* at Frankfurt. His political sympathies forced him to remove to America in 1851. He proceeded from New York to Nicaragua, and spent two years in the study of the ethnography, geography, and natural history of that section. Two years later he moved to Orizaba, Mexico, and thence to Vera Cruz, where he remained from 1855 to 1862. He then gave up medicine and devoted himself to natural science, linguistics, and ethnology, paying special attention to the Mayan tribes. He spent a year in Tabasco, and thence came in 1863 to the United States. Here he devoted the greater part of the following year in copying manuscripts in the Carter Brown library. At the request of the Smithsonian institution he visited Yucatan; the results of this visit are published in its report for 1867. In 1869 he explored the ruins of ancient Ceutla, in the plains of Tabasco. He visited the United States several times between this date and 1876, his last visit. In 1874 he settled at Coban, Vera Paz, partly to study the Maya dialects of the region and partly to raise tobacco. At the request of the Berlin museum he spent a winter in securing and forwarding the sculptured slabs of Santa Lucia de Cozumaljualpa, Guatemala; but an attack of fever terminated his work. He contributed many articles in English, German, and Spanish to such works as Petermann's "Mittheilungen" and the "Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexicon." Among his published works are "Analytical Alphabet for the Mexican and Central American Languages" (New York, 1869); "Los escritos de D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta" (Merida, 1870); "Los trabajos linguisticos de Don Pio Perez" (Mexico, 1871); "Cartilla en lengua Maya" (Merida, 1871); El ramie" (1871); "On a Grammar and Dictionary of the Carib or Karif Language," in the Smithsonian report for 1873; "Die Indianer des Isthmus von Tehuantepec" in "Zeitschrift für Ethnologie" for 1873; "The Darien Language," in the "American Historical Record" for 1874. Much of his work is unpublished; some manuscripts are in the library of the bureau of ethnology at Washington and others in a private collection.

BERKOWITZ, Henry, clergyman, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 18 March, 1857. He entered Cornell, but was unable to complete the course. While studying law he obtained a scholarship in the Hebrew union college at Cincinnati when it was first opened for the education of Jewish ministers in 1875. He was graduated at McMicken university in 1881 and at the Hebrew college in 1883, and was one of the first to receive the new degrees of bachelor of Hebrew and rabbi. Prior to his his ordination he received a call from the Jewish congregation at Mobile, and entered upon his duties there on 1 Sept., 1883. He was one of the founders of the Conference of rabbis of the south, and has been secretary of that body since 1886. He introduced the work of the American humane society into Alabama, and has been vice-president of the Mobile society since 1886, and of the national association since 1887. He was appointed a trustee of the Hebrew college in 1884, and became rabbi of the congregation at Kansas City, Mo., in May, 1888. He received the degree of D. D. from the Hebrew union college in 1887. Dr. Berkowitz was associated with Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, in the authorship of "The First Hebrew Union Reader," "Second Hebrew Union Reader," and "Bible Ethics: A Manual of Instruction in the History and Principles of Judaism"; and published "Judaism on the Social Question" (New York, 1888).

BERMUDEZ, Remigo Morales, president of Peru, b. in the province of Tarapaca, 30 Sept., 1836; d. in Lima, 31 March, 1894. His education was slight, and he early engaged in the nitrate trade in his native province. Joining the revolu-

tionary army in 1854 as a lieutenant, he took part in the defeat of Col. Chacano at Arica and in routing the force of Gen. Guardo, and finally shared the victory that resulted in the overthrow of Gen. Echinique's government. When President Castilla provoked an insurrection in 1864 he again espoused the revolutionists' cause. President Pardo made him a lieutenant-colonel and prefect of the city of Trujillo. During the war with Chili he commanded the forces that marched to Arica, and he displayed individual bravery. In the uprising against President Iglesias and the clericals he joined the revolutionary standard of Cáceres (*q. v.*), and when the latter was elected president, in 1886, Col. Bermudez became vice-president. In 1890 he succeeded Cáceres as president.

BERNIER, Thomas Alfred, Canadian lawyer, b. in Henryville, province of Quebec, 15 Aug., 1845. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe college, studied law, was admitted to the bar of Montreal in 1869, and practised in St. John's, serving as crown attorney in 1874–'6. In 1880 he removed to Manitoba, and in 1881 was appointed superintendent of education for Roman Catholic schools and registrar of the Manitoba university, which posts he held up to 1890. In 1884 he was appointed chairman of the eastern judicial board, and he was first mayor of St. Boniface. In 1881–'7 he was a member of the provincial board of agriculture of Manitoba, and in 1888 became president of the colonization society of that province. He was elected to the Canadian senate in 1892. In 1871–'2 he was editor of the "Courier" of St. Hyacinthe, and he edited Taché's "Vingt années de missions dans le nordouest" (1888). He is the author of "Le Manitoba, champ d'immigration" (1887).

BERREDO, Bernardo Pereira de (bair-ra'y-do), Portuguese historian, b. in Villa-de-Serpa in 1680; d. in Lisbon, 13 March, 1748. He was of noble birth, and, entering the army, rose rapidly in the service and commanded a regiment of cavalry at the battle of Saragossa, 20 Aug., 1710. For his valor in this action he was appointed, in 1711, governor-general of the province of Maranhão, in Brazil, which post he retained till 1718, when he became captain-general of Mazagam. Berredo devoted his later years to a great work for which he had collected materials in America, and it is now invaluable, as most of the Portuguese archives have since been destroyed. It is entitled "Annaes historicos, do estado do Maranhão, em que se dà noticia de seu descobrimento e tudo o mais que n'elle se tem succedido, desde o anno em que foi descoberto até ó de 1718." It was published after Berredo's death (Lisbon, 1749). Some Brazilian authors charge Berredo with being unfair in his opinion regarding the Indians. These grave accusations were discussed at length, in 1842, in the "Ganabara," a monthly review published in Rio de Janeiro.

BERRY, James Henderson, senator, b. in Jackson county, Ala., 15 May, 1841, and received a common-school education. He entered the Confederate army as 2d lieutenant, 16th Arkansas infantry, and lost a leg at the battle of Corinth, Miss., 4 Oct., 1862. After the war he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1866. He was three times elected to the legislature, and in his third year was made speaker; was president of the Democratic state convention in 1876, and two years later he was elected judge of the circuit court. He was elected governor in 1882, and U. S. senator to succeed Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas, appointed attorney-general, taking his seat 25 March, 1885. Mr. Berry was re-elected in 1889 and 1895.

BESSEY, Charles Edwin, botanist, b. in Milton, Ohio, 21 May, 1845. As a boy, his inclinations led him to observe Nature, and he had a keen appreciation of natural objects and phenomena. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1869, and soon after was appointed professor of natural history in Iowa agricultural college, having charge of the instruction in zoölogy, entomology, and botany. During the winter of 1872–'3 and thereafter he studied botany as a specialty in Harvard, and in 1884 he was called to the chair of botany in the state university of Nebraska, where he has developed a department of botany which ranks among the best in this country. For ten years he was president of the Iowa academy of science, and he has been president of the Botanical society of America; also the degree of Ph. D. has been conferred upon him by the State university of Iowa. Since 1880 he has been botanical editor of the "American Naturalist," and he was similarly connected with "Johnson's Cyclopædia." Besides many papers on zoölogy, entomology, and botany, he is the author of successful text-books, including "Botany for High Schools and Colleges" (New York, 1880; 5th ed., 1888) and "Essentials of Botany" (1884).

BEVERIDGE, Albert Jeremiah, senator, b. on an Ohio farm on borders of Adams and Highland counties, 6 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at De Pauw university, and studied law in the office of Senator McDonald, becoming managing clerk. He was admitted to the bar, and was associated with McDonald and Butler until a few years later, when he began practice for himself. He has been already identified with many important legal cases, and has acquired distinction as an orator and campaign speaker. He was elected Republican U. S. senator from Indiana for the term ending in March, 1905, and in the summer of 1899 he visited the Philippine islands and China.

BIDDLE, James Stokes, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Jan., 1818. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy, 18 Oct., 1833, and became lieutenant, 20 Aug., 1844. He was engaged in the Florida war with a fleet of boats, and during the Mexican war he was in command of a gunboat and served with the naval batteries in the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tobasco. In 1856 he resigned from the navy and was elected president of the Shamokin valley railroad. In 1861, at the opening of the civil war, he offered his services to the secretary of the navy, agreeing to retire at the close of the war, but no formal action was taken in regard to it. In 1871 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, but was not elected.—His kinsman, **Craig,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Jan., 1823, is a son of Nicholas Biddle (1786–1844), was graduated at Princeton in 1841, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1844. He represented Philadelphia in the legislature in 1849–'50. In April, 1861, he was made a major on the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson, and served in the Shenandoah valley. He was then appointed on the staff of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and was detailed to organize new regiments. On the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Confederate army in 1863, he joined a regiment of Philadelphia militia as a private, and marched to the front. In January, 1875, he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, and in the following autumn was elected to the same office, as a Republican, by a large majority. In 1885 he was re-elected, having been renominated as well by the Democratic party as by his own.

He has been president of the Philadelphia agricultural society, and has written on agriculture and on a variety of other subjects. He is a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, and has been one of its vice-presidents.—Another kinsman, **Chapman,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1822; d. there, 9 Dec., 1880, was the son of Clement C. Biddle (1784–1855), who organized and was first captain of the State fencibles, and had command of the 1st volunteer light infantry in the war of 1812. The son was educated at St. Mary's college, in Baltimore, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1848. He soon attained a lucrative practice, and was solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and subsequently counsel for that corporation. In April, 1861, he formed a company of artillery to aid in protecting Philadelphia, and was made its captain. During the summer of 1862 he undertook the raising of a regiment of infantry, which on 1 Sept., 1862, as the 121st Pennsylvania volunteers, took the field with him as its colonel. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg had command of a brigade in the 1st corps. In December, 1863, he resigned from the army and resumed the practice of his profession. Col. Biddle was connected with the Fairmount park art association, and through his counsel numerous beautiful fountains and ornamental groups were placed in the park.—Another kinsman, **Alexander,** b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 April, 1819; d. there, 2 May, 1899. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, commanded a regiment at Gettysburg, was identified with various Philadelphia corporations, and at the time of his death, at his residence on Chestnut hill, was a director of the Pennsylvania railway company.

BIERCE, Ambrose, journalist, b. in Meigs county, Ohio, 24 June, 1842. He served in the civil war as a lieutenant of volunteers, and later became a journalist, having been for many years connected with the California press, his present residence being at Los Galos, in that state. Mr. Bierce has published "Cobwebs from an Empty Skull" (London, 1874); "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians" (San Francisco, 1891); "Black Beetles in Amber" (1892); "Can such Things be?" (New York, 1893); and in collaboration with Dr. G. A. Danziger "The Monk and the Hungarian's Daughter," an adaptation (Chicago, 1892). "The Tales of Soldiers and Civilians," his most popular work, was republished in London and New York in 1898, under the title of "In the Midst of Life."

BIGELOW, Frank Hagar, scientist, b. in Concord, Mass., 28 Aug., 1851. He was educated in the Boston Latin school of Harvard and at the Episcopal theological school in Cambridge, Mass., and has entered orders. For some years he was assistant astronomer in the Argentine national observatory in Cordoba, and afterward professor of mathematics in Racine college, Wisconsin, assistant in the National almanac office in Washington, and in 1891 he became professor of meteorology in the U. S. weather bureau in Washington, which post he now (1899) holds. He is also an assistant rector of St. John's church in that city. His name is especially associated with an instrument for the photographic record of the transit of stars and with some novel studies by which the solar corona, the aurora, and terrestrial magnetism are shown to be associated. The theory has met with a favorable reception in scientific circles. He has published many articles on these subjects and a monograph on the "Solar Corona," published by the Smithsonian institution (1889).

BINGHAM, Edmund Franklin, jurist, b. in West Concord, Vt., 13 Aug., 1828. He was graduated from Marietta college, and admitted to the Ohio bar in 1850. After practising in Columbus and elsewhere, he became judge of the fifth judicial district of Ohio in 1873, continuing in that office for fourteen years. He was defeated as Democratic candidate for the supreme court of the state in 1881, and since 1887 he has been chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

BINGHAM, Henry Harrison, congressman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 July, 1841. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1862, became a lieutenant in the 140th Pennsylvania volunteers, was wounded at Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and Farmville, and in July, 1866, was mustered out as judge-advocate, with the rank of major and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. He was postmaster at Philadelphia in 1867–'72, but resigned to become clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to which office he was re-elected in 1875, and served till 1878, when he was chosen to congress as a Republican, since occupying a seat in the latter body by re-election. He was a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the national Republican convention in 1872, and a delegate from the first district to the conventions of 1876, 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1896.

BINKEN, Jacobus, Dutch admiral, b. in Dordrecht in 1623; d. in Tobago, West Indies, 7 Dec., 1677. He was employed principally in the Caribbean sea and gulf of Mexico, where he secured rich prizes. In 1675 he was given the command of a fleet and appointed governor-general of the islands of Tobago and Curaçoa, which were threatened with invasion by the French. He was attacked by Count d'Estrées at Tobago, 3 March, 1677; but after a hot engagement he compelled d'Estrées to withdraw. The latter returned in December, 1677, and after a brave resistance Binken was killed by the explosion of a powder-magazine.

BISHOP, Judson Wade, soldier, b. in Evansville, Jefferson co., N. Y., 24 June, 1831. He received his education at Fredonia academy, N. Y., where his father was settled as pastor of the Baptist church for several years, and later at Belleville, Jefferson co. Having served as a clerk and bookkeeper, he taught for two winters, then studied civil engineering, and in 1853 entered the office of the Grand Trunk railway at Kingston, Ontario. After serving as an assistant engineer there and in Minnesota, he settled in Chatfield, Minn., as a surveyor, publishing a map and pamphlet history of that country. He also taught there, and then purchased the "Democrat" in 1859, which he published until 1861, when he sold it and recruited a company of volunteers. He was mustered as a captain of the 2d Minnesota regiment on 26 June, 1861, and served through the war in the west. He rose to be colonel, 14 July, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 7 June, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in building and operating railroads in Minnesota, and is president of the St. Paul trust company.

BISHOP, Richard Moore, merchant, b. in Fleming county, Ky., 4 Nov., 1812; d. in Jacksonville, Fla., 2 March, 1893. He received a limited education, became a clerk when he was seventeen years old, and was admitted to partnership with his employer when he was twenty-one. Later he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and established himself as a wholesale grocer. He was elected a member of the city council, 1857, its presiding officer, 1858, and mayor on a citizens' ticket, 1859. During the latter service he rigidly enforced the

laws that provided for observance of the Sabbath, received President-elect Lincoln, then on his way to Washington, and the Prince of Wales, and presided over the great Union war meeting. He was president of the national commercial convention in Baltimore in 1871, in 1873 was a member of the last constitutional convention of Ohio, and in 1877 was elected governor as a Democrat. He was a member of the Disciples or Christian church, was president of the Ohio state missionary society from 1859 till 1869, succeeded Alexander Campbell as president of the general Christian missionary convention, and held the office till 1875. Gov. Bishop was connected with many of the benevolent interests of his city and state, and gave largely of his means to the institutions of his church, and to educational and charitable enterprises.

BISPHAM, George Tucker, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 May, 1838. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, adopted the profession of law, was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court, and established a large and lucrative practice. He is solicitor of the Girard trust company, Philadelphia savings fund society, Pennsylvania railway, and many other important corporations. Mr. Bispham is professor of equity jurisprudence in the University of Pennsylvania, and is the author of "The Principles of Equity" (Philadelphia, 1874). He has edited James Hill on "Trustees" (1867); John Adams on "Equity" (1868); and William W. Kerr on "Receivers" (1872).

BISSELL, Edward Cone, clergyman, b. in Schoharie, N. Y., 2 March, 1832. He was graduated at Amherst and at Union theological seminary, and was pastor of Congregational churches in Westhampton, Mass., in San Francisco, and in Winchester, Mass. He then became a missionary under the American board in Austria, and since 1881 has been professor of Hebrew in Hartford theological seminary. During the civil war he raised and commanded a company in the 52d Massachusetts regiment, which served under Gen. Banks at Port Hudson. He is the author of "Historic Origin of the Bible" (New York, 1873); "The Apocrypha of the New Testament," a revised translation, with introduction and notes, which forms a volume of the Old Testament in the American Lange series (1880); and "The Pentateuch, its Origin and Structure: An Examination of Recent Theories" (1885).

BISSELL, Wilson Shannon, lawyer, b. in New London, Oneida co., N. Y., 31 Dec., 1847. When five years old his parents removed to Buffalo, where he attended the public schools; prepared for college at a private school in New Haven, and subsequently graduated from Yale. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law with Laning, Cleveland & Folsom in Buffalo; in 1872 formed a partnership with Lyman K. Bass, and, about a year later, Grover Cleveland being admitted, the firm name was changed to Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. Upon the removal of Lyman K. Bass to Colorado and the election of Grover Cleveland as governor of New York, the firm was reorganized and for several years bore the name of Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear. The special character of his practice has been that of counsel for corporations. He is a director in several railroad companies; always refused public office, but served as presidential elector-at-large in 1884, and was a delegate to several state conventions. In 1890 Mr. Bissell was a member of a commission to propose amendments to the judiciary article of the constitution of the state of New York; and was appointed postmaster-general, 6 March, 1893, in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

BISSHOPP, Cecil, British soldier, b. in London, England, 25 June, 1783; d. in Stamford, Canada, 11 July, 1813. He was the son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, afterward baron de la Zouche. The son entered the army at sixteen years of age, represented Newport, Isle of Wight, in parliament, and was attached to the British embassy at St. Petersburg, whence he returned to England in 1803. He then served in Flanders, Spain, and Portugal, came to Canada at the beginning of the second war between Great Britain and the United States, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and was actively engaged on the Niagara frontier. In July, 1813, he planned an attack on Black Rock, near Buffalo, where the Americans had a dockyard and large storehouses. With about 300 men, before daylight on 11 July, he crossed the river in boats, surprised and took possession of the place, and proceeded to burn and plunder as rapidly as possible, setting fire to the navy-yard buildings and a schooner that lay at the wharf and carrying off a quantity of stores. But before he could accomplish all this Gen. Peter B. Porter collected a small force and attacked the invaders, and after an encounter of twenty minutes the British retreated. When their boats pushed off the Americans renewed their fire, fatally wounding Bisshopp.

BLACK, Frank Swett, governor, b. in Limington, York co., Me., 8 March, 1853, where his father, Jacob Black, was a farmer. After graduation at Dartmouth in 1875, he moved to Johnstown, N. Y., and studied law; lack of means, however, forced him to accept the position of editor of "The Johnstown Journal." An editorial displeasing to the owner caused his dismissal; he then moved to Troy, and became a reporter on "The Troy Whig." After a few months he became clerk in the registry department of the local post-office, continuing the study of law all this time, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership, but after a year retired and established his own office. He made a reputation as a lawyer of standing, with a good practice, taking no great interest in politics until 1894. In 1888 and in 1892 he had been a successful speaker during the presidential campaigns. In 1894 he was nominated for congress by acclamation by the Republicans of the 19th district, and was elected by a large majority. In Aug., 1896, he was nominated governor by the Republican party, being successful at the election in November, and holding office during 1897–'8.

BLACK, John, Canadian clergyman, b. in Dumfries, Scotland, 8 Jan., 1818; d. in Kildonan, Manitoba, 11 Feb., 1882. He emigrated to this country with his parents, was educated at Delaware academy, Delhi, N. Y., and studied theology at Knox college, Toronto. He was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church in 1848, ordained in 1851, and the same year removed to the Red River settlement, Manitoba, where he was the only Presbyterian clergyman till 1862. He was first moderator of the presbytery of Manitoba in 1870, and declined the moderatorship of the general assembly of Canada in 1881. Queen's university gave him the degree of D. D.

BLACKSTONE, Timothy Bailey, railway president, b. in Branford, Conn., 28 March, 1829. He entered the railway service as rodman on the survey of the New York and New Haven railway in 1847, finding employment on various roads, until he became, in 1861, president of the Joliet and Chicago railway, and three years later president of the Chicago and Alton railway, in which office he continued for thirty-five years, when he resigned and retired to private life.

BLAIS, André Albert, R. C. bishop, b. at Saint-Valier, Bellechasse co., province of Quebec, 26, Aug., 1842. He entered the ecclesiastical college of St. Anne de Lapocatière for his priestly studies, and he was ordained in the priesthood in 1868. His first parochial work was performed as assistant priest of St. Colomb de Sillery, and he was thence called to a professorship in Levis college. In 1868 he was elected assistant director of Laval university and professor of English at the Lille seminary. In 1874 he went to Rome to make a more finished course of sacred studies, and there in 1877 he received the degree of doctor of canon law. He next made a continental tour, and on his returning to Quebec he was appointed professor of canon law, a position he held until 1881, when he made another European tour, and went to Palestine. In 1882 he was appointed chaplain of the Sisters of the good shepherd, and so continued until January, 1890. Having been appointed bishop of Germanicopolis and coadjutor bishop of Rimouski, he was consecrated in 1890, and, by virtue of his right of succession as appointee, on the resignation of Bishop Langevin, in 1891, he became bishop of Rimouski.

BLAISDELL, Albert Franklin, author, b. in South Hampton, N. H., 31 Aug., 1847. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1869, taught for six years, and was graduated at the medical department of Harvard in 1878. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Providence, and is physician to the Rhode Island hospital. He has published "Study of the English Classics" (Boston, 1878); "Our Bodies, and how we Live" (1885); "How to Keep Well" (1885); "Child's Book of Health" (1886); and "First Steps with American and British Authors" (1888). He has edited "Readings from the Waverley Novels" (1888).

BLANCHET, François, Canadian physician, b. in the parish of St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, in 1777; d. in Quebec, 26 June, 1830. He was educated in Quebec seminary, studied medicine in New York city, and settled in practice in Quebec. He represented his native county in the provincial assembly for several years, warmly espoused the popular cause in the contests between the people and the colonial executives, and was imprisoned in 1810. During the war of 1812 he was at the head of the medical staff of the province of Quebec. During his parlimentary service in 1814 he introduced the first bill for the general education of the people, and was active in schemes for internal improvements. He published in French a valuable work on "The Application of Chemistry to Medicine" (New York, 1800).

BLANCO, José Félix, Venezuelan patriot, b. in Carácas, 24 Sept., 1782; d. there, 18 April, 1872. He was left an orphan in early youth, and owed his education to friends, who urged him to enter the church. He was ordained in 1801, but took an enthusiastic part in the movement for independence, and at the junta of 19 April, 1810, he called Madariaga and other tribunes to take part in the discussion which culminated in the declaration of independence. Being appointed chaplain in the revolutionary army, he took part in several campaigns, often in a military capacity. After the evacuation of Angostura by the Spanish Blanco's energetic measures provided from the rich stores of the missions the means to pay in the Antilles for arms and clothing for the patriot army. In 1818 he explored privately the situation and public means of Casanare, regarding an invasion of New Granada, and his favorable report led Bolivar to undertake that enterprise in the next year. He was afterward called by Vice-President Santander to Colombia, where he served in the administration till 1830, having been promoted brigadier. After the separation of Venezuela from Colombia, he returned to his country, became governor of Maracaibo, minister of war in 1837, member of the supreme military court and of congress, and, finally, under Monagas, 1847, minister of finance, but after the fall of Monagas, in 1855, he retired to private life. Under Paez's short administration he was appointed government councillor and general of division in 1862, but his desire to return to the church, which he had left in 1818, at last was gratified by Pope Pius IX., and in 1863 he was reinstated and appointed assistant priest of the cathedral of Carácas. His last years were passed in the duties of his ministry, in putting in order the documents that he collected during long years, and in preparing his great historical work. This work, which reaches from 1780 to 1832, was edited after his death by Ramon Azpurúa, under the title of "Documentos para la Historia de la vida pública del Libertador de Colombia, Perú y Bolivia" (16 vols., Carácas, 1877).

BLATCHFORD, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Devonshire, England, in 1767; d. in Lansingburg, N. Y., 27 March, 1828. He was educated at the Dissenting college of theology at Homerton, near London, and in 1789 became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Devonshire. He came to this country in 1795 to take charge of a church in Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., was subsequently pastor at Bridgeport, Conn., and in 1804 of the churches at Waterford and Lansingburg, N. Y., and at the same time principal of the academy in the latter town. In 1824–'8, he was first president of Rensselaer polytechnic institute.—His son, **Thomas Wyndeatt,** physician, b. in Topsham, Devonshire, in 1794; d. in Troy, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1866, was educated under his father and at Union college, attended a course of lectures at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, and was graduated at the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1817, in the meantime studying in London under Sir Astley Cooper. After practising one year in New York city and nine years on Long Island, he settled in Troy, N. Y., where he subsequently resided. He was president of the New York state medical society, a vice-president of the American medical society, and a member of several professional and scientific bodies. Dr. Blatchford was a successful physician in Troy for forty years.

BLISS, Alexander, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Dec., 1827; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 April, 1896. He was graduated from Harvard in 1847, and studied law with William Allen Butler, of New York, but never practised. Early in the civil war he entered the army as captain of volunteers, and later passed through the various grades of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel by brevet in the regular army, his service being chiefly in the quartermaster's department. Resigning from the army in March, 1868, he was appointed secretary of legation at Berlin, his stepfather, George Bancroft, being the minister to Germany, and remained at that post for six years. In the absence of Mr. Bancroft Col. Bliss was for a time during the Franco-German war *chargé d'affaires.* With John P. Kennedy he published, for the benefit of the Maryland soldiers and sailors' fair, "Autograph Leaves of our Country's Authors" (Baltimore, 1864); "Republican or Democrat" (New York, 1880); and two valuable pamphlets on the Halifax award and the northeastern boundary question.

BLISS, Cornelius Newton, merchant, b. in Fall River, Mass., 26 Jan., 1833; was educated in pub-

lic schools, at the academy at Fall River, and the high-school at New Orleans. After leaving school, he was engaged for a year in his stepfather's counting-room in New Orleans, and then removed to Boston, and entered as a clerk in the house of Beebe, Morgan & Co. In 1866 he became a member of the commission firm of J. S. and E. Wright & Co., and subsequently removed to New York, to take charge of the business of the firm in that city. In 1881 the name of the firm was changed to Bliss, Faby & Co. He was a member of the Pan-American conference, and president of the Protective tariff league. He was chairman of the Republican state committees of New York in 1887–'8, and treasurer of the national Republican committees in 1892–'6. He declined to be a candidate for the nomination for governor of New York in 1885, or to have his name presented to the convention for that place in 1891. He was chairman of the business men's committee of New York city in the interest of the nomination of ex-President Arthur for president in 1884, and chairman of what was known as the committee of thirty in 1893. Mr. Bliss was appointed secretary of the interior by President McKinley, 5 March, 1897. He resigned in December, 1898, returning to New York, and was succeeded by Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

BLISS, Zenos Randall, soldier, b. in Johnston, R. I., 17 April, 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in June, 1854. Entering the army as brevet 2d lieutenant, he served in Texas until May, 1861, when he was captured by the Confederates and confined as a prisoner of war until exchanged in April, 1862. He was appointed colonel of a Rhode Island regiment, with which he served for two years, taking part in the Vicksburg and other campaigns. During the last year of the war Col. Bliss commanded a brigade in Grant's Virginia campaign. He became a brigadier-general in 1895, and was in command of the department of Texas for two years. In May, 1897, he was advanced to major-general, and retired at his own request, after more than forty years of continuous and faithful service.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, b. in Amherst, Mass., 21 July, 1821. His parents removed to Illinois about 1831. When seventeen years of age Henry attended the Amherst academy one year, whence he returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching and subsequently in land-surveying until twenty-one years of age. He studied law in Chicago with Jonathan Y. Scammon and Norman B. Judd, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began practice in Waukegan, Ill., where he still resides. In 1844 he voted the Anti-slavery ticket, and he has since been an adherent of the Antislavery and Republican parties. In 1852 he was elected to the general assembly of Illinois, being the first avowed antislavery member that ever occupied a seat in that body, and in the following year was elected to the state senate. As a legislator he was one of the ablest and most useful, and was largely instrumental in shaping the legislation of the commonwealth and in promoting the development of the resources of Illinois. In 1855 and for several years subsequently he was associated with the legal department of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, of which he was one of the projectors. He was the pioneer in the building of the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, and was identified with it in the capacities of attorney, director, and president. Later he was solicitor of the Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, and Northwestern roads, and he retired when the business reached such proportions that it was impossible for one man to attend to it. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant a judge of the U. S. district court for the northern district of Illinois, which office he resigned in 1892, and in the following year he served as a member of the important Bering sea commission which met in Paris.

BLODGETT, Rufus, senator, b. in Dorchester, N. H., 9 Oct., 1834. He studied in local schools and academies, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to the Amoskeag locomotive works, at Manchester, N. H., where he learned the trade of a machinist. In 1866 he removed to New Jersey and engaged in the railroad business. From 1874 till 1884 he was superintendent of the New Jersey southern railroad, and in the latter year was appointed superintendent of the New York and Long Branch railroad, which place he still holds. Senator Blodgett is also president of the Long Branch city bank. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1878–'80, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880. In 1887 he was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, and was succeeded by James Smith, Jr., who took his seat in March, 1893.

BLOOMFIELD, Sir Thomas, Bart., British soldier, b. in England, 16 June, 1744; d. in Kent, England, 24 Aug., 1822. He was educated at the Royal military academy in Woolwich, where he was appointed a cadet in 1758, and early obtained his commission in the army. His first service was at the bombardment of Havre de Grace, and later he took part in the blockade of France. In 1762 he went to the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Martinique and Havana, and later at that of Pensacola and Mobile. After various services he returned to England, and in 1771 became aide-de-camp of the master-general of ordnance, which place he continued to hold until 1776, when he was ordered to Canada. The appointment of major of brigade was tendered him on his arrival in America, and he was employed in the construction of floating batteries on the Lakes. He returned to England in November, 1776, but, having constructed a gun and carriage suitable for both land and water service, he went again to Canada early in 1777, and served under Gen. John Burgoyne until he was wounded in the Saratoga campaign of 1777. After his recovery he returned to England in 1779, and resumed his duties as aide-de-camp to Lord Townshend. In 1780 he was appointed inspector of artillery, which post, with the inspectorship of the royal foundry, he held until his death. His last and most important military service was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, where he commanded the British and German artillery under the Earl of Cathcart. He was rewarded with the thanks of parliament, and was made a baronet. He attained the rank of general in the British army.

BLUE, Victor, naval officer, b. in North Carolina, 6 Dec., 1865, and appointed to the naval academy, 6 Sept., 1883. He served as assistant engineer from 1889 to 1892, and was appointed ensign, 12 Dec., 1892. He served on the "Alliance" and the "Thetis," and was assigned to duty at the naval academy, 28 Sept., 1896. During the war with Spain in 1898 he was ordered to the gunboat "Suwanee"; on Saturday, 11 June, he landed before Santiago and proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the city and harbor, where he distinctly saw and located the Spanish fleet in the harbor; he travelled about seventy-two miles through the enemy's country, and his report dispelled the last lingering doubt there may have been as to the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet

in Santiago harbor. In September he was given command of one of the Spanish prizes, and in March, 1899, he was made a lieutenant.

BODLEY, Rachel Littler, chemist, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 Dec., 1831; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 June, 1888. She was graduated at the Wesleyan female college of Cincinnati in 1849, where she taught until 1860. In that year she studied advanced chemistry and physics. In 1865 she was chosen professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Woman's medical college of Pennsylvania, and in 1877 she became dean of the faculty, both of which offices she held until her death. When it was proposed that a gathering of American chemists should be held in 1874 to celebrate the centennial of chemistry, she suggested that it should take place at Joseph Priestley's grave in Northumberland, Pa., and she was elected first vice-president of the meeting there. Dr. Bodley was a member of various scientific societies, including the Franklin institute, before which in 1881 she delivered a course of lectures on "Household Chemistry." She published papers on chemistry and botany in scientific journals, and in 1859–'60 edited "The Alumniæ" in Cincinnati, also Clarke's "Herbarium" (1865). She was the author of "The College Story" (Philadelphia, 1881).

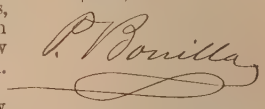
BOGGS, William Ellison, educator, b. in Ahmednuggur, Hindostan, 12 May, 1838. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1859, studied theology, and entered the Confederate army as a private in 1861, becoming, in the following year, chaplain of the 6th South Carolina volunteers, and surrendering at Appomattox. Later he held pastorates in several Presbyterian churches of the south, and in 1882 became professor of ecclesiastical history in Columbia theological seminary. Since December, 1889, Dr. Boggs has been chancellor and professor of metaphysics and ethics in the University of Georgia. He received the degree of D. D. from the Southwestern Presbyterian university.

BOIES, Horace (boice), governor, b. in Aurora township, Erie co., N. Y., 7 Dec., 1827. He was educated in the academy of his native place, and, like his friend, Millard Fillmore, acquired under the greatest difficulties, while working on a farm and teaching in a country school, a knowledge of the law, which he afterward practised successfully. In 1857 he was a member of the state assembly, and later resided in Buffalo. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Boies removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he quickly obtained a profitable law practice. In 1884 he left the Republican party and became a Democrat, being elected by them governor of Iowa in 1890, to which office he was re-elected. In June, 1892, he was a prominent western candidate for the nomination to the presidency, and he is the popular Democratic leader in his state, where, owing to his handsome and honest face, he is frequently called "Affidavit Boies."

BOMPAS, William Carpenter, bishop, b. in London, England, 20 Jan., 1834. He studied law and practised for seven years, when he prepared for the ministry. For a time he was a curate in Lincoln diocese, and in 1865 he went to Mackenzie river, British America, as a missionary. In 1874 he was made bishop of Athabasca, and ten years later his diocese was divided, and he became by choice bishop of Mackenzie river. For more than three decades he has lived a life of exile that has few parallels in missionary annals. He received the degree of D. D. from Lambeth. Bishop Bompas is the author of "An Appeal to the Bible and Missionary Societies" (London, 1882) and "A History of the Diocese of Mackenzie River" (1888).

BONACUM, Thomas, R. C. bishop, b. in Tipperary county, Ireland, 29 Jan., 1847. He was only a year old when he arrived at St. Louis, Mo., where his parents permanently settled in 1848. Having determined to embrace the priesthood, he made his classical studies at the Salesianum near Milwaukee, and his theological studies at the ecclesiastical seminary at Cape Girardeau. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Melcher of Green Bay, in the absence of Archbishop Kenrick at Rome, in 1870. He spent his years of priesthood in successful missionary work. He attended the University of Würzburg lectures by Hergenroether and Hettinger, and in 1881 became pastor of the Church of the holy name at St. Louis. In 1884 he was present at the third plenary council of Baltimore as theologian to Archbishop Kenrick. He was in 1887 appointed bishop of Lincoln, Neb., and was consecrated in that year. During the twelve years of Dr. Bonacum's episcopate the progress of the church has been great in his diocese.

BONILLA, Policarpo, president of Honduras, b. in Tegucigalpa, 14 March, 1858. He was admitted to the bar, and from early youth took part in politics, becoming the leader of the liberal party. He held several important positions, and was well known as a representative in the national assembly. He lived for several years in Guatemala, and afterward went to Nicaragua, where he was elected a representative. In 1893 he became the leader of the revolution against Gen. Vazquez, president of Honduras, and, allied with Nicaragua, overthrew his administration. Peace being established, with a new constitution, Mr. Bonilla was elected president of the republic of Honduras for the term ending in 1899. During his administration he was a coworker in the establishment of the "República Mayor de Centro-América," which comprises the states of Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador.



BONNEY, Charles Carroll, lawyer, b. in Hamilton, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1831. He was educated at Hamilton academy, and engaged in teaching in his native town and in Peoria, Ill., to which place he removed in 1850. He took an active part in establishing the present educational system of the state of Illinois. At the same time he studied law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practised his profession. Mr. Bonney was engaged in various reform movements, was an originator of the law and order movement in Illinois in 1872, and the author of the plan for a series of world's congresses in connection with the Columbian exposition of 1893. In furtherance of this scheme he served as president of the world's congress auxiliary. Mr. Bonney was president of the Chicago library association in 1870. He edited the poetical works of Judge Alfred W. Arrington, and is the author of a "Handbook of Railway Law" (Chicago, 1864); "Law of Insurance" (1865); and of numerous published addresses and essays.

the proof that one of Christ's first apostles, St. Thomas, passed to North America and preached the gospel in Mexico. Borunda wrote also "Fragmentas para la formación de un Diccionario Geográfico-etimológico de las Provincias Mexicanas," another valuable manuscript which is lost. Although all authors agree that Borunda was a great Aztec linguist, some say that he was capricious in his ideas, and sometimes very arbitrary in his interpretation of ancient hieroglyphic texts.

BOTURINI-BENADUCCI, Lorenzo, Spanish antiquary, b. in Milan, Italy, toward the end of the 17th century; d. in Madrid about 1760. He early settled in Spain, became a member of the academy of Valencia, and in 1736 obtained permission from the court for a prolonged stay in Mexico. There he studied the Aztec language, and in his familiar intercourse with the natives as well as with Spanish scientists had occasion to make profound studies on ancient history and the customs of the Aztec nation. With great trouble and a heavy outlay he gathered a large collection of old Aztec manuscripts, maps, paintings, and other art objects, when, in 1744, in some way he aroused the suspicions of the authorities, his museum was confiscated, and he was arrested and sent to Spain. There he was able to justify himself and was absolved, but his collection was never restored to him and remained in the royal museum. With notes that he saved he wrote "Idéa ó Ensayo de una Nueva Historia General de la América Septentrional, fundada en copiosos materiales de figuras, símbolos, caracteres, cantares y manuscriptos de autores Indios, nuevamente descubiertos" (Madrid, 1746). He also wrote "Oratio ad Divinam Sapientiam, Academiæ Valentinæ Patronam" (Valencia, 1750), and "Oratio de Jure Naturali, Septentrionalium Indorum" (1751).

BOUDINOT, Elias Cornelius, Indian lawyer, b. in the old Cherokee nation, near Rome, Ga., in August, 1835; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 27 Sept., 1890. His father, a full-blooded Indian, whose Indian name was Kill-kee-nah, was sent by missionaries at the age of fifteen to be educated at a school in Cornwall, Litchfield co., Conn. While at this school, Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, a son of the first president of the Continental congress, visited the school at Cornwall, and took quite an interest in the young Indian and induced him to adopt his name of Elias Boudinot. John Ridge, who was afterward one of the chiefs of the Cherokees, was his cousin and schoolmate. Gen. Stand Waite, also a chief of the Cherokees, was a younger brother of Elias Boudinot. After leaving school at Cornwall, Boudinot married Harriet Gold, the youngest daughter of an influential family at that place, despite the opposition of her family. She accompanied her husband to the land of the Cherokees, in north Georgia, where she died in 1836, leaving six children, three boys and three girls. John Ridge also married a New England girl, and he and the elder Boudinot were the leaders in the politics of their tribe, and negotiated the treaty of 1835, under which the Cherokees removed from Georgia to the Indian territory. This treaty gave rise to two factions, one led by John Ross and the other by Ridge and Boudinot. In the contest for supremacy, Ridge and Boudinot were assassinated, 22 June, 1839. The subject of this notice was educated in New England, but returned to the territory in 1853, and was actively engaged in politics. At the breaking out of the civil war he and Stand Waite raised a regiment of Indians, and entered the Confederate army, Stand Waite as colonel and Boudinot as major. Boudinot was afterward promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, and served as an aide to Gen. Thomas C. Hindman at the battle of Prairie Grove. He was delegate from his nation to the 2d and 3d congresses of the Confederate states. After the war he was in Washington for many years, acting in the interest of his tribe, and subsequently removed to Fort Smith, and engaged in the practice of law.

BOULTON, Charles Arkoll, Canadian senator, b. in Coburg, Ontario, 17 Sept., 1841; d. in Shellmouth, Manitoba, 18 May, 1899. After graduation from the Upper Canada college he served in the British army, retiring in 1868. He then went to the Red river, and at the outbreak of the rebellion under Riel, in 1870, took an active part on the loyal side, and was one of the Canadian party who were arrested, imprisoned, and sentenced to death by the conspirators. He escaped to Ontario, where he remained until 1880, when he again went to Manitoba and engaged in farming. In 1885 he raised a corps of mounted riflemen, known as Boulton's scouts, and led them through the northwest rebellion. The next year he published at Toronto an interesting book entitled "Reminiscences of the Northwest Rebellion." In 1889 he became a Liberal senator in the Dominion parliament. In 1896 he introduced a measure favoring the establishment of an international peace tribunal. In the summer of 1897 Senator Boulton accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier to England as a member of the military staff sent to represent Canada at the Queen's diamond jubilee.

BOURKE, John Gregory, author and soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 June, 1846; d. there, 8 June, 1896. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy; entered the cavalry in 1869 as second lieutenant, was promoted in 1876, and became captain in 1882, serving for several years on the staff of Gen. George Crook, and taking part in numerous Indian campaigns. He was, in 1890, brevetted major for gallantry in the field, and in 1893 detailed for special service in the Latin-American department of the Columbian exposition, and two years later was ordered to join his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen. In 1896 he was elected president of the American Folk-lore Society. In addition to numerous contributions to scientific periodicals, he was the author of "The Snake Dance of the Mouquis" (New York, 1884); "On the Border with Crook" (1886); "The Medicine Men of the Apaches" (1893); and "The Folk Food of the Rio Grande Valley" (1895).

BOURNE, George, clergyman, b. in Westbury, Wiltshire, England, 13 June, 1780; d. in New York city, 20 Nov., 1845. He was educated at Homerton, and in 1802 came to the United States, but soon returned to England. In 1804 he again came to this country, and settled in Baltimore, Md. After preaching there and elsewhere, he removed to Harrisburg, Va., where, besides his pastoral labors, he established a printing-office, a county Bible society, and was active in promoting education among the people. He learned the art of typesetting, and composed his tracts and discourses at the case without manuscript. Mr. Bourne made himself obnoxious to the people by his antagonism to slavery and his advocacy of immediate and unconditional emancipation. He carried his views so far as to organize an independent Presbyterian church of non-slaveholders on 4 July, 1815, in Harrisburg court-house. During that year he wrote a work entitled "The Book and Slavery irreconcilable," in which the subject was discussed with vigor. He was compelled to surrender his church and printing-office, and remove to Germantown,

Pa., where he accepted a pastorate. In 1820 he was called to Sing Sing, N. Y., and in addition to his printing he had charge of the academy. He was invited to take charge of the Independent church in Quebec in 1824, and remained there till 1829, when he returned to New York city, and on 1 Jan., 1830, began the publication of "The Protestant," which subsequently continued under the name of "Protestant Vindicator." In addition to his pastoral work, he was associated in the editorial department of the "Christian Intelligencer," and edited foreign theological books for New York publishers. His works include "The Book and Slavery irreconcilable" (Philadelphia, 1815); "Lectures on Ecclesiastical History" (Sing Sing, 1822); "Pictures of Quebec" (New York, 1830); "Old Friends" (1831); "Lorette: The History of a Canadian Nun" (New York, 1834); "Slavery, illustrated in its Effects upon Woman" (Boston, 1834); "Text-Book of Popery" (1837); and "The Reformers—Sketches of the Reformation" (1838).

BOVEE, Marvin Henry, reformer, b. in Amsterdam, N. Y., 5 Jan., 1827; d. in Whitewater, Wis., 7 May, 1888. He received an academic education in his native town, and in 1843 went with his father to Eagle, Wis. In 1852 he was there elected chairman of the board of supervisors, and in the same year he was chosen to the Wisconsin senate, where he introduced and carried to a successful issue the bill to abolish capital punishment. In 1858 he secured the passage of a similar law in Illinois, and in the following winter he made a public canvass in its behalf in the state of New York. Mr. Bovee rapidly acquired a national reputation, and numbered among his friends Henry Ward Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry W. Longfellow, and Gerrit Smith. Through his efforts capital punishment was abolished, or the law so modified that it was rarely inflicted, in Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Iowa, and other states. During his late years Mr. Bovee was deeply interested in the establishment of industrial schools for the young, a work wherein he was quite successful. He was an effusive public speaker, and for many years his services were called into requisition by the Democratic party in political emergencies. During the presidential canvass of 1884 he made more than 100 speeches in Ohio and New York. He published "Christ and the Gallows, or Reason for the Abolition of Capital Punishment" (New York, 1869), which was widely circulated.

BOWEN, George, missionary, b. in Middlebury, Vt., 13 April, 1816; d. in Bombay, India, 3 Feb., 1888. He left school in 1828 and engaged in mercantile life. In 1832 he became a skeptic, but the death of a Christian woman to whom Mr. Bowen was engaged led to his conversion. He was graduated at Union theological seminary, and ordained as a missionary in New York city in 1847. Sailing for India under the authority of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, he reached Bombay in 1848. After spending a year in India he refused to accept further salary for his labors, believing that he would have more influence among the heathen if he were not possessed of a stated income. He lived for many years in the native bazaars and among the degraded population, until he was requested to become secretary to the Religious tract society, at whose depot he afterward resided, managing its affairs without pay in addition to his other labors. In 1873 he was a member of the missionary staff of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the time of his death he was presiding elder of the Bombay district. He was called "the nestor of the Methodist conference in India." Mr. Bowen edited "The Bombay Guardian" from 1854 until his death, and was the author of "Daily Meditations," "The Amens of Christ," and "Love Revealed."

BOWEN, Henry Chandler, editor, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 11 Sept., 1813; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1896. He was educated at Woodstock academy, and after four years in his father's store removed to New York, where he became a merchant. In 1848 he assisted in establishing "The Independent" as a Congregational, antislavery paper, and later he became its sole proprietor, retiring from mercantile business in 1861. After this date he acted as the paper's publisher, and, on the retirement of Theodore Tilton, as its editor. In 1862 he was made collector of internal revenue for the 2d New York district, but President Johnson removed him because "The Independent" opposed the president's policy of reconstruction. Mr. Bowen was a founder of Plymouth church, and for many years an ardent friend of Henry Ward Beecher. At the time of the Beecher-Tilton trial he was tried by a committee of the church for having slandered his pastor, and was expelled because he refused to divulge facts that he confessed had come to his knowledge. Mr. Bowen for many years gave 4th of July celebrations at his summer home, Roseland park, in Woodstock, Conn., and invited there many of the most eminent men of the country as speakers. He bequeathed the reversion of $15,000 to Woodstock academy and the same amount to the trustees of Roseland park, and created a special trust of $10,000 to maintain the park.—His son, **Clarence Winthrop,** b. in Brooklyn, 22 May, 1852, was graduated at Yale in 1873. He has been connected with "The Independent," and in 1896 succeeded his father as its publisher. In 1889 he was secretary of the committee of arrangements for the celebration of Washington's first inauguration in New York city. Yale gave him the degree of Ph. D. in 1882. He has published "Boundary Disputes of Connecticut" (Boston, 1882); "Woodstock, an Historical Sketch" (New York, 1886); and the memorial volume of the centennial of Washington's inauguration (1892).—Another son, **Herbert Wolcott,** b. in Brooklyn, 29 Feb., 1856, was educated in Paris, in Berlin, and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1878. He studied law at Columbia and began practice, but in 1890 was made U. S. consul at Barcelona, Spain, and in 1894 became consul-general at that place. Five years later he was appointed minister to Persia. He has published "Verses" (Boston, 1884); "In Divers Tones" (1890); "Losing Ground," sonnets (1892); "De Genere Humano" (1893); and a work on "International Law" (New York, 1896).—Another son, **John Eliot,** b. in Brooklyn, 28 June, 1858; d. there, 3 Jan., 1890, was graduated at Yale, and became connected with "The Independent." Columbia gave him the degree of Ph. D. He published "The Conflict between the East and West in Egypt" (New York, 1887), and translated Carmen Sylva's "Songs of Toil" (1888).

BOWLES, Samuel, editor, b. in Springfield, Mass., 15 Oct., 1851. He studied at home and abroad for two years, taking a two years' special course at Yale. He became in 1873 an assistant in the editorial department of the Springfield "Republican," founded by his grandfather in 1824 and continued by his father for thirty-five years, the business manager two years later, and since 1878 has been the publisher and editor-in-chief. Mr. Bowles is a director of the Springfield city library association and son-in-law of Judge Hoar.

BOWSER, Edward Albert, mathematician, b. in Sackville, New Brunswick, 18 June, 1845. He was graduated in 1868 at Rutgers, and has been professor of mathematics and engineering in Rutgers since 1871. In 1869–'70 he was assistant in office of U. S. coast and geodetic survey, and since 1875 acting assistant U. S. coast and geodetic survey. Lafayette college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1881. He has published "Analytic Geometry" (New York, 1880); "Differential and Integral Calculus" (1880); "Analytic Mechanics" (1884); "Hydromechanics" (1885); "Academic Algebra" (1888); "College Algebra" (Boston, 1888); "Plane and Solid Geometry" (1890); "Elements of Trigonometry"; "Treatise on Trigonometry" (1892); and "Logarithmic Tables" (1895).

BRADFORD, John, printer, b. in Fauquier county, Va., in 1749; d. in Fayette county, Ky., in March, 1830. He served in the Revolutionary war, and in 1779 visited Kentucky for the first time. In 1785 he settled with his family in the vicinity of Lexington, and on 11 Aug., 1787, with his brother, Fielding Bradford, he established the "Kentucke Gazette," under which style it was continued until 14 March, 1789, when the spelling was changed to "Kentucky Gazette." This was the first newspaper published west of the Alleghanies except the "Pittsburg Gazette," which first appeared about 1 Aug., 1787. The type with which the paper was printed was floated down Ohio river and carried on pack-horses over a wilderness. Its first issue was published on a sheet of demi-paper, and the second on a half sheet of the same size, but owing to the difficulty of procuring paper it was soon afterward reduced to a half sheet foolscap, and was thus published for several months. His large type and illustrations were carved by himself out of dogwood. There was no post-office in the region, and Mr. Bradford employed a post-rider and established a letter-box in his log-cabin office for the benefit of his neighbors. In 1788 he published the "Kentucky Almanac," and in 1794 he printed books. He was the first public printer of Kentucky, and in 1802 conveyed his establishment to his son. In 1792 he was chairman of the board of trustees of Lexington, Ky., and he was for a long time at the head of the Democratic committee. He was also a trustee of Transylvania university, and for many years sheriff of Fayette county, which office he held until his death. On account of his great information he was familiarly known as the "town oracle" or the "old warder."

BRADFORD, Royal Bird, naval officer, b. in Turner, Me., 22 July, 1844. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in June, 1865, and promoted through several grades from ensign to commander. In 1883 he superintended the placing of an electric lighting plant aboard the "Trenton," the first man-of-war of any nation to use electricity. He commanded the U. S. steamer "Bennington" off the coast of Chili during the threatened war with that country. In October, 1898, he was appointed naval *attaché* to the United States and Spanish peace commission, and in March, 1899, was advanced to the grade of captain. He is at present head of the bureau of equipment, with the rank of rear-admiral while holding that office.

BRADLEY, Charles Smith, jurist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 19 July, 1819; d. in New York city, 29 April, 1888. He was graduated at Brown, and, after a brief service as tutor there, studied law at Harvard and with Charles F. Tillinghast, of Providence. In 1841 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and entered into partnership with Mr. Tillinghast. He was elected to the state senate in 1854, and chiefly through his influence the act of amnesty to all who were involved in the Dorr rebellion of 1842 was adopted. He was repeatedly a delegate to national Democratic conventions, and in 1860, when the party was divided, he voted for Stephen A. Douglass. In 1863 he was the nominee of his party for congress, but failed of election. He was chosen in 1866 chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island and held that office for two years, when he resigned to resume his legal practice. For two years he lectured at the Harvard law-school, and in 1876–'9 he held a chair in that institution. In 1866 he was elected a fellow of Brown, which place, by re-elections, he filled until his death, and in 1867 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by that university. Judge Bradley was again the Democratic nominee for congress from his district in 1886, but was defeated. His reputation as an orator led to his being chosen often to speak on public occasions. Among his best-known efforts are "An Address before the Alumni Association of Brown University" in 1855, "Oration on the 250th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth" in 1870, his remarks on the retirement of President Alexis Caswell from the presidency of Brown university in 1872, his oration before the $\phi\ \beta\ \kappa$ society of Harvard university in 1879, and his oration on "The Profession of the Law as an Element of Civil Society," pronounced in 1881 at the University of Virginia.

BRADLEY, Lyman, inventor, b. in Cayuga county, N. Y., 7 June, 1807; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 18 May, 1888. He was educated in his native place, and acquired much of his knowledge by his own efforts. For a time he was in business in Lockport, N. Y., but later he removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged unsuccessfully in lumbering and other enterprises. In 1865 he settled in Buffalo, where he spent the remainder of his life. He formed the acquaintance of a chemist who was experimenting on a process for manufacturing sugar from corn. With very little capital, and in the face of the most discouraging circumstances, he joined in the enterprise, and by his own study and energy completed the process. This was the beginning of the corn-sugar industry. After perfecting and patenting the method he disposed of his interest for a handsome fortune, a greater part of which he devoted to the payment of outlawed debts. Mr. Bradley was also the inventor of a process for preserving fruit.

BRADY, John, R. C. bishop, b. in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. He made his ecclesiastical studies at the College of All Hallows, the great missionary college of Ireland, and was ordained in 1874. His first work was at St. Mary's church, in Newburyport, Mass., as assistant pastor, until 1868, when he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church at Amesbury, where he still continues to perform successful parochial work. To the theologian and pastor he unites a thorough appreciation of American citizenship. He was chosen to aid Archbishop Williams of Boston in the arduous labors of the episcopate; was appointed auxiliary bishop of Boston, was consecrated at the Boston cathedral in 1891, under the title of bishop of Alabanda, and still, while discharging the missionary duties of pastor at Amesbury, relieves the archbishop of many of the labors of the episcopate.

BRANN, Henry Athanasius, author, b. in Parkstown, County Meath, Ireland, 15 Aug., 1837. He came to the United States, received his classical education in St. Mary's college, Wilmington,

Del., and St. Francis Xavier's, New York city, studied for the priesthood in St. Sulpice, Paris, and the American college, Rome, and was ordained in 1862. He was vice-president of Seton Hall college until 1864, and director of the Roman Catholic seminary in Wheeling, W. Va., from 1868 until 1872, when he was appointed rector of St. Elizabeth's church, New York. He is also archdiocesan censor of books. Besides contributing frequently to Roman Catholic periodicals and reviews, he has written "Curious Questions" (Newark, 1867); "Truth and Error" (New York, 1871); "Essay on the Popes" (1875); "The Age of Unreason" (1881); and "Immortality of the Soul" (1882).

BRAUN, Antoine Nicholas, Canadian clergyman, b. in St.-Avold, Lorraine, 5 Feb., 1815; d. in Sault aux Récollets, Montreal, 1 Feb., 1885. He was educated in France, and was ordained in Laval in 1846. Subsequently he exercised the ministry in Strasburg, Lyons, and in Notre Dame de Liesse. He was a member of the order of Jesus. In 1851 he went to Canada, and remained there until his death. Father Braun was the author of various religious works, including "Instructions Dogmatiques sur le Mariage Chrétien" (Quebec, 1866).

BRECKINRIDGE, Clifton Rhodes, diplomat, b. in Lexington, Ky., 22 Nov., 1846. He is a son of John C. Breckinridge (*q. v.*), and entered Washington college, Virginia, but was not graduated, owing to trouble with his eyes. In 1870 he removed to Arkansas to engage in cotton-planting, and was elected as a Democrat to congress in 1873, retaining his seat until 1894, when he resigned to become U. S. minister to Russia, where he remained for three years. During the greater part of his service in congress Mr. Breckinridge was a member of the committee on ways and means, and also active on several other committees.

BREED, William Pratt, clergyman, b. in Greenbush, N. Y., 23 Aug., 1816; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Feb., 1889. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1843 and at Princeton theological seminary three years later. In 1847 he was called to the charge of the Second Presbyterian church in Steubenville, Ohio, continuing there until 1856, when he accepted the pastorate of the West Spruce street church in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained till his death. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the University of the city of New York in 1864. He took an active part in the movement to erect a monument to John Witherspoon in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, delivering "An Historical Discourse on Presbyterians and the Revolution" in many places on its behalf. Dr. Breed made the address of welcome to the delegates of the second general council of the alliance of the Reformed churches in September, 1880, and read a paper before them on "The Diffusion of Presbyterian Literature." He was the author of volumes for Sunday-school libraries, and "Presbyterianism Three Hundred Years Ago" (Philadelphia, 1872); "A Model Christian Worker, John Potter" (1879); and "Aboard and Abroad in 1884" (New York, 1885).

BRENNAN, Thomas Francis, R. C. bishop, b. in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1853. Coming to the United States while very young and settling in Pennsylvania, he received his education in the lumber region of that state. He graduated at Allegheny college, studied the classics at Rouen, in France, and theology at Innspruck, in Germany, receiving in 1881 the degree of D. D. at Rome. Returning to the United States and to the Pennsylvania mission, he erected three churches in Forest, Potter, and Elk counties. He travelled in Spain, Germany, Russia, and Africa, availing himself of these opportunities of studying the languages of many nations. He represented the diocese of Erie at Pope Leo's jubilee, and was then made a domestic prelate of the pope's household, with the title of monsignore. He was appointed bishop of Dallas, Tex., and was consecrated by Bishop Mullen, of Erie, on 5 April, 1891, and resigned in the following year. He next became auxiliary bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, under Bishop Power, who died in 1893, when Bishop Brennan returned to Rome at the request of Leo XIII., who proposed to place him in the Catholic college intended to be founded in Constantinople, but not yet established. He has resided ever since with the Basilian fathers, in their Grotto Ferrato, about fourteen miles from Rome.

BRENNER, Carl C., artist, b. in Lauterecken, Rhenish Bavaria, 1 Aug., 1838; d. in Louisville, Ky., 22 July, 1888. He attended the public schools in his native village, but came to the United States when he was a boy. His first occupation was that of a sign-painter, and during the civil war he did considerable illustrating of military experiences while serving on the staff of Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge. As a painter he devoted himself principally to landscapes, and his studies of the beech tree under all groupings and conditions was especially noteworthy. In 1876 his exhibition at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia attracted attention, and one of his typical paintings of beeches is now in the Corcoran gallery in Washington, D. C. He was a prolific artist, and his work was seldom absent from an exhibition. Specimens of his landscapes are to be found in many of the art-galleries in this country, also in private collections.

BRENT, Joseph Lancaster, lawyer, b. in Charles City county, Md., 30 Nov., 1826. He was assigned to duty as chief of ordnance to Gen. John B. Magruder in April, 1862, and was subsequently chief of ordnance to the right wing of the Army of northern Virginia, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. During the latter part of 1862 he was appointed chief of ordnance and artillery to Gen. Richard Taylor, in which position he continued during the year 1863 and until 17 April, 1864, when he was made colonel of artillery. He was appointed brigadier-general, October, 1864. His command consisted of the 2d, 5th, 7th, and 18th regiments of Louisiana cavalry, known as Brent's cavalry brigade. He commanded the front lines extending from Arkansas to the Gulf, including the forts on Red river, at the time of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's surrender, and was in command of the gunboats which captured the U. S. ironclad "Indianola."

BREWSTER, Chauncey Bunce, P. E. bishop, b. in Windham, Conn., 5 Sept., 1848. He was graduated by Yale in 1868, where he was afterward tutor; studied at Berkeley divinity school, Middletown; was ordained deacon in 1872, and priest in 1873. He has been rector of Christ church, Rye, N. Y., Grace church, Detroit, and Grace church, Brooklyn. While rector of the latter parish he was chosen coadjutor bishop of Connecticut, and consecrated in New Haven, 28 Oct., 1897. On the death of Bishop Williams in 1899, he succeeded to his office as diocesan of Connecticut. Bishop Brewster has published "The Key of Life" (New York, 1885) and various magazine articles.

BREWSTER, Frederick Carroll, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 May, 1825; d. in Charlotte, N. C., 30 Dec., 1898. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania; read law with his father, Francis G. Brewster, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1844. In 1862 he was

elected city solicitor of Philadelphia, which office he held until 1866, when he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas, resigning the office in 1869, and accepting that of attorney-general of the state, which he retained until 1870. Judge Brewster was among the most eminent men of the Philadelphia bar. At the time he entered on his duties as city solicitor the celebrated suit of the heirs of Stephen Girard, in their effort to set aside the charitable bequest of Mr. Girard, was on trial; a judgment was entered against the city in the court below, but this was subsequently reversed, the defeat of the heirs being in a large measure due to Mr. Brewster's sound views upon the subject and their forcible presentation. He was also instrumental in securing the decision in the Chestnut street bridge case, wherein a decree was entered in the supreme court of the United States allowing the city to cross the Schuylkill river by bridge, the importance of which decision in furthering the prosperity of Philadelphia cannot be overestimated. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Judge Brewster was the author of "Digest of Pennsylvania Cases" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Brewster's Reports" (4 vols., 1869–'73); "Brewster's Blackstone, with Annotations of Decisions on the Rule in Shelly's Case" (1887); and "Practice in Pennsylvania Courts" (1888); and had published a translation of Molière.

BRICE, Calvin Stewart, senator, b. in Denmark, Ohio, 17 Sept., 1845; d. in New York city, 15 Dec., 1898. He was graduated at Miami university, serving for a year in Ohio regiments during his college course, and at the close of the war studied law at the University of Michigan. He began his successful financial career in 1870, acquiring large interests in railway and other enterprises. He was on the Tilden electoral ticket in 1876, the Cleveland electoral ticket in 1884, and delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1888. On the death of William H. Barnum he was unanimously elected chairman of the national committee in 1889, and in January, 1890, he was elected U. S. senator, to succeed Henry R. Payne, for the term commencing 4 March, 1891. He served on committees on appropriations, naval affairs, railroads, interstate commerce, pensions, and Pacific railways, of which he was chairman.

BRIGHTLY, Frederick Charles, lawyer, b. in Bungay, Suffolk, England, 26 Aug., 1812; d. in Germantown, Pa., 24 Jan., 1888. After serving as a midshipman under the East Indian company he came to this country in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. Mr. Brightly retired from active practice about 1870, and devoted his time to legal authorship. His collection of about 5,000 volumes is one of the best private law libraries in this country. He printed a descriptive catalogue of his books, with critical notices of authors and subjects, for private circulation (Philadelphia, 1885). His legal works are "The Law of Costs in Pennsylvania" (1847); "Reports of Cases decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," with notes (1851); "The Equitable Jurisdiction of the Courts of Pennsylvania" (1855); "An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1789–1869" (2 vols., 1865–'9); "A Digest of the Decisions of the Federal Courts" (2 vols., 1868–'73); "The Bankrupt Law of the United States" (1871); "A Collection of Leading Cases on the Law of Elections in the United States" (1871); "Constitution of Pennsylvania, as Amended in the Year 1874," to which is appended the constitution of 1838 (1874); "A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of the State of New York to January, 1884" (3 vols., New York, 1875–'84); "A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of the State of Pennsylvania from 1754 to 1882" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1877–'83); and "A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1883" (1883). He also republished two editions of "Binn's Justice, or Magistrate's Daily Companion" (1870–'86); also "The Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings in the Courts of Pennsylvania" (2 vols., 1880), popularly known as "Troubat and Haley's Practice"; and has edited numerous volumes of reports and other legal works.—His son, **Francis Frederick,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Feb., 1845, was graduated at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He has published "A Digest of the Laws and Ordinances of the City of Philadelphia" (2 vols., 1887) and "A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania from 1883 to 1887" (1887).

BRINGHAM, David, clergyman, b. in Westboro', Mass., 2 Sept., 1794; d. in Bridgewater, Mass., 18 April, 1888. He was graduated at Union college in 1818, and ordained to the ministry in 1819. He became pastor of the Congregational church at East Randolph, Mass., 29 Dec., 1819, and had subsequently pastorates in Framingham, Bridgewater, Falmouth, South Plymouth, Mass., and other places. Though he was admired by a large circle of friends, his outspoken denunciation of slavery subjected him to many insults in the early part of his career. Twice he was saved from expulsion from his church by a majority of three, and on several occasions he was compelled to go armed to protect himself. He was also an ardent prohibitionist, and at the time of his death he was the oldest Congregational clergyman in New England, and the oldest but one in the United States.

BRINSMADE, Thomas Clark, physician, b. in New Hartford, Conn., 16 June, 1802; d. in Troy, N. Y., 22 June, 1868. He studied medicine in New Marlboro', Mass., was licensed to practice, and after spending ten years in Lansingburg, N. Y., removed to Troy, where he practised successfully until his death, and at the same time occupied many offices of public trust. He was health officer and president of the Troy board of health for many years, and active in the establishment of the New York inebriate asylum, of which he was an original trustee, president of the Rensselaer medical society, a vice-president of the New York state medical society in 1857 and its president in 1858, treasurer of the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, later vice-president and president in 1868. Dr. Brinsmade published an address on the "Medical Topography of the City of Troy" in the "Transactions of the New York State Medical Society for 1851," "The Registration of Diseases, comprising Statistics of 37,872 Cases" (Albany, 1858), and "Registration of Diseases, including Statistics of 2,056 Cases treated in 1858–'9" (1860).

BRITO FREYRE, Francisco de (bree'-to), Portuguese historian and soldier, b. in Coruche about 1620; d. in Lisbon, 8 Nov., 1692. He chose the profession of arms and became captain of cavalry. As "almirante" of the Portuguese fleet he led two expeditions to Brazil in the war for the expulsion of the Dutch from that country. His first expedition sailed from Lisbon early in October, 1653, with Pedro Jaques de Magalhaens for general. The Portuguese captured Recife in January, 1654, and on the 26th of the month forced the Dutch to sign a treaty surrendering all they possessed in Brazil, thus ending the Pernambucan war. On Brito's second expedition, in 1655–'6, he captured and brought back into Lisbon seven ships,

which netted nine million reis. When Affonso VI. was forced from the throne in 1667, and sent captive to Terceira, Brito was ordered to convoy him thither. He refused to obey because of the regard he felt toward the king. His action in this matter eventually brought him misfortune in his old age. He married a daughter of Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a direct descendant of the discoverer of Brazil, and he had one son, who was sent out as governor to Rio de Janeiro, where he died. Brito is best known by his "Nova Lusitania, historia da guerra Brasilica a purissima alma e savdosa memoria do serenissimo principe Dom Theodosio principe de Portvgal, e principe do Brasil" (Lisbon, 1675). It contains only the first decade, book one treating of the discovery and settlement of Brazil and books two to ten of the war between the Portuguese and Dutch, from 1623 to 1638. The work is of great rarity, and is important both as a bit of Portuguese literature and as a contribution to history. He wrote also "Viage da armada de companhia do commercio, e frotas do estado do Brasil. A cargo do general Francisco de Brito Freyre. Impressa por mandado de el Rey nosso senhor, Anno 1655." The work was probably printed at Lisbon, and the date of the imprimatur, 13 Apr., 1657, may fix the date of printing. It is often found bound in as a part of the "Nova Lusitania."

BROOKE, Francis Key, P. E. bishop, b. in Gambier, Ohio, 2 Nov., 1852. He is a son of the Rev. John Thomson Brooks, D. D., rector of Christ church, Cincinnati, and was graduated at Kenyon college, Gambier, and later received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He has been a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church since 1875, having held the rectorship of several parishes in Ohio, of St. Peter's church, St. Louis, and of Trinity church, Atchison, Kan. He was consecrated missionary bishop of Oklahoma and Indian territory in 1893.

BROOKE, John Rutter, soldier, b. near Pottstown, Pa., 21 July, 1838. He was appointed captain in the 4th Pennsylvania infantry, 20 April, 1861, and was mustered out 26 July, 1861. On 7 Nov. following he was made colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania infantry; he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 May, 1864. He resigned, 1 Feb., 1866, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 37th infantry, 28 July, 1866. He was transferred to the 3d infantry, 15 March, 1869, was promoted to colonel of the 13th infantry, 20 March, 1879, and was again transferred to the 3d infantry on 14 June following. He was made a brigadier-general on 6 April, 1888. Much of the time he was employed upon the frontier and on the plains; in 1867 he commanded and conducted successfully a detachment of six hundred cavalry and infantry recruits on an overland march to New Mexico. When the war with Spain opened in 1898 he was put in command of the 1st army-corps, with headquarters at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga park, and he received the rank of major-general of volunteers. He accompanied Gen. Miles upon the invasion of Puerto Rico as second in command. When Gen. Miles returned in August Gen. Brooke was left in command. He was also appointed, with Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, a commissioner to settle upon the details of the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish troops. In December he was appointed military governor of Cuba, assuming command the same month.

BROOKS, William Robert, astronomer, b. in Maidstone, England, 11 June, 1844. He came to this country in 1857, and settled with his parents in Darien, N. Y. When he was only fourteen years of age he constructed a telescope, and at the age of eighteen delivered his first astronomical lectures. Subsequently he was employed as a mechanical draughtsman, and invented various improvements in astronomical, photographic, and other scientific instruments. In 1870 he settled in Phelps, N. Y., where, in 1874, he founded and became the director of the Red House observatory. In 1888 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., to take charge of Smith observatory. His work has consisted largely in the discovery of comets, and thirteen of these bodies have been credited to him since 1881, of which two were the first-observed return of the notable long-period comets of 1812 and 1815. He found two in 1885 and the first three that were discovered in 1886, making a record of five comets within a period of nine months, of which four were in succession and two within four days. Three of these, bearing his name, were visible at the same time, which is unparalleled in the history of astronomy. Mr. Brooks is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science and a fellow of the Royal astronomical society of Great Britain, and has won a number of prizes by his discoveries. He has lectured frequently, and, besides papers on his specialty, has published poems, of which "Milton" and "The Pilgrim of Lavergne" have been widely copied.

BROWN, Addison, jurist, b. in West Newbury, Essex co., Mass., 21 Feb., 1830. He was graduated from Harvard in 1854, and from the law-school two years later. He was admitted to the bar, and practised in New York city from 1855 until he was appointed U. S. judge for the southern district of New York. Judge Brown was for seven years president of the Torrey botanical club, also one of the originators and a scientific director of the New York botanical garden, whose charter he prepared in 1891. With Prof. N. L. Britton he wrote "Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada" (3 vols., New York, 1896–'8), and he has contributed legal opinions in admiralty cases to the "Federal Reporter."

BROWN, Francis, clergyman, b. in Hanover, N. H., 26 Dec., 1849. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1870, taught at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1870-'2, was tutor in Greek at Dartmouth in 1872–'4, and was graduated at Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1876. After studying two years in Germany he became instructor in biblical philology in Union theological seminary, associate professor of the same in 1881, and full professor in 1885. He received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton and Dartmouth in 1884. Prof. Brown is the author of "Assyriology, its Use and Abuse in Old Testament Study" (New York, 1885). He has edited "The Beginnings of History," by François Lenormant (1882), and with Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock (*q. v.*) "The Teachings of the Twelve Apostles" (1884; revised ed., 1885).

BROWN, George William, jurist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 13 Oct., 1812; d. at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1890. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of his native city, attaining to the first rank

in his profession. He became mayor of Baltimore in 1860, having been elected on a reform ticket, and was instrumental in restoring the peace of the city during the riots that occurred at the beginning of the civil war, marching at the head of the Massachusetts troops on 19 April, 1861, through the streets to quell the disturbances on that day. He was a member of the Maryland constitutional convention in 1867, was elected chief judge of the supreme court of Baltimore city in 1873, and served till his retirement in October, 1888. For many years he was professor of international and constitutional law in the University of Maryland. Judge Brown published, with William H. Norris and Frederick W. Brown, "Digest of the Maryland Reports" (Baltimore, 1847); "The Origin and Growth of Civil Liberty in Maryland," an address before the Maryland historical society (1850); "The Old World and the New," an address (New York, 1851); "The Relation of the Legal Profession to Society," a lecture (Baltimore, 1868); "The Need of a Higher Standard of Education in the United States," an address (1869); an "Address to the Medical Graduates of the University of Maryland" (1872); "Sketch of the Life of Thomas Donaldson" (1881); and "Baltimore and the 19 April, 1861" (1887).

BROWN, James Allen, theologian, b. in Drumore township, Lancaster co., Pa., 19 Feb., 1821; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 19 June, 1882. He entered the senior class in Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1842, taught in Leitersburg, New Windsor, and Darlington, Md., in 1842–'5, and on 19 Oct. of the latter year was licensed to preach by the Lutheran synod of Maryland. He was pastor of churches in Baltimore, Md., and York and Reading, Pa., till February, 1859, when he assumed the professorship of theology and ancient languages in Newberry college, South Carolina, of which in 1860 he was elected president. Upon the opening of the civil war he resigned and returned to Pennsylvania, where he was appointed chaplain of the 87th regiment of volunteeers and, after fifteen months' service, chaplain of the U. S. army hospital at York, Pa. In August, 1864, he accepted the professorship of didactic theology and the chairmanship of the faculty in the theological seminary of the general synod at Gettysburg, which position he held until 9 Dec., 1879, when he was suddenly stricken down with paralysis, which deprived him of the power of speech and the use of his right arm. His resignation, tendered in June, 1880, was not accepted by the board of directors until 1881. In September of the same year he removed with his family to Lancaster, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He received the degree of D. D. from Pennsylvania college in 1859, and that of LL. D. from the university at Wooster, Ohio, in 1879. He was one of the chief spirits in the general synod, and its president in 1866, when the separation occurred that resulted in the formation of the general council of the Lutheran church in North America. During the years 1870–'80 he was first joint editor, then sole editor of the "Lutheran Quarterly," in which appeared many of his best literary and theological productions. Among his review articles are "Conversion of the World to Christ," "Angelology," "The Augsburg Confession and Second Coming of Christ," "Gladstone on the Vatican Decree," and "A Question Concerning the Augsburg Confession." Many of these appeared in pamphlet form.

BROWN, Joseph Henry, manufacturer, b. in Glamorganshire, Wales, 24 July, 1810; d. in Youngstown, Ohio, 17 Nov., 1886. He accompanied his father to this country in 1820, became an ironworker, and after several years of successful business in Pennsylvania removed to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1854, and became president of an iron manufacturing company. In 1874–'81 he was president of the Joseph H. Brown iron and steel company, of Chicago. He then retired from active pursuits, and resided at Youngstown until his death. He invented the first method of cutting nail plate. Mr. Brown was identified with the early history of Youngstown, and one of the founders of the iron plant in that city. From its establishment till 1881 he was president of the National tariff league of America, and active in its work.

BROWNE, John Mills, surgeon, b. in Hinsdale, N. H., 10 May, 1831; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1894. He was graduated at Harvard in March, 1852, and entered the U. S. navy as an assistant surgeon, 26 March, 1853. In 1855–'6 he participated in the Indian war on Puget sound, and subsequently he took part in the survey of the northwest boundary. He became a passed assistant surgeon, 12 May, 1858, served in the brig "Dolphin," suppressing the slave-trade on the west coast of Africa in 1858, and in October of that year joined the Paraguay expedition. He was commissioned a surgeon, 19 June, 1861, and attached to the steamer "Kearsarge" until 9 Dec., 1864, participating in the engagement with the Confederate cruiser "Alabama." He served at the Mare island navy-yard from 1869 till 1871, during which time he superintended the erection of the naval hospital there. He was commissioned as medical inspector, 1 Dec. 1871, and was fleet-surgeon of the Pacific fleet in 1872–'6. He served at the naval hospital at Mare island, Cal., in 1876–'80, was commissioned a medical director, 6 Oct., 1878, and was a member of the examining board at Washington from 2 July, 1880, to 26 Oct., 1882, when he took charge of the Museum of hygiene until 1 July, 1886, after which he was again appointed a member of the examining and retiring board. On 27 March, 1888, he was appointed chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery and surgeon-general of the navy.

BROWNE, Wilson Northrop, banker, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1805; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. He was educated in his native city, but when still young went to New York and engaged in business; subsequently settled in Cincinnati, where he was one of the first to engage in private banking. Although at that time not at all in sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, he dissuaded a pro-slavery mob from sacking the residence of James G. Birney, who had fled from the city to avoid its fury. He was a Whig manager until within a few years of the death of his friend Henry Clay, and afterward became one of the earliest members of the Republican party. While never connected professionally with the press, he was during the greater part of his life a regular contributor to it, and was considered an authority in southern Ohio on political subjects and election statistics. He was the first writer of "money articles" in newspapers west of the Alleghanies.—His son, **Junius Henri,** journalist, b. in Seneca Falls, N. Y., 14 Oct., 1833, was graduated at St. Xavier college, Cincinnati. He was connected with the press of Cincinnati until 1861, when he removed to New York city and became war correspondent of the "Tribune." He was slightly wounded at Fort Donelson, and again on the Mississippi flotilla, was with the gunboat fleet and the western armies, doing occasional staff duty, until 3 May, 1863, when he volunteered to accompany an expedition

that was organized to run the Vicksburg batteries. The enterprise was a failure, and the thirty-four men engaged in it were either killed, wounded, or captured. Brown was paroled with his fellow-correspondent, Albert D. Richardson (*q. v.*), at Vicksburg and sent to Richmond, to go north by the first flag-of-truce boat. The Confederate authorities, however, were unwilling to release the "Tribune" men, and during the next twenty months they were transferred to seven different prisons. In the winter of 1864 they succeeded in eluding the guards at Salisbury, N. C., where they had been in charge of the hospitals for a year, and after travelling 400 miles by night through a hostile country they reached the National lines at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., on 14 Jan., 1865. There they telegraphed to the "Tribune" that they had escaped "out of the jaws of death, out of the mouth of hell," bringing with them a full list of the Union soldiers who had died at Salisbury. This was published, and forms the only authentic account of their fate. After the war he was connected with the New York "Tribune" and "Times," and has served as correspondent for some of the chief journals of the country, also contributing to periodical literature. He has published "Four Years in Secessia" (Hartford, 1865); "The Great Metropolis" (1869); "Sights and Sensations in Europe" (1871); and "Women" (1889).

BRUCHÉSI, Louis Paul Napoleon, R. C. archbishop, b. at Montreal, 26 Oct., 1855. His early studies were made in the schools of the Christian brothers at Montreal. He made his classical course at the little seminary of the Sulpicians, and at his own request was sent to France to study philosophy in 1874, in which year he received tonsure from the hands of Cardinal Guibert, archbishop of Paris, and commenced the study of sacred sciences under Dr. Olier. After three years thus spent he went to Rome and entered the French seminary of the Sulpicians, and subsequently studied at the Roman college under the Jesuits, where he received the degree of D. D. He received ordination from Cardinal Monaco in the basilica of St. John Lateran. He assisted at the coronation of Leo XIII., travelled through Europe, and returned to Montreal, where he became the private secretary of Archbishop Fabre. He was now chosen professor of dogma in Laval university, discharging at the same time the duties of chaplain to the Ursulines. His fame for eloquence was wide-spread; he was frequently called on to speak at the Catholic circle, Canadian institute, in the university course, the Royal society, and the congress of 1882. In 1884 he travelled in Europe for his health, and, returning to Montreal, labored in the parishes of St. Bridget and St. Joseph. In 1887 he delivered in the new Laval faculty at Montreal a course of lectures. He accompanied Archbishop Fabre to Rome, returning home to assume as the archbishop's secretary a large share in the administration of the archdiocese of Montreal. Dr. Bruchési became titular canon of the cathedral, superior of religious orders, vice-rector *ad interim* of Laval university, commissary of the government of Quebec province, president of the Catholic school commission of Montreal, and discharged many other important offices. He was appointed archbishop of Montreal in June, 1897, was consecrated by Archbishop Begin in the Montreal cathedral in August of that year, and in December he visited Rome.

BRUIX, Eustache, French admiral; b. in Cape Français, San Domingo, West Indies, 17 July, 1759; d. in Paris, 18 March, 1805. He entered the navy in 1776, was with Count d'Estaing at Savannah, October, 1779, with Charles Louis de Ternay at Newport, July, 1780, with Count de Grasse at Yorktown, October, 1781, and with Marquis de Vaudreuil in the West Indies in 1782–'3, being promoted ensign at the end of the campaign, and was associated with Count de Chastenet-Puységur (*q. v.*) in 1786–'7 in preparing a chart of the coast of San Domingo, and of the currents around the island, and published, with the latter, "Détails sur la navigation aux côtes de Saint-Domingue et dans ses débouquements" (Paris, 1787, with atlas, 2d edit., 1821), which work secured his promotion to lieutenant. In 1792 he commanded the frigate "Sémillante" for a cruise to the Leeward islands, but was dismissed in 1793 on suspicion of being a royalist, reinstated in 1796, and appointed to the command of the frigate "Éole" of the station of Martinique. He was afterward chief of staff of Admiral Villaret Joyeuse (*q. v.*), assisted in the expedition to Ireland, was promoted rear-admiral, and became secretary of the navy in 1800, but, resigning, he assumed command of the fleet at Brest. He was afterward commander-in-chief of the flotilla assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of England, and imposed on Napoleon. One day the emperor had embarked on the admiral's boat for the purpose of reconnoitring the blockading British fleet, which was continuing a galling fire. They had advanced for some distance, when bullets whistled near the emperor, and Bruix ordered the rowers to pull back. "Keep advancing!" ordered Napoleon. "Pull back!" responded the admiral. "Sailors of my guard," exclaimed the emperor, now thoroughly incensed, "obey your emperor!" "Sailors of the guard," responded Bruix coolly, throwing in the air his baton of admiral, emblem of authority, "obey your admiral, who alone commands here;" and addressing Napoleon, said, "I am, sir, your devoted servant, an admiral of your navy, a Frenchman, but I am born in the part of the world which is the land of liberty, and where every one understands how to perform his duty, despite the exalted position of his guest." And the emperor kept silent, and never in his life did he receive such a reproof. A few days later Admiral Bruix fell sick, just when Napoleon had issued orders to relieve him of his command and for his arrest, but they were momentarily suspended, and he was taken to Paris, where he died.

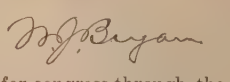
BRUMBY, Thomas Mason, naval officer, was b. in Marietta, Ga., in 1855. His father, Major Arnoldus V. Brumby, was a graduate of the U. S. military academy class of 1835; he later became president of the Georgia military academy at Marietta, where his son was born. The family moved to Athens in 1863, and to Atlanta in 1868. The son entered the U. S. naval academy, 25 Sept., 1873, and was graduated, 18 June, 1879. He served on the "Tennessee," being promoted ensign, 26 Nov., 1880; on the receiving-ship "Vermont," on the "Jamestown," on the "Gedney," and on the "Vandalia." He was one of the survivors of the hurricane off Samoa in March, 1889. He was promoted lieutenant (junior grade), 21 April, 1887. He again served on the receiving-ship "Vermont" and on the school-ship "St. Mary's." He was promoted to lieutenant, 24 Aug., 1892, and was appointed to the "New York" in August, 1893, and was transferred thence to the "Vermont" in October, 1896. From September, 1897, until January, 1898, he was at the naval observatory and war college; he was then assigned flag-lieutenant on the "Olympia," of Dewey's squadron, being present on the flag-ship at the Manila victory. At the surrender

of Manila to the combined naval and army forces under Dewey and Merritt, 13 Aug., 1898, Lieut. Brumby raised the American flag over the city. He accompanied Admiral Dewey on his return to the United States in the "Olympia," in Sept., 1899.

BRYAN, Jonathan, patriot, b. in South Carolina, 12 Sept., 1708; d. in Georgia, 12 March, 1788. He removed to Georgia in 1752 and was active in the affairs of the colony. In 1754 he was made a member of the first royal council under Gov. Reynolds and an associate judge of the first general court. In 1769 he presided over a meeting of the "Liberty boys," who passed non-importation resolutions similar to those of Virginia, for which action the king ordered his suspension from his offices, thus making him the first martyr for political liberty in Georgia. He represented the district of Savannah in the provincial congress, 4 July, 1775, and was a member of the council of safety. In 1776 he was one of the committee that was appointed by the council to wait on Gen. Charles Lee, then commanding that department, in behalf of the colony, and by his influence persuaded Lee to prepare an expedition against St. Augustine in defence of the Georgia frontier. The expedition failed through Lee's mismanagement. In 1779 he was arrested by the British, and with his son James imprisoned in one of the prison ships in New York bay. In 1780 he was released, but disqualified by act of the Tory assembly of Georgia. Although then seventy-two years old, he entered the Continental army and fought under Wayne. He was a brave leader, a true patriot. The county of Bryan, Georgia, was named in his honor.—His grandson, **Joseph,** b. in South Carolina, 18 Aug., 1773; d. 5 Sept., 1812; was educated at the University of Cambridge England, and elected in 1803 a member of congress from Georgia. He served three sessions, and resigned in 1806 to retire to private life.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, lawyer, b. in Alexandria, Va., 22 Dec., 1828. He was graduated at the Harvard law-school in 1848, and practised in Cincinnati for four years, when he removed to Chicago. He was a member of the Union defence committee, president of the Chicago sanitary fair, and president of the Soldiers' home since 1865. He was an active promoter of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, and has been president of the Union league club of Chicago.—His son, **Charles Page,** b. in Chicago, 12 June, 1856, was graduated at the University of Virginia and the Columbia law-school, and was in 1878 admitted to the bar. He was for four terms a member of the Illinois legislature and on the staff of Gov. Richard Oglesby (*q. v.*), with the rank of colonel. In December, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley American minister to China, but before proceeding to Pekin he was transferred to Brazil.

BRYAN, William Jennings, presidential candidate, b. in Salem, Marion co., Ill., 19 March, 1860. His father, Silas L. Bryan, of Virginian ancestry, was a member of the state senate for eight years, and afterward a judge of the circuit court. William J. Bryan was educated at the public schools of his native town, and in Whipple academy, Jacksonville, Ill., where he was prepared for Illinois college. In his senior year in the latter institution he gained second prize in an intercollegiate oratorical contest, and on his graduation, in 1881, he was class orator at commencement. After studying law at Union law college, Chicago, Ill., and in the office of Lyman Trumbull, he began to practise his profession in Jacksonville. A year later he married Mary E. Baird, of Perry, Ill., whom he had met during his college course, when she was a student in the seminary at Jacksonville. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., where, after the birth of the first of her three children, his wife was admitted to the bar and gave him efficient aid in the practice of his profession. In May, 1888, Mr. Bryan was elected a member of the Omaha convention that was to select delegates to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, and he became widely known as an orator through a speech before the convention advocating a tariff for revenue only. Largely owing to this speech, he was offered in the following year the Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor of the state. Although he declined the office he took an active part in the canvass, and a year later, in 1890, he was nominated by the Democrats for congress through the efforts of the younger element of the party in his district. The district, although Democratic by 7,000 majority in 1886, had been carried by the Republicans by 3,000 in 1888. The party managers gave little aid to Mr. Bryan in his canvass, regarding it as hopeless, and he was ridiculed by his opponents as young and without experience, yet he entered into the contest with vigor, and defeated his opponent, Mr. Connell, the holder of the seat, by a majority of more than 6,000. He was a member of the ways and means committee both in this congress and in the following one, to which he was chosen in 1892 by a plurality of only 140. In congress he actively supported the Democratic view of the tariff, and later became a conspicuous advocate of the free coinage of silver, aiding Richard P. Bland in his efforts to this end, and gaining notice by readiness as a speaker and skill in parliamentary tactics. He declined a third nomination to congress, and became, in 1894, editor of the Omaha "World-Herald" for the purpose of advocating his views on the free coinage of silver. After an unsuccessful candidacy for the U. S. senate he left the editorship and resumed his law practice, at the same time continuing his interest in politics. He is credited with a principal part in bringing about at this time the union of the People's party with the Democrats in Nebraska. In 1896 he was a member of the national Democratic convention at Chicago, and on 10 July was put in nomination as a presidential candidate by H. T. Lewis, of Georgia. His nomination by the convention had not been thought of as possible until, in reply to a speech by Senator David B. Hill, of New York, he had advocated free coinage of silver in an address closing with the words, afterward widely quoted: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." On the first ballot Mr. Bryan received 119 votes, on the second 190, on the third 291, on the fourth 280, and on the fifth 500, thus receiving the nomination. In the convention of the People's party, held in St. Louis later in the month, he was also made the head of their ticket. He telegraphed to Senator Jones to withdraw his name unless Arthur Sewell, the Democratic candidate for vice-president, should be nominated by the Populists



also, but his name remained on the ticket, although Thomas Watson, of Georgia, was made the vice-presidential candidate. Mr. Bryan also received the nomination of the national Silver party at its convention, held in St. Louis on 22 July. The canvass was remarkable for the active part that Mr. Bryan took in it as a political orator, speaking in all parts of the United States. In the election with which it closed, the three tickets headed by Mr. Bryan received 6,506,835 votes in a total of 13,926,757, of which the Republican candidate, William McKinley, received 7,104,244. Of the electoral votes, Mr. Bryan received 176, and his successful opponent 271. Since his defeat Mr. Bryan has continued active as an advocate of the free coinage of silver, both as a public speaker and a writer. See "Life and Speeches of William J. Bryan," by John S. Ogilvie (New York, 1896).

BUBERT, Caspar, sculptor, b. in Bohemia, Austria, in 1830; d. in New York city, 22 Aug., 1899. He received his art education in Vienna, and came to this country in 1856. Among his works were the bass-reliefs on the Garfield monument in Cleveland, the bronze statue in Alexandria, Va., symbolical of the lost cause, the figure of Columbia in front of the congressional library, Washington, and allegorical groups of the patent office, representing electricity, fire, water, invention, agriculture, and mining industry. He also created the Ponce de Leon statue for Venezuela. At the time of his death he was taking an active part in the construction of the Dewey triumphal arch in Fifth avenue, New York.

BUCHANAN, George, physician, b. in Scotland about 1698; d. in Baltimore, 23 April, 1750. He emigrated to this country in 1723, and practised medicine in Baltimore county, of which he was a justice. He was one of the seven commissioners that were named in the act of 8 Aug., 1729, for laying out and founding the city of Baltimore. In 1849 he was a member of the legislature. Dr. Buchanan's residence, with its extensive grounds of 500 acres, called "Druid Hill," was purchased by the city in 1860 for $500,000, and is known as "Druid Hill Park." Within it is the burial-ground of the Buchanan family.—His son, **Andrew,** soldier, b. in "Druid Hill" in 1734; d. there, 12 March, 1785, was lieutenant of Baltimore county during the Revolution, and also presiding justice. He was active as a member of the committee of correspondence and in organizing the militia, and was one of the brigadier-generals appointed for the colony in 1776. He was the grandfather of Gen. Robert Christie Buchanan (vol. i., p. 436).—Andrew's son, **George,** physician, b. in Baltimore, 19 Sept., 1763; d. near Philadelphia, 9 July, 1808, was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1785, and also studied in Edinburgh. Dr. Buchanan began practice in Baltimore in 1789, was a member of the first branch of the city council organized under the charter of the city, and in 1799 he was one of the city magistrates. On 4 July, 1806, he was appointed by Gov. McKeon, of Pennsylvania, whose daughter he had married, lazaretto physician, and died at the lazaretto near Philadelphia of yellow fever, contracted in the discharge of his official duties. He became a member of the American philosophical society in 1786, a charter member of the Medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland in 1788, and a member of the Medical society of Baltimore in 1789. Dr. Buchanan was the author of "Dessertatio Physiologica de causis Respirationis ejusdemque affectibus" (Philadelphia, 1789); "Treatise on Typhus Fever," published for the benefit of establishing a lying-in hospital in Baltimore (1789); "Letter to the Inhabitants of Baltimore," in which he suggests the registration of deaths, the formation of a public park, and the organization of a humane society (1790); "An Appeal for the Establishment of a Humane Society," in conjunction with Drs. Brown, Wiesenthall, Goodwin, Coale, Wynkoop, Stevenson, and Haslett (1790); and "An Oration upon the Moral and Political Evil of Slavery, delivered at a Public Meeting of the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes and others unlawfully held in Bondage" (Baltimore, 1793). A copy of the last-named pamphlet was discovered in 1865 in the library of the Boston athenæum, among some books from the library of Gen. Washington. It is dedicated to Thomas Jefferson, and has Washington's autograph on the title-page. It was considered so valuable a work that it gave rise to Poole's "Anti-slavery Opinions before the Year 1800" (Cincinnati, 1878), in which is a fac-simile of the pamphlet. He left three sons and several daughters. His son George was a prothonotary and brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia, and the father of Lieut.-Commander Thomas McKean Buchanan, U. S. navy (vol. i., p. 436); McKean, a pay-director in the navy and a veteran officer of two wars; and Admiral Franklin Buchanan (vol. i., p. 428).—The first George's son, **William,** b. in Baltimore in 1748; d. there, 19 Dec., 1824, was a member of the committee of correspondence during the Revolution, and in 1778 was registrar of wills for Baltimore county.—William's son, **James M.,** lawyer, b. in Baltimore in May, 1803; d. there, 23 Aug., 1876, studied law, was admitted to the bar and served in the legislature. He was postmaster at Baltimore in 1841–'9, member of the state constitutional convention of 1850–'1, and its president *pro tempore*, and commissioner of Maryland to settle matters in dispute between that state and Pennsylvania. In 1855 he was appointed judge of the 6th judicial district of Maryland. In 1856 he was a member of the Democratic convention that nominated James Buchanan for president, and in 1858 he was appointed U. S. minister to Denmark.

BUCHANAN, Joseph, inventor, b. in Washington county, Va., 24 Aug., 1785; d. in Louisville, Ky., 29 Sept., 1829. He removed to Tennessee in 1795, was educated at Transylvania university, Kentucky, studied medicine, and practised in Port Gibson, Miss., but in 1808 removed to Lexington, Ky., where in 1811 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the medical department of Transylvania university. Among his numerous inventions was a new musical instrument, in which the notes were produced by glasses of different chemical composition, and a steam-engine with which, in 1824, he ran a wagon through the streets of Louisville. He claimed to have discovered a new motive power, derived from combustion without the aid of water and steam, which is now utilized in the air-engines of John Ericsson and others; and also originated what he called "the music of light," to be produced by means of "harmonific colors luminously displayed." Dr. Buchanan edited the "Palladium" in Frankfort, the "Western Spy" and the "Literary Cadet" in Cincinnati, and the "Focus" in Louisville, and was the author of the "Philosophy of Human Nature" (Richmond, Ky., 1812). He was the father of Dr. Joseph Rodes Buchanan (*q. v.*).

BUCK, William Joseph, historian, b. in Bucksville, Bucks co., Pa., 4 March, 1825. He re-

ceived an academical education, taught, and was auditor of Bucks county from 1857 till 1863. As early as 1851 he became a contributor to journals and magazines, chiefly on historical subjects. In 1852 the Historical society of Pennsylvania published in their collections his "History of Mooreland," and the following year his articles on "Local Superstition" and "Indian Relics." For the former article he received a complimentary letter from Washington Irving. He wrote a history of Bucks county, Pa., which appeared in Bucks county "Intelligencer" in 1854–'5, and the "History of Montgomery County," which was published in "Scott's Atlas" (1877). He is also the author of "History of the Indian Walk performed for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in 1737, with a Life of Edward Marshall" (1886); "Local Sketches and Legends pertaining to Bucks and Montgomery Counties" (1887); and "William Penn in America, with Daily Occurrences while in Pennsylvania." Since 1876 he has arranged and indexed thirty-three volumes of manuscripts belonging to the Pennsylvania abolition society, which was founded by Benjamin Franklin and his compeers, and he is engaged in writing an elaborate history of the society.

BUDD, Henry, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 Nov., 1849. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1871, since which time he has engaged in the practice of the law in his native city. He has been one of the editors of the "Weekly Notes of Cases" since its inception in 1875, and has contributed on legal subjects to the "Southern Law Review" and the "American Law Register," which latter publication he edited in 1887–'8. He delivered a course of lectures on "The Legal Status of the Physician" before the Medico-chirurgical college of Philadelphia in 1885–'6 and before the University of Pennsylvania in 1886–'7, and is the author of "Leading Cases in American Law of Real Property" (Philadelphia, 4 vols., 1894).

BUDDINGTON, Sidney Ozias, arctic explorer, b. in Groton, Conn., 16 Sept., 1823; d. there, 13 June, 1888. After receiving a public-school education he became a sailor, and was captain of whaling vessels for nearly twenty-five years. In 1860 he commanded the whaler "George Henry," in which Charles Francis Hall (vol. iii, p. 37) sailed to the arctic region, and he was also sailing-master of the "Polaris" in the expedition of 1871. On 29 Aug. the "Polaris" reached altitude 82° 11′ north, the highest point that had been attained by any vessel. After the death of Hall the expedition was abandoned, and Capt. Buddington and the crew prepared to return, but on the breaking up of the ice in the spring the vessel was crushed, and the crew took refuge on floating fields of ice. Several of the explorers, including Capt. Buddington, were driven ashore and escaped. They were rescued by the Scotch whaler "Ravenscraig," and reached home in the summer of 1872.

BUEL, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Troy, N. Y., 11 June, 1815; d. in New York city, 1 Feb., 1891. He was a son of Judge David Buel, and was graduated at Williams in 1833, and at the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church four years later. He was rector successively in Marshall, Mich., Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Cumberland, Md., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and New York city till 1866. He became professor of ecclesiastical history, and subsequently of divinity in Seabury divinity school, Faribault, and was professor of systematic divinity and dogmatic theology in the General theological seminary from 1871 till 1888, when he was professor emeritus. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia and from the General theological seminary. Besides numerous articles in periodicals, he published a translation from the German of the "Report of the Union Conferences held from Aug. 10 to 16, 1875, at Bonn" (New York, 1876), and is the author of "The Apostolic System of the Church defended in a Reply to Dr. Whately on the Kingdom of Christ" (Philadelphia, 1844); "The Eucharistic Presence, Sacrifice, and Adoration" (New York, 1874); and a later volume of learned lectures entitled "A Treatise of Dogmatic Theology."

BUFFINGTON, Adelbert Rinaldo, b. in Wheeling, W. Va., 22 Nov., 1837. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in May, 1861, and was made a brevet 2d lieutenant. He served through the civil war, first in drilling volunteers at Washington, then as ordnance officer at the St. Louis arsenal, and later as colonel of a regiment of Missouri militia. In 1863 he was promoted to be captain of ordnance, and was engaged as an inspector of the rifling of sea-coast cannon. He was in command of the New York arsenal from July, 1864, to September, 1865, when he was transferred to the Baton Rouge arsenal. He was brevetted a major for his services in the ordnance department in the war. Later he was in command of the arsenals at Watertown, Indianapolis, Allegheny, Watervliet, Springfield, and Rock Island. While at the latter place he built the noble bridge across the Mississippi river. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in 1881, colonel in 1889, and brigadier-general and chief of the army bureau of ordnance in April, 1899. His name is connected with a number of improvements in armament. He is the designer of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage, and the field-gun carriage in use by the army.

BUIES, Arthur, Canadian journalist, b. in Côte des Neiges, province of Quebec, 24 June, 1840. He was educated in France, where he also studied law in the University of Paris. On his return to Canada engaged in journalism in Montreal, and was admitted to the bar. He has published "Chroniques" (Quebec, 1875); "Le Saguenay et la Vallée du Lac St. Jean" (1880); and "La Lanterne" (1884).

BULLOCH, William Gaston, physician, b. in Savannah, Ga., 4 Aug., 1815; d. there, 23 June, 1885. He was the great-grandson of Gov. Archibald Bulloch (vol. i., p. 446), was graduated at Yale and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and completed his medical education in Paris. On his return in 1840 he began to practise in Savannah, and became visiting physician to various hospitals. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as surgeon with the rank of major, was stationed in Charleston to examine candidates for service, and afterward had charge of hospitals, including the first hospital for Confederates in Richmond. He was eminent as a surgeon and oculist, and performed many operations that were unusual at that time, including ovariotomy. He was president of the Georgia medical society, and for some time professor of surgery in Savannah medical college. Dr. Bulloch invented a useful maxillary splint for the lower jaw.

BULNES, Manuel (boo'l-nays), Chilian soldier, b. in Penco in 1799; d. in Santiago in 1866. From his youth he was an enthusiastic partisan of the movement for independence, and in 1815 he was banished by Gen. Osorio to the island of Quiri-

quina, whence he escaped after eight months, and, enlisting in the army, served in the battles of Cancha Rayada and Maypu. As a captain, he served under Gen. Prieto in the campaign against Benavides, in 1818–'21, and later pursued the Pincheira bandits, who carried on a guerrilla warfare in the south, and whom he finally annihilated in the beginning of 1832, for which he was promoted brigadier. In 1838 he was appointed by President Prieto commander of the expeditionary army to Peru, occupied Lima, and pursued Santa Cruz to the interior, defeating him in Huaraz, Matucana, and finally in Yungay, 20 Jan., 1839. He was rewarded with the rank of general of division, and by Peru with that of grand-marshal of Ancach. He was elected president of the republic in 1841, and re-elected in 1846. During his administration the University of Chili, the normal college for teachers, the school of arts and trades, the conservatory of music, the National agricultural society, and the colony of Punta Arenas were founded, but, although he sometimes called members of the Liberal party to the cabinet, he was a strict Conservative. When, in 1851, the civil war began he took the part of the Conservative administration of Montt, and soon subdued the revolution in the battles of Guindas and Longomilla.

BUNGAY, George Washington, journalist, b. in Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, England, 28 Nov., 1826; d. in Bloomfield, N. J., 10 July, 1892. He came to this country at an early age, was educated in New York city, and engaged in journalism. From 1873 till 1887 he was employed in the New York custom-house. He was a well-known lecturer, contributed to the press, was literary editor of the "Metropolitan," a weekly journal in New York, and the author of "Off-Hand Takings, or Crayon Sketches" (New York, 1854); "Traits of Representative Men" (1882); "Pen Portraits of Illustrious Abstainers," published by the National temperance society (1884); and "The Creeds of the Bells," his most popular poem.

BUNNER, Henry Cuyler, author, b. in Oswego, N. Y., 3 Aug., 1855; d. in Nutley, N. J., 11 May, 1896. He received a common-school education, and became a clerk in an importing house of New York. In 1877, having previously contributed to "The Arcadian" and other papers, he was appointed assistant editor of "Puck," soon afterward becoming editor, and holding the position till his death. He published "A Woman of Honor" (New York, 1883); "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere" (1884); "The Midge" (1886); "The Story of a New York House" (1887); "Zadoc Pine, and other Stories" (1891); "The Runaway Browns" (1892); "Made in France" (1893); "Short Sixes" (1894); and "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane" (1896). With Brander Matthews he wrote "In Partnership" (1884), and he published a play, "The Tower of Babel," first produced in 1883.

BURDEN, Kinsey, planter, b. on Burden's (now Seabrooks's) island, S. C., in 1775; d. in Charleston, S. C., 4 Dec., 1859. He was a superior agriculturist, and the foremost of those who by their own efforts improved the staple of the cotton that is grown upon the sea islands of South Carolina to such a degree that it became the choicest variety. Seeing the possibility of improvement in the quality of the yield, he early began to make selections of seed. His wife had obtained from Georgia some seeds of a new variety which had come from the Bahamas, where it was known as Persian cotton, and he continued to improve it, till in 1825 the legislature of South Carolina was on the point of offering him $200,000 for the secret of his method.

BURDETT-COUTTS. See WILLIAM LEHMAN ASHMEAD BARTLETT.

BURHANS, Daniel, clergyman, b. in Sherman, Conn., 7 July, 1762; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 30 Dec., 1853. After preparation for college and several years spent in teaching, he was made deacon in 1793, and in 1794 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Samuel Seabury. He labored in Lanesborough, Mass., and its vicinity until 1799, when he was called to Trinity church, Newtown, Conn., where he remained for thirty years. During this time he organized parishes in Pittsfield, Lenox, Tyrringham, and Williamstown, Mass.; New Lebanon Springs, Cooperstown, Richfield, Exeter, and elsewhere, in New York. In 1831 he took charge of St. Peter's, in Plymouth, Conn., and six years later went to Oxford and Zoar, Conn., where he continued until 1844, when he retired from the ministry and settled in Poughkeepsie. He was a member of the standing committee of the Connecticut diocese, a delegate to the general convention for many years, and also a trustee of Trinity college. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Williams, and that of S. T. D. by Trinity. He wrote a history of the church at Newtown, and published several sermons. At the time of his death he was the oldest Episcopal clergyman in this country. Dr. Burhans was acquainted with the first three American bishops—Provoost, Seabury, and White, strongly resembling the latter, for whom he was frequently mistaken.

BURKE, Maurice Francis, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland, 15 May, 1845. He came to this country with his parents in 1849, was educated at St. Mary's university, Chicago, Ill., and in the American college at Rome, Italy, and in 1875 was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church. He was assistant at St. Mary's church, Chicago, for the three subsequent years, and afterward pastor of St. Mary's church, Joliet, Ill., till 1887, when he became bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming territory. In 1893 he was transferred to St. Joseph, Mo., and immediately made bishop of that see.

BURKE, Thomas Martin Aloysius, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland, 10 Jan., 1840, son of Dr. Peter Ulic Burke, who settled in Utica in this country. In 1855 he entered St. Michael's college, Toronto, Canada, and commenced his classical studies, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of weak health. In 1856 he entered St. Charles college, Maryland, where he finished his classics. While making his philosophical course there he taught in the college, and the following year he commenced the study of theology in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, where he graduated in 1864, receiving the degrees of M. A. and B. T. On 30 June, 1864, he was ordained a priest by Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, and performed his first missionary work at St. John's church, Albany, in 1864–'5, and then at St. Joseph's church, in the same city, 1864–'94. In 1884 he was appointed a theologian in the third plenary council, in which he took a prominent part. He succeeded Dr. Ludden as vicar-general of Albany, and later was appointed administrator of the diocese, and finally bishop of Albany. His appointment was in May, 1894, and he was consecrated in July of that year. Bishop Burke was created a knight of the holy sepulchre, and also a knight of the grand cross.

BURLEIGH, George Shepard, poet, b. in Plainfield, Conn., 26 March, 1821. He was educated in the district schools, assisted his brother, William H. Burleigh (vol. i, p. 455), in editing the "Charter Oak," and subsequently devoted his time

to intellectual pursuits. He has published "Anti-Slavery Hymns" (New London, Conn., 1842); "The Maniac, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1849); and "Signal Fires, or the Trail of the Pathfinder" (New York, 1856); and translated into English verse Victor Hugo's "La légende des siécles" (printed privately, 1867).

BURNHAM, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. in Groton, Vt., 30 Nov., 1830; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 May, 1898. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1852, and then took up the study of law, securing his admission to the bar of Illinois in 1857. At the outbreak of the civil war he was practising law at Newbury, Vt. He enlisted at once in the 8th Vermont volunteer infantry. In 1864 he was detailed as assistant superintendent of education of freedmen in Louisiana, and in 1865 he was put in command of a company of U. S. colored infantry at Palmetto ranch. He was then assigned to the freedman's bureau, and was charged with the task of establishing schools among the negroes. While engaged on this duty he was at one time wounded severely by a mob at Monroe, La., opposed to the innovation. He returned north, and took up his residence at Boston in 1867. Until 1872 he was an associate justice of the South Boston court. He published at Boston in 1870 two volumes of the "Digest of Decisions of the United States Courts of Common Law and Admiralty," covering the years 1868 and 1869. Judge Burnham was also the author of "A Voice from the Pews, or a Tabernacle Supplement" (Boston, 1877), and, in conjunction with Celeste S. Burnham, of "The Life of Lives: being the Records of Jesus reviewed by Recent Biblical Scholars" (Boston, 1885).

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, b. in Henderson, Jefferson co., N. Y., 4 Sept., 1846. His great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Young Burnham went to Chicago with his parents when nine years old, and was educated there in various schools and afterward under private instruction in Massachusetts. He then studied architecture in Chicago, and has since practised his profession in that city, planning, among other buildings, the Montauk block, the Rookery, the Insurance exchange, the Calumet club, the Women's building, the Masonic temple, the Northern hotel, and numerous churches, all in Chicago, besides noteworthy buildings in other western cities, including the Mills office building in San Francisco. In 1890 he became chief of construction and supervising architect of the World's Columbian exposition, and in this capacity he supervised the construction of the great group of exposition buildings, besides having much to do with planning the arrangement of the whole.

BURNHAM, Horace Blois, lawyer, b. in Columbia county, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1824; d. in Aspen Shade, Henrico co., Va., 10 April, 1894. He received a common-school education, and then studied law, securing his admission to the Pennsylvania bar at Wilkesbarre in 1844. He practised his profession until the outbreak of the civil war, when, in October, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 67th Pennsylvania infantry. With his regiment he took part in the principal campaigns of the Army of the Potomac in Maryland and Virginia in 1862–'3, and during the draft riots in New York city he was temporarily assigned to duty there. In October, 1864, he was honorably mustered out under his commission, and was appointed on the same day major and judge-advocate of volunteers. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers in March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. From October, 1864, until May, 1866, he was judge-advocate of general courts-martial. He then served a year in the bureau of military justice at Washington. In February, 1867, he had been transferred to the regular army with the rank of major and judge-advocate. During 1867–'70 he was chief judge-advocate of the first military district, the headquarters of which were at Richmond. At the same time he served also as additional judge of the hustings court of Richmond, and as a judge and president of the supreme court of appeals for Virginia. For the next two years he was assigned to the department of the South. In 1872 he was sent on temporary duty to the department of Texas, and from 1872 until 1886 was judge-advocate in the department of the Platte. In July, 1884, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and was made deputy judge-advocate-general. From the department of the Platte he went to the military division of California at San Francisco, and here he completed his active service, being retired in September, 1888. His fidelity to duty had been commended by Gen. Crook in general orders, and on the eve of his retirement Gen. Howard gave warm testimony of his fidelity and zeal.

BURNHAM, Sherburne Wesley, astronomer, b. in Thetford, Vt., 12 June, 1838. He was educated at Thetford academy, and became a stenographer, following that profession until he was appointed in 1865 clerk of the U. S. circuit court for the northern district of Illinois, which position he still occupies. He began the study of astronomy, making many discoveries, and is now professor of practical astronomy in the University of Chicago. In 1874 he became a fellow of the Royal astronomical society of England, receiving in 1894 its gold medal for his discovery and measurement of many double stars. Prof. Burnham has published numerous catalogues of more than a thousand stars discovered by him.

BURR, William Hubert, engineer, b. in Watertown, Conn., 14 July, 1851. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, and began practice as a civil engineer in 1872. He became in 1884 general manager, Phœnix bridge company, in 1892 professor of engineering in Harvard, and in the following year accepted the same position in Columbia, which he continues to occupy. Prof. Burr has also been very frequently employed as consulting engineer, New York city parks, docks, and more recently in the department of bridges. He has published several works of a professional character, and is a member of the American society of civil engineers.

BURRAGE, Henry Sweetzer, clergyman, b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 7 Jan., 1827. He was graduated at Brown in 1861, entered the 36th Massachusetts regiment as a private, rose to the rank of captain, was wounded at Cold Harbor and brevetted major of volunteers, and became an assistant adjutant-general on the staff. He was captured in November, 1864, and held as a prisoner till 22 Feb., 1865. He resumed his studies at the close of the civil war, was graduated at Newton theological seminary in 1867, spent a year abroad, and in 1869–'73 was pastor of a Baptist church in Waterville, Me. Since 1873 he has edited the "Zion Advocate," a Baptist religious journal in Portland, Me., and since 1876 he has been recording secretary of the American Baptist union. He is chancellor of the Maine commandery of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States. Brown gave him the degree of D. D. in 1883. Dr.

Burrage has edited "Brown University in the Civil War" (Providence, R. I., 1868); "Henry Wordsworth Longfellow's Seventy-fifth Birthday" (Portland, 1882); and "History of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers" (Boston, 1884); and is the author of "The Act of Baptism in the History of the Christian Church" (Philadelphia, 1879); a "History of the Anabaptists in Switzerland" (1882); and "Baptist Writers and their Hymns" (New York, 1888).

BURROUGHS, George Stockton, educator, b. in Waterloo, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1855. He was graduated from Princeton and from the theological seminary there, after which he had charge of various Presbyterian churches in New England. In 1886 he accepted the professorship of biblical literature in Amherst college, remaining there for six years, when he became president of Wabash college, which prospered under his charge. He resigned this position in the autumn of 1899, and accepted the presidency of Oberlin college. He has received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D.

BURROWS, Julius Cæsar, senator, b. in North East, Erie co., Pa., 9 Jan., 1837, received an academic education and studied law, which he was practising when he entered the Union army in 1862. He was eight times sent to the house of representatives, and to his last term in the 54th congress was elected by 13,000 majority. He resigned his seat, 23 Jan., 1895, to assume the office of U. S. senator, to which he had been elected by the legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Francis B. Stockbridge, deceased. Senator Burrows's term of service expired in March, 1899. He was re-elected.

BURTIN, Nicholas Victor, missionary, b. in Metz, Alsace-Lorraine, 16 Dec., 1828. He studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and was ordained at Marseilles in December, 1852. In June, 1854, he arrived in Canada, and was sent to Caughnawaga in September, 1855. In August, 1856, he went to Ottawa college as professor of classics and theology. Here he remained for two years until December, 1858, when he was sent again to Caughnawaga as assistant pastor. He was made pastor of the mission in April, 1864. Father Burtin is the author of several works which are still in manuscript, prayers, chants, and other devotional works in the Mohawk language, besides a history of the mission at Caughnawaga, which he hopes soon to see published.

BURTON, Clarence Monroe, lawyer, b. in "Whiskey Diggins," Cal., 18 Nov., 1853. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, and admitted to the bar in 1874. Since that time he has practised his profession in Detroit, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of the history of Detroit and the northwest. His collection of Americana relating to those subjects is the largest in the country, numbering over 100,000 books, pamphlets, and documents. Mr. Burton has recently published "Sketch of the Life of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, Founder of Detroit," a "Directory of Detroit between 1701 and 1710," "In the Footsteps of Cadillac," and "A Chapter in the History of Cleveland, Ohio."

BURTON, George William, Canadian jurist, b. in Sandwich, Kent, 21 July, 1818. He is a son of Admiral Burton of the English navy. He came to Canada, studied law, and was admitted to the Ontario bar, practising successfully in Hamilton. He was appointed a Q. C. by Lord Monck in 1863, and in 1874 he became a judge of the court of appeal. Judge Burton served in 1885 as chairman of a committee then appointed for the revision of the provincial statutes. He was appointed chief justice and president of the supreme court of judicature of Ontario in April, 1897.

BURTON, Lewis William, P. E. bishop, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 9 Nov., 1852. He was graduated with first honors at Kenyon college in 1873, and at the Philadelphia divinity school four years later. He was ordained deacon in 1877 and priest in the next year, and has been connected with All Saints and St. Mark's, Cleveland; St. John's, Richmond; and St. Andrew's, Louisville. He was chosen bishop of Lexington, Ky., in January, 1896, and has since received the degree of D. D. from the University of the south.

BURWASH, Nathaniel, Canadian clergyman, b. in Argentueil, Quebec, 25 July, 1839. He was graduated at Victoria university, at Harvard, and at Garrett biblical institute. He became a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1861, was professor of natural science in Victoria university, and has been dean of its theological faculty and professor of biblical and systematic theology since 1873 in Garrett biblical institute. He is the author of "Genesis, Nature, and Results of Sin" (Toronto, 1878); "Wesley's Doctrine and Standard" (1881); and "Relation of Children to the Fall, the Atonement, and the Church" (1882).—His brother, **John,** b. in 1842, also a clergyman, has been since 1891 professor of English Bible and practical theology in Victoria university.

BURWELL, William Armistead (búr-rell), legislator, b. in Mecklenburgh county, Va., 15 March, 1780; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 Feb., 1821. He was graduated at William and Mary college, and in the following year removed to Franklin county, Va., which he subsequently represented in the legislature. He was residing on his plantation in 1804, a wealthy tobacco-planter, when he was invited by President Jefferson to become his private secretary. Accepting the offer, Mr. Burwell removed to Washington, where he remained throughout Jefferson's administration. He was also elected a member of the ninth congress as a Democrat, and seven times re-elected, serving from 1 Dec., 1806, until his death. While in congress Mr. Burwell handed to Josiah Quincy an old manuscript account of Bacon's rebellion that had been preserved in his family, with the request that it might be preserved in the archives of the Massachusetts historical society, there being at that time no similar association in Virginia. From this record Bancroft afterward wrote his account of the first American rebellion. The Virginia Burwells were descended in one line from the Bacons, the estates originally intended by President Nathaniel Bacon for his nephew, Nathaniel, "the Rebel," having been bequeathed to the niece of the former, Mrs. Burwell, of Gloucester county, Va. Mr. Burwell enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Jefferson, who wrote for his tomb the following epitaph: "Died at his post in Congress: his Body here, his Spirit with its Kindred—the Just, the Good, the Beloved of Men."—His son, **William MacCreery,** journalist, b. in Botetourt county, Va., 4 Nov., 1809; d. in Bedford county, Va., 4 March, 1888, was graduated in 1809 at the University of Virginia. Among his classmates were Edgar A. Poe, Alexander Stephens, and Robert Toombs. Although he was left by his father the heir to large estates, and had every inducement to lead an idle life, he had also inherited a taste for a public career, and, entering politics, he was elected to the legislature, representing his county from 1840 till 1855. He was a disciple of Henry Clay, a forcible thinker and a ready debater. In 1850 he was sent as an envoy to the

city of Mexico in connection with the Tehuantepec scheme. Soon afterward he founded a daily newspaper at Lynchburg, which strongly advocated Whig principles. He was also earnest in advancing the material prosperity of the state, and was instrumental in securing the charter for the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. He served as a private in a Virginia regiment until he was recalled to represent his county in the legislature again. This seat he held until the close of the war. After spending some time in travelling through the south, he settled at New Orleans and became the editor of "De Bow's Review." He was subsequently connected with the New Orleans "Republican," "Commercial Bulletin," and "Price Current." In 1867 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the New Orleans chamber of commerce, which office he held for twenty years, until failing health compelled him to retire from public life. He became a Republican, and was receiver of public moneys in the Louisiana land office during the administration of President Hayes. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, and in 1886 he was the nominee of the same party for congress. In June, 1887, he returned to his former home in Virginia. He was a prolific writer of plays, poems, and tales. Among the latter are "Exile and Empire," which appeared in the "Southern Literary Messenger," and "White Acre against Black Acre," which was published in book-form before the war.

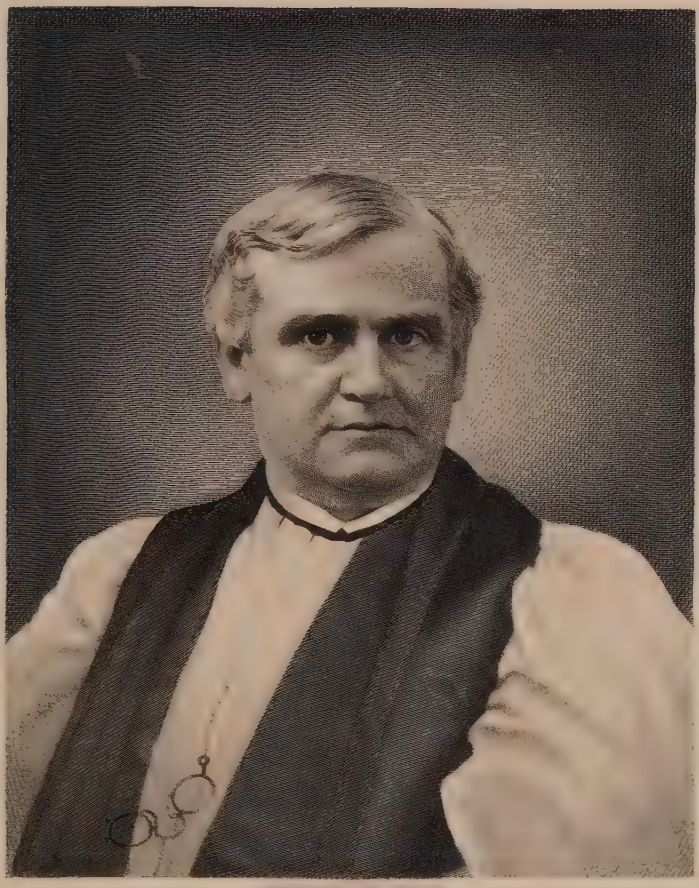
BUTLER, Marion, senator, b. in Honeycults township, Sampson co., N. C., 20 May, 1863, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1885. For several years he was a school-teacher; in 1888 he joined the Farmers' alliance, and purchased the "Clinton Caucasian," which has been removed to Raleigh, and now has the largest circulation of any paper in the state. He was elected to the state senate in 1890, and was the leader of the alliance forces in that body. Four years later he was elected president of the national Farmers' alliance, and was chairman in 1894 of the Populists' state committee. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a populist to succeed Matthew W. Ransom, Democrat, in 1895. Mr. Butler, whose term of service will expire in March, 1901, is the youngest member of the senate, and in 1896 he was an ardent supporter of William J. Bryan for president.

BUTLER, Thomas Ambrose, author, b. in Dublin, 21 March, 1837. He was educated in St. Lawrence's seminary, and was graduated at the Roman Catholic university, Dublin, in 1856. He studied for the priesthood in Maynooth college, and was ordained in 1864 and appointed to a curacy in Wicklow county, but came to the United States in 1867, and was engaged in missionary work in Kansas until 1875. Later he was appointed pastor of St. James's church, St. Louis, also contributing to Roman Catholic periodicals and journals. He is the author of "The Irish on the Prairies, and other Poems" (New York, 1874), and "Kansas and Irish Immigration" (1875).

BYERS, Samuel Hawkins Marshall, poet, b. in Pulaski, Pa., 23 July, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and studied law, but did not practise. He served in the National army, was taken prisoner in November, 1863, and while in confinement in Columbia, S. C., wrote the song entitled "Sherman's March to the Sea," whose popularity gave its name to the campaign it celebrated. He was U. S. consul at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1869–'84, and consul-general to Italy in 1885. In addition to being a contributor to magazines, Mr. Byers is the author of "What I saw in Dixie" (Danville, N. Y., 1868); "Switzerland and the Swiss" (New York, 1875); "The Happy Isles, and other Poems" (1885); and "Military History of Iowa" (Des Moines, Iowa, 1888).

BYNNER, Edwin Lasseter, author, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 Aug., 1842; d. in Boston, Mass., 5 Aug., 1893. After graduation at the Harvard law school he was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Boston, St. Louis, and New York until 1886, when he devoted himself entirely to literature. The colonial history of New England received his special attention. He wrote several historical novels, including "Nimport" (Boston, 1877); "Tritons" (1878); "Damen's Ghost" (1881); "Agnes Surriage" (1886); "Penelope's Suitors" (1887); "The Begum's Daughter" (1889); "The Chase of the Meteor, and other Stories" (1891); "Zachary Phips" (1892); and, with Lucretia Peabody Hale, "An Uncloseted Skeleton" (Boston, 1893).

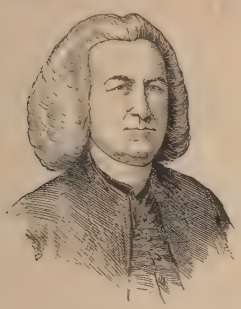
BYRNE, Thomas Sebastian, R. C. bishop, b. at Hamilton, Ohio, in July, 1841. He entered St. Mary's ecclesiastical seminary, near Bardstown, Ky., where he made his classical and ecclesiastical studies, and continued them at Mount St. Mary's preparatory seminary, in Cincinnati. In 1865 he went to Rome and continued his studies until ill health compelled him to return, when he resumed and completed his theological studies at Mount St. Mary's seminary, and there he was ordained a priest. He remained there for ten years as a professor and until that institution was closed, when he accepted the position of chaplain at Delhi, Ohio. He subsequently became rector of St. Peter's cathedral at Cincinnati, and while there he founded the Springer institute and directed its erection until completed. In July, 1887, he was appointed rector of Mount St. Mary's seminary, and so continued until 1894, when he was appointed bishop of Nashville. He was consecrated in St. Joseph's church, Nashville, in July, 1894.



Phillips Brooks

C

CADWALADER, Thomas, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1708; d. near Trenton, N. J., 14 Nov., 1779. He began the study of medicine in Philadelphia and completed his course in London. About 1731 he returned to Philadelphia, and continued his profession there for fifteen years. During the winter of 1736–'7 he is mentioned as one of the physicians that inoculated for the small-pox. In 1746 he removed to Trenton, N. J., but in 1750 he returned to Philadelphia. He subscribed in 1751 toward the capital stock of the Pennsylvania hospital, of which he became one of the original physicians, and in the same year was elected a member of the common council, in which he served until 1774. Dr. Cadwalader was called to the provincial council on 2 Nov., 1755, and signed the non-importation articles. In July, 1776, the committee of safety of Pennsylvania appointed him on a committee for the examination of all candidates that applied for the post of surgeon in the navy, and at the same time he was appointed a medical director of the army hospitals. In 1778 he succeeded the elder William Shippen as surgeon of Pennsylvania hospital, and previously, in 1765, he had been elected trustee of the Medical college of Philadelphia, where he gave a course of lectures. Dr. Cadwalader was a member of the American philosophical society and the American society for promoting useful knowledge before their union in 1769. He was one of the original corporators of the Philadelphia library company in 1731. It is reported that he saved the life of a son of Gov. Jonathan Belcher by the application of electricity before 1750, and he published an "Essay on the West India Dry Gripes" (1745). Its purpose was to prove that quicksilver and drastic purgatives were highly injurious to the system. He was the father of Gen. John Cadwalader and of Col. Lambert Cadwalader.—His grandson, **Thomas,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Oct., 1779; d. there, 31 Oct., 1841, was the son of Gen. John Cadwalader, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1795. After studying law he was admitted to the bar, but took charge of the interests of the Penn family, which withdrew him from practice. In April, 1799, he was a private soldier in a cavalry troop, and was one of the sixteen that captured the ringleaders of the insurrection in Pennsylvania. During the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and he was afterward appointed to command the advanced light-brigade. Under Gen. Cadwalader's training these troops became remarkable for their efficiency and discipline. In 1812 he was appointed major-general of the 1st division of Pennsylvania militia. With Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor he was appointed in 1826 to revise the tactics of the U. S. army. In 1816 he was appointed a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.—His son, **John,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 April, 1805; d. there, 26 Jan., 1879, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and in 1825, after studying law with Horace Binney, was admitted to the bar. The place of solicitor of the Bank of the United States was given to him by his relative, Nicholas Biddle, then its president, and his services were also retained by the government in important cases, among which was the Blackburne cloth prosecution. Mr. Cadwalader afterward confined himself to private practice in his profession, and was one of the best-known commercial lawyers in the United States. In 1844, after the riots of that year, he raised a company for the city artillery composed chiefly of lawyers, which was partially supported by the city authorities. He was elected to congress as a Democrat and served from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1857. In 1858 he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court, and he served thereafter on the bench until his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1870.—Dr. Thomas's grandson, **Thomas,** soldier, b. near Trenton, N. J., 11 Sept., 1795; d. there, 22 Oct., 1873, was the son of Col. Lambert Cadwalader (*q. v.*). He was born at Greenwood, a property that was purchased by his father in 1776, and is still owned by the family. Young Cadwalader was graduated at Princeton in 1815 and then studied law, but never practised. He was appointed deputy adjutant-general of the New Jersey militia on 2 June, 1830, aide-de-camp to the governor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, on 30 July, 1842. This office he retained through several political changes, until his resignation on 26 Jan., 1858. In 1856, at the request of the governor, he travelled through various European countries and reported on the fire-arms there in use, which report was printed. He was brevetted major-general in March, 1858, in pursuance of a special act of the legislature for his long and meritorious services.—His son, **John Lambert,** lawyer, b. near Trenton, N. J., 17 Nov., 1836, was graduated at Princeton in 1856 and at Harvard law-school in 1860. His legal studies were made with Daniel Lord in New York city, and subsequently he practised his profession in that place. During 1874–'6 he was assistant secretary of state under Hamilton Fish.—Another son, **Richard McCall,** lawyer, b. in Trenton, N. J., 17 Sept., 1839, was graduated at Princeton in 1860, and at Harvard law-school in 1863. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1864, where he has since practised. Mr. Cadwalader is the author of "The Law of Ground Rents" (Philadelphia, 1879).



Thos Cadwalader

CAFFERY, Donaldson, senator, b. in the parish of St. Mary, La., 10 Sept., 1835, and was educated at St. Mary's, Maryland. He was admitted to the bar of his native state, and served in the Confederate army, first in the 30th Louisiana regiment, and subsequently on the staff of Gen. Walker. At the close of the war he engaged in sugar-planting, and continued to practise his profession of the law. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1879, and was elected to the state senate in 1892. He was later appointed by the governor U. S. senator, to succeed Randall Lee Gibson, deceased, and took his seat in January, 1893. He has served on committees on claims, manufactures, education and labor, pensions, and

enrolled bills, being chairman of the last mentioned. Senator Caffery was elected by the Louisiana legislature in 1894 to fill out the term of Gibson, which expired in the following year, and also to succeed himself for the long term ending in March, 1901.

CALLAWAY, Samuel Roger, railway president, b. in Toronto, Canada, 24 Dec., 1850. He entered the service of the Grand Trunk railway at thirteen, later being employed by the Canadian express company and the Great Western railway. Rising steadily, he became in 1875 superintendent of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway, in 1880 manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and in 1884 vice-president of the Union Pacific and allied lines of nearly six thousand miles. In 1887 Mr. Callaway was elected president of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railway, an office which he resigned in 1895 to become president of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Two years later he accepted the presidency of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and in 1898 was elected president of the Hudson River and New York Central. Mr. Callaway is regarded as a railway official of the highest character.

CALLIS, John Benton, soldier, b. in Fayetteville, N. C., 3 Jan., 1828; d. in Lancaster, Wis., 23 Sept., 1898. He removed to Wisconsin in 1840. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed captain in the 7th Wisconsin infantry, 30 Aug., 1861, and on 5 Jan., 1863, he was commissioned major. He was honorably discharged, 29 Nov., 1863, was commissioned major of the veteran reserve corps, 24 May, 1864, lieutenant-colonel, 11 Feb., 1865, and was honorably mustered out, 14 May, 1867, having received the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 Mar., 1865, for efficient and meritorious service. On 7 Mar., 1867, he was commissioned captain in the 45th regular infantry, and received, the same day, the brevet of major for his services at Gettysburg, where he had been wounded. He served as superintendent in the war department until Dec., 1865, when he was sent to Huntsville, Ala., as assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, which position he held until he resigned, 4 Feb., 1868. In that year he was elected to congress from the 5th Alabama district, and while in congress he introduced the resolution on which was afterwards based the Kuklux Klan bill.

CALVO, Joaquín Bernardo (cal-vō), Costa Rican minister, b. in San José in 1858. He is the son of a distinguished statesman, received a good education, and established the first daily in Costa Rica. In 1885 he was a member of the commission established to settle the claims arising from the wars which at that time took place in the Central American states. He resigned from the commission to accept the place of governor of the province of Cartago. Since June, 1896, Mr. Calvo has been Costa Rican minister to the United States. His most important work is entitled "Apuntamientos Geográficos Estadísticos é Históricos de la República de Costa Rica," which has been translated into several languages, and of which many editions have been issued.

CAMBON, Jules Martin, diplomatist, b. in Paris, 5 April, 1845. He studied law at the College of Louis le Grand, became an advocate in 1866, and in the year following was made secretary of the "Conférence du stage." During the Franco-Prussian war he served as captain; after the war he was made auditor to the provisional commission charged with succeeding the council of state. He became assistant chief of the bureau of the general government of Algeria in September, 1875, and chief of the bureau in November, 1876. In June, 1878, he was made prefect of Constantine; he left this position to become general secretary to the prefecture of police of the Seine. When his brother, Pierre Paul Cambon, was sent to Tunis in 1882, he succeeded him as prefect of the department of the north, at Lille; he remained here until he became prefect of the Rhone, at Lyons, in 1887. In 1891 he was sent to Algiers as governor-general, and only relinquished that post to become ambassador to the United States. When he left Algiers he was made honorary governor-general of the province, a title heretofore bestowed on no man. He was appointed ambassador to this country on 14 Oct., 1897, and he presented his credentials on 15 Jan., 1898. When war broke out between Spain and the United States, Spain chose him, in July, to make overtures for peace; and it was he, acting on behalf of Spain, that signed, with Secretary Day, the protocol that put an end to hostilities, on 12 Aug., 1898. M. Cambon became a knight of the Legion of honor in 1879, with special mention of his former services; in 1885 he was promoted officer, and in 1889 commander.

CAMERON, Archibald, clergyman, b. in Scotland in 1771; d. in Shelbyville, Ky., 4 Dec., 1836. He came to this country as an infant with his parents, who settled at first in Virginia, but subsequently removed to Kentucky and was educated at Transylvania seminary (now university), completing his course in Bardstown. His theological studies were made with Rev. David Rice in Danville, and he was licensed to preach on 14 Feb., 1795, by the Transylvania presbytery. At first he served as a missionary, but on 2 June, 1796, he was ordained and installed as pastor over several churches in Shelby and Nelson counties. For many years he was the only Presbyterian clergyman in a very wide extent of country, to supply which he labored with indefatigable industry and perseverance, travelling through a wilderness in the most inclement seasons, and often being obliged to swim swollen streams to fulfil his appointments. He organized and built up many churches, and next to Rev. David Rice was considered the father of Presbyterianism in Kentucky, being known familiarly as "Father Cameron." From time to time he found it necessary to contract his labors, and from 1828 until near the close of his life he devoted himself to the churches of Shelbyville and Mulberry. His publications include "The Faithful Steward" (1806); "The Minister, or Religious Liberty, Church Government and Discipline" (1806); "An Appeal to the Scriptures on the Design, Extent, and Effect of the Propitiation" (1811); "A Discourse concerning the Doctrine of Indefinite Universal Atonement" (1814); "A Defence of the Doctrines of Grace" (1816); "A Reply to some Arminian Questions on Divine Predestination" (1822); and "A Sketch of the Transylvania Presbytery."

CAMERON, Henry Clay, educator, b. in Shepherdstown, Va., 1 Sept., 1827. He was graduated at Princeton in 1847, and at the theological seminary in 1855. Meanwhile he was principal of the Edgehill school in Princeton in 1851, and in 1852–'5 tutor at the college. He was made adjunct professor of Greek in 1855, associate in 1860, and professor in 1861, and since 1877 he has held the chair of the Greek language and literature. In addition he was instructor in French in 1859–70, and librarian in 1865–'72. Prof. Cameron was ordained a clergyman by the presbytery of Philadelphia on 1 Feb., 1863. The degree of Ph. D. was given him by Princeton in 1866, and he received

that of D. D. from both Rutgers and Wooster in 1875. For more than twenty years he edited the "General Catalogue of the College of New Jersey," and, in addition to cyclopædia articles and essays, including one on "Jonathan Dickinson and the Rise of Colleges in America," he has published "Princeton Roll of Honor," a list of the graduates of that college that fought in the war for the Union (Princeton, 1865); "The History of the American Whig Society" (1871); and with Prof. Arnold Guyot a series of classical maps.

CAMERON, Sir **Roderick William,** merchant, b. in Glengarry county, Canada, 25 July, 1825. He was educated in a district school of Kingston, and in 1852 chartered a vessel in New York, in which he sailed, with a party of young Canadians, for Australia. He established himself as a shipping merchant in New York, and now has branches in London and Sydney. He was a volunteer in the civil war, but remains a British subject. He was a commissioner from Australia to the Centennial exposition of 1876, from Canada to the Melbourne exposition of 1880, and was knighted in 1883.

CAMPBELL, Alexander William, soldier, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 4 June, 1828; d. in Jackson, Tenn., 13 June, 1893. He was graduated at the West Tennessee college in 1847, and from the Lebanon law-school in 1851. He was a lawyer of ability and among the most prominent members of the profession in his native state, and was for a period the partner of Howell E. Jackson, recently one of the justices of the U. S. supreme court. At the beginning of the war he volunteered as a private, was soon on staff duty with Gen. Cheatham, and in October, 1861, became colonel of the 34th Tennessee infantry, leading his regiment at Shiloh, where he was twice wounded. In September, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a brigade under Gen. Forrest, having previously been made a brigadier-general, and serving with that successful cavalry leader until the surrender at Gainesville, Ga., 5 May, 1865. Gen. Campbell was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 26 July, 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 July, 1887. His father, of the same name, came from Glenlyon, Scotland, to the United States in 1794, and was for forty years deputy secretary of state of New York. The son was graduated from West Point and commissioned brevet 2d lieutenant in the 6th infantry in 1835, and in August, 1836, became aide-de-camp to Gen. Gaines, then in command of U. S. forces on the Texas frontier. Resigning from the army in 1836, he was engaged in various surveys and works of internal improvement until appointed in April, 1845, private secretary to William L. Marcy, secretary of war. A year later he was made chief clerk of the war department. He was appointed commissioner of the northwestern boundary survey in 1857, and claimed for the United States the canal De Haro as the water boundary, and by his firmness prevented (during the civil war) Great Britain from making good her claim to Rosario straits, thus saving to the United States the valuable island of San Juan. His position was fully sustained by the German emperor when as arbitrator he rendered his decision in favor of the United States. Mr. Campbell was appointed commissioner of the northern boundary survey in 1872, and completed the boundary line across the continent by uniting the northwestern and eastern boundary lines at the Lake of the Woods; his report on which, together with maps, was published under the act of congress of 3 March, 1877.

CAMPBELL, Hugh Jones, lawyer, b. in Pennsylvania in 1831; d. in Yankton, So. Dak., 19 Apr., 1898. He removed when quite young to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was studying law at the outbreak of the civil war. Under a commission from Gov. Kirkwood he raised a regiment of volunteers; he was appointed major, 2 Aug., 1862, lieutenant-colonel, 17 July, 1863, colonel, 1 Dec., 1864, and was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel with his regiment at Little Rock, Ark., 20 July, 1865. He received the brevet of brigadier-general. At the close of the war he finished his law-studies, and, after securing admission to the bar, began practising law in Louisiana, where he was appointed a U. S. court judge. During the contest of rival presidential electors after the election of 1876, as a member of the returning board he gave the decision in favor of the Republican electors, thus giving the vote of the state to Hayes and securing his election. Campbell removed to what was then Dakota territory in 1877, and held the office of U. S. district attorney for some time. He took an active interest in politics, served as delegate to many conventions, and was at the head of the movements for division of the territory into North and South Dakota and for admission into the Union. Throughout Dakota Gen. Campbell was known as the "father of statehood."

CAMPBELL, James Baxter, lawyer, b. in Oxford, Mass., 27 Oct., 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 Nov., 1883. He was educated at Brown, but left without being graduated, and studied law in the office of Hugh S. Legaré, in Charleston, S. C. After his admission to the bar he attained note in his profession in South Carolina, especially as an equity lawyer. Under the leadership of Joel R. Poinsett he took an active part in the nullification contest. He became the confidential agent of the Union committee of South Carolina in Washington, where he met Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Edward Livingston, Lewis Cass, and other political leaders. For many years he served in the legislature as a conservative Democrat. When the civil war began, in 1861, although believing in the right of secession, he opposed the firing on Fort Sumter and other acts that tended toward separation. In 1866 he was elected to the U. S. senate by the provisional legislature, but was excluded with other Southern members. During the reconstruction era he held aloof from politics, with the exception of speaking at the meeting in Charleston to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair in 1868. Mr. Campbell was elected to the state senate in 1877, but his opposition to the voting-precinct law caused his entire separation from the party there.

CAMPOS SALLES, Manuel Ferras de (campōs sal-yeas), president, Brazil; b. in São Paulo, 13 Feb., 1841. He took up the study of law, and was graduated in 1864. While yet a student he had entered into politics in his native state in 1862 as a newspaper writer. He was elected to the state legislature of São Paulo in 1867, and was thereafter re-elected several times, until he was sent to the chamber of deputies of the empire in 1884. With Prudente de Moraes, he was the first republican member to the chamber during the time of the empire. When the republic was proclaimed he held the position of minister of justice. His first act was to abolish the centralized law organization of the late empire, and this he followed by organizing new legal measures, based upon sound principles of federal law. His efforts in this direction were so successful that the constituent assembly followed closely, in drawing up the new constitution, the lines he had laid down. He

left the cabinet, and was chosen to represent his state in the senate. Before his term here was completed he was elected president of São Paulo, and this office he held until he resigned to become the candidate of the republican party for the presidency of Brazil in 1899, to which office, a little later, he was elected by a large majority.

CANCCHAEE, Peruvian poet, lived in the 15th century. She was, according to some authors, among the virgins that guarded at Cuzco the archives of the nation in a magnificent palace dedicated to the sun, which occupied the site where the convent of Santa Catalina de Siena now stands, but others contest this, although all agree that she deserves the name of the Peruvian Sappho. She fell in love with a priest, Yahuar Imace, who disdained her, and she bewailed her misfortune in touching and graceful verses, or yaravis, some of which were till lately occasionally sung by Indians in the mountains of Peru and Bolivia. The yaravis composed by Cancchaee were, according to all historians, graceful poems, and Ferdinand Denis proposed in 1860 to the French government to appoint a commission for obtaining the original melody from the Indians. Tradition says that Cancchaee committed suicide in the Colqui-Cocha, or Silver lake. Her poems are mentioned by Valdes y Palacios in his "Viage al Cuzco," by Alcide d'Orbigny in his "L'homme Americain," by Johann von Tschudi in his "Antigüedades Peruanas" (Vienna, 1851), and by others.

CANDLER, Allen Daniel, governor, b. in Lumpkin county, Ga. He was graduated from Mercer university, and became a manufacturer. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a captain, continuing to the close of the civil war, when he had attained to the rank of colonel. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature, in 1879 to the Georgia senate, and from 1882 to 1890 he was a member of congress. In 1894 he became secretary of state, and in October, 1898, he was elected governor of Georgia. He is the author of a biography of his great-grandfather, entitled "Col. William Candler, of Georgia," who was an officer of the Revolutionary army (Atlanta, 1896).

CANDLER, Warren Akin, M. E. bishop, b. near Villa Rica, Carroll co., Ga., 23 Aug., 1857. He was graduated at Emory college, was licensed to preach in 1875, and became pastor of various churches in the south. In 1885 he was appointed assistant editor of the "Christian Advocate," and three years later he accepted the presidency of Emory college, which he held until elected bishop in May, 1898. He has received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D., and is the author of "History of Sunday-Schools" (New York, 1880) and "Georgia's Educational Work" (Atlanta, 1893).

CANNON, Frank Jenne, senator, b. in Salt Lake City, 25 Jan., 1859, and was graduated from the University of Utah in 1878. He became a printer and contributor to newspapers. Mr. Cannon was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met at Minneapolis in 1892, and during the same year he was defeated for delegate to congress. Two years later he was successful, and in January, 1896, he was elected to the U. S. senate. His term of service expired in March, 1899. He withdrew from the St. Louis national Republican convention of 1896 because of dissatisfaction with the monetary plank of the platform.

CANTARI, Peruvian scientist, lived in the 16th century. He was a native of the valley of Cochabamba, and descended from Illa, the inventor of the quipos, or bunches of strings of various colors, which, among the Peruvian Indians, served to record historical events. Cantari was among the few that were able to decipher the quipos, and afforded great aid to the historians, as is acknowledged by Anello Oliva in his "Histoire du Pérou" (Ternaux-Compans's collection, Paris, 1840), by Juan de Velasco in his "Historia del reyno de Quito" (Paris, 1840), and by Ferdinand Denis in his "Études sur les Quipos" (Paris, 1858).

CANTERAC, José (can'-tay-rak), Spanish soldier, b. in France about 1770; d. in Madrid in June, 1835. His father, a general, was executed for his fidelity to the royalist cause during the revolution of 1793; the son, with the remainder of the family, took refuge in Spain, where he entered the military service, became a brigadier, and in 1817 was put in command of 2,700 men, and sent to Peru with orders to touch at Venezuela and assist in subduing the island of Margarita, which had become the headquarters of many American, Dutch, and English armed vessels, under privateer's commissions from the revolutionary government. On 15 July Canterac defeated the republicans after a bloody resistance, and, with the second division under Aldama, he was ordered to march against the capital, Asunción, but was defeated on 31 July at Matasiete. He also participated in the storming of Juan Griego, 6 Aug., and Villa del Norte, 10 Aug.; but after being repelled from the latter city, Morillo, the general-in-chief, being in need of all available forces, resolved to keep the regiments that had been destined for Peru, and Canterac left early in 1818 with only his personal staff. In June of that year he joined the army of Upper Peru under Gen. La Serna at Tupiza as adjutant general, and took part in the campaign of that province during 1819–'20, being temporarily in chief command, after La Serna's departure, from 19 Sept., 1819, to 5 Feb., 1820. In December of the latter year he was ordered to Lima by the viceroy, Pezuela, joined in the petition for the reappointment of La Serna, and on 29 Jan., 1821, as chief of staff, was the first to sign the manifesto of Aznapuquia demanding the resignation of Pezuela. He was rewarded by the new viceroy with the appointment as general-in-chief, and when the viceroy resolved to abandon the capital Canterac was ordered to the interior against Gen. Arenales. In August, 1821, he marched from Jauja with 4,700 men to relieve Callao, but on 16 Sept. he resolved to evacuate the fortress, which surrendered to the patriots on 21 Sept., and Canterac returned in October to Jauja, after an inglorious campaign. He was promoted major-general in March, 1822, defeated Gen. Domingo Tristan at Iça on 7 April, and, joining Gen. Valdes after his victory of Torata, routed the republican army under Gen. Arenales at Moquegua, 21 Jan., 1823, and was promoted lieutenant-general. He was ordered by the viceroy in July, 1824, to take the offensive, but remained in Jauja until the approach of Bolivar's army, when he marched on Pasco, but, meeting the patriot forces on the way, took position near the lagoon of Lauricocha in the plain of Junin, where on 6 Aug., 1824, he was totally defeated. On 22 Sept. he joined the army of the viceroy, advancing from Cuzco, who appointed him his chief of staff. After the final defeat of the royalist army at Ayacucho, 9 Dec., 1824, and the capture of the viceroy, Canterac, as second in command, signed next day the capitulation by which Peru was evacuated. He went to Rio Janeiro and thence to Spain, where he was appointed commander-in-chief of the camp of Gibraltar. In 1835 he was appointed captain-general of New Castile, and during a military mutiny he was shot by the insurgents.

CAPERS, Ellison, P. E. bishop, b. in Charleston, S. C., 14 Oct., 1837. He was graduated at the South Carolina military academy, later becoming one of its professors. He was three times wounded during the civil war, and at its close was a Confederate brigadier-general. He was secretary of state of South Carolina in 1867–'8, and later entered the Protestant Episcopal church. He held rectorships in several southern parishes, including Christ church, Greenville, S. C., where he remained for twenty years. In 1893 he was elected and later consecrated bishop of his native state.

CAPRON, Erastus Allyn, soldier, b. in Macedon, Wayne co., N. Y., in 1813; killed at Churubusco, Mexico, 20 Aug., 1847. He was graduated from Geneva college, and then entered the U. S. military academy. He was graduated and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, July, 1833, and received the commission of 2d lieutenant on 31 May, 1834. He served in the Florida war in 1835–'6, and won distinction in the battle of Withlacoochee. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 19 Nov., 1836. During the Mexican war he was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was in the skirmishes of La Hoya, Oka Luka, and the battle of Contreras. He had been appointed captain, 16 Feb., 1847, and at the battle of Churubusco he led his company in the storming of the strongly intrenched convent used as a citadel; during this engagement, for bravery in which he was three times brevetted, he fell mortally wounded. Fort Capron, Florida, was named after him for his services in the Seminole war.—His son, **Allyn,** soldier, b. in Tampa, Fla., 27 Aug., 1846, d. at Fort Myer, Va., 18 Sept., 1898, of typhoid fever contracted in the campaign before Santiago de Cuba during the war with Spain. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from North Carolina, and he entered it on 1 Sept., 1863. He was graduated and commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery in June, 1867. He remained with his battery until 1871, when he was transferred to signal duty at Fort Whipple, Va. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 19 Aug., 1873, in which year also he was graduated with honor from the artillery school. A fine mathematician and a man of marked ability, he was recognized as an authority on matters connected with the artillery branch of the service, and also on tactics. He was made captain, 4 Dec., 1888. During the Sioux campaign of 1890 he made a brilliant record at the battles of Wounded Knee and Drexel Mission. After that he was on duty principally in the department of California. During the war with Spain in 1898 he took part in the invasion of Cuba; he opened the fight at El Caney at 6.15 o'clock, shattering the first flagstaff in Santiago. Two weeks later he had the honor of firing the salute of twenty-one guns at the surrender of the town. During this campaign he became infected with the germs of typhoid fever; he fought against the attack with his customary energy, but was forced to succumb. He was ordered to his home at Fort Myer, Va., and died there.—His son, **Allyn Kissam,** soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 June, 1871, was killed at the battle of La Guasima, Cuba, 24 June, 1898. He studied in the Brooklyn high-school; in 1890 he enlisted in the 4th U. S. cavalry. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 5th cavalry in October, 1893, and was transferred to the 7th cavalry in 1894. In 1894 he had charge of the Indian prisoners at Fort Sill, Indian territory, and was made a member of the Apache tribe. Like his grandfather and father, he was a fine mathematician, and showed exceptional ability in his profession. He contributed to magazines and the cavalry journal, generally on scientific subjects. When war broke out with Spain, and Col. Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt recruited the 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders," he was commissioned captain, and took part in the invasion of Cuba. While leading the advance guard in the battle of La Guasima, he was mortally wounded, the first American army officer that fell in the war.

CÁRDENAS, Francisco (cár-day-nas), Mexican historian, b. in Mérida, Yucatán, about 1600; d. there, about 1660. He studied theology in his native city, was appointed its parish priest, and afterward was ecclesiastical judge of idolatry for the diocese. His leisure was employed in searching the archives for historical documents and hearing and shifting the traditions of the native race. He wrote "Relación de la Conquista y Sucesos de Yucatán, para el Cronista mayor de Indias Don Tomás Tamayo de Vargas" (1639), and "Relación historia eclesiástica de Yucatán, hecha en virtud de Real Cédula de 1635" (1643). Both manuscripts are in the archives of the Indies. They were liberally used by Diego Cogolludo in his "Historia de Yucatán," and are mentioned by Gil González Dávila in his "Teatro de la Iglesia de Indias occidentales" (Madrid, 1645–'9).

CAREY, Asa Bacon, soldier, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 12 July, 1835. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy, and promoted to lieutenant in the 13th infantry. He served during the civil war in New Mexico, the National government giving him two brevets for gallantry. At the battle of Apache Cañon, near Santa Fé, Capt. Carey commanded one of the battalions that gained the rear of the enemy, captured and destroyed all their ammunition, supplies, and transportation, and turned the defeat of the Union forces at the front into a victory. The enemy, having no supplies, were forced to leave the country. He was brevetted major for services on that occasion. In 1863–'4 he took part in the campaign against the Navajo Indians, which resulted in their being conquered. With a hundred and fifty picked men he passed through the Cañon de Chelly, a feat never before accomplished in time of war with the Indians. For it he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was chief quartermaster of New Mexico for some time, and superintendent of the volunteer signal service, chief mustering and disbursing officer and commissary of the territory in 1865, and afterward in charge of the chief commissary's office, department of Dakota, until 5 Oct., 1867, when he was appointed paymaster, with the rank of major. In January, 1899, he was transferred to Washington as acting paymaster-general, and on the retirement of Paymaster-General Stanton, on 30 Jan., he succeeded him. He was retired 12 July, 1899, having reached the age of sixty-four.

CARLETON, Charles Ames, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 April, 1836; d. in New York city, 1 April, 1897. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1853, studied law, and subsequently was connected with the New York publishing house of his brother, George W. Carleton. In April, 1861, he entered the service as a private in the engineer corps, and continued in the army, passing through all the grades, until mustered out as lieutenant-colonel in December, 1865, and brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers. He was for thirty years an active member of the Loyal legion, filling many offices in the New York commandery.

CARLETON, Henry Guy, dramatist, b. in Fort Union, N. M., 21 June, 1855. He is the son of

Gen. James H. Carleton (vol. i., p. 526), and was graduated at Santa Clara college in 1870, where he was specially educated as a civil and mining engineer. In 1873 he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 8th U. S. cavalry, but he resigned in 1876, after serving in the Indian campaign against the Arapahoes and Kiowas on the Llano Estacado, Texas. During the political troubles in Louisiana he was major of the 2d battalion of Louisiana infantry in January, 1877, and adjutant of the Louisiana field artillery in March, 1877. Mr. Carleton has invented a double-fluid barometer (1872); a telegraph repeater (1884); and the electric log and engine record, which is used in the New York yacht club (1887). He has also been actively engaged in journalism since 1876 as associate editor of the New Orleans "Times," as managing editor of "Life," and as a member of the editorial staff of the New York "World" since 1886. In 1878 he gained the prize that was offered in New Orleans for the best poem to express the gratitude of the south to the north for aid in the yellow fever epidemic. He is the author of "Menmon," a tragedy in blank verse (Chicago, 1881); "Victor Durand," a drama that was performed at Wallack's theatre in 1884; and "The Thompson Street Poker Club" (New York, 1884).

CARMAN, William Bliss, poet, b. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, 15 April, 1861. He was graduated at the University of New Brunswick in 1881, and afterward studied in Edinburgh, Scotland, and at Harvard. He studied law, practised civil engineering, taught school, and has engaged in journalistic and literary work. He is the author of "Low Tide on the Grand Pré" (New York, 1893); "Songs from Vagabondia," with Richard Hovey (Boston, 1894); "Behind the Arras" (1895); "More Songs from Vagabondia," with Richard Hovey (1896); and "Ballads of Lost Haven" (1897).

CAROCHI, Horacio (cah-ro'-ke), Italian linguist, b. in Florence in 1586; d. in the city of Mexico in 1666. He entered the society of Jesus in Rome, and before concluding his studies was transferred to Mexico, where he was graduated, and became learned in the Aztec and Otomi languages. He was appointed provincial secretary, rector of the College of Tepozotlan, and superior of the company's house in Mexico, where he died. His writings include "Arte de la Lengua Mexicana con la declaración de todos sus adverbios" (Mexico, 1645 and 1759); "Gramática de la Lengua Otomi" (1646); "Vocabulario copioso de la Lengua Mexicana" and "Vocabulario Otomi," the manuscripts of which were in the library of Tepozotlan; and "Sermones en Lengua Mexicana," manuscript in the College of San Gregorio. The last three are now in the National library.

CARPENTER, Charles Carroll, naval officer, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 27 Feb., 1834; d. at Jamaica Plains, Mass., 1 April, 1899. He was appointed a midshipman in 1850, was attached to the sloop "Portsmouth," was in the naval academy from 1855 to 1856, and was promoted to passed midshipman in the latter year. Later he served on the steam-frigates "Merrimac," "Roanoke," "Colorado," and "Dolphin," of the home squadron, and while on the squadron assisted in the capture of the brig "Echo," with 300 slaves aboard. After being made a lieutenant in 1858 he was attached to the steamer "Mohawk," which captured the slaver "Wildfire," off the coast of Cuba, with 500 negroes. When the civil war broke out the "Mohawk" was placed on the Texas and East Gulf blockade. Carpenter was transferred in 1862 to the steamer "Flag," of the South Atlantic squadron, and in that year was promoted to lieutenant-commander. He next saw service on the monitor "Catskill," and was aboard of her during the attacks on the defences of Charleston. During the latter part of the war he was at the naval academy, and after its close he went to the Asiatic station with the flag-ship "Hartford." His first command was the steamer "Wyoming," then for two years he was stationed at the Portsmouth navy-yard. During this time he was commissioned as commander. From 1871 to 1872 he had command of the "Nantasket," and then he returned to Portsmouth on equipment duty for three years. His next sea duty was in the ill-fated "Huron," of the North Atlantic squadron, from 1875 to 1876, leaving her a year before she was wrecked off the North Carolina coast. Again he returned to Portsmouth, and while there was advanced to captain in 1880. He completed his three years of shore duty at the Boston navy-yard, and in 1883 was commander of the "Hartford," which carried an English and American scientific expedition to the Caroline atoll to view the total eclipse of the sun. For three years he commanded the receiving-ship "Wabash" at the Charlestown navy-yard, and in the latter year was transferred to Portsmouth as captain of the yard, and later became commandant. He received his commission as commodore in 1893, and as rear-admiral a year later. As commander of the Asiatic squadron in 1894 he saw many of the naval movements of the Chino-Japanese war. Under his orders was fired the first and only shot by an American man-of-war at a Chinese ship, thereby enforcing the demands of this government and averting the impending breach of relations between the United States and China. His action was commended by the government. Admiral Carpenter was retired in 1896, after forty-six years of service. During the Spanish war he was recalled to act as commandant of the Portsmouth navy-yard.

CARPENTER, Louis Henry, soldier, b. in Glassboro', N. J., 11 Feb., 1839. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, but before completing his course began the study of medicine. In November, 1861, he enlisted in the 6th U. S. cavalry, in which he became 2d lieutenant in June, 1862. He served principally with the Army of the Potomac, and during 1864 was acting aide-de-camp on the staffs of Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Gregg. After attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant in September, 1864, he was transferred to the 5th colored cavalry with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and became colonel of this regiment in October, 1865. He received the successive brevets from 1st lieutenant in the U. S. army to that of colonel in the U. S. volunteers during the civil war, and was appointed captain in the 10th cavalry in July, 1866. Subsequently he served chiefly on the frontier against the Indians, and was brevetted colonel for his services on Beaver Creek in 1868. He was promoted major of the 5th cavalry in 1883. After June, 1887, he had command of Fort Myer, Va. In July, 1892, he became lieutenant-colonel, and in June, 1897, colonel of his regiment. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1898, and was in command of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, until merged into the military department of Santiago in July, 1899. In June, 1881, he was sent to Europe to report on the condition of cavalry abroad, and on his return he published a report that was issued by the war department.—His brother, **James Edward,** lawyer, b. in Kent county, Md., 6 March, 1841, entered the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, and in March, 1862, was promoted 2d lieutenant. His regiment was as-

signed to the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in the campaigns of that army until his discharge in October, 1864, having attained the rank of captain in 1863. He received the brevet of major in March, 1865. After the war he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. He has been treasurer of the Historical society of Pennsylvania since 1869. Major Carpenter has written on military subjects, and published "A List of the Battles, Engagements, Actions, and Important Skirmishes in which the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry participated during the War of 1861–'5" (Philadelphia, 1886).

CARPENTER, Samuel, colonist, b. in England in 1649; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 April, 1714. He early espoused the cause of the Quakers, and, embracing their faith, emigrated from England to Barbadoes, and in 1683 established himself in Philadelphia. From 1685 till his death he was treasurer of the province. He was a member of the provincial council from 1687 till 1714, and deputy governor during William Markham's administration in 1694–'8; also one of the commissioners of property to represent William Penn in the management and sale of lands during his absence from the colony. He was justice of the court of common pleas, quarter sessions, and orphan's court of Philadelphia in 1688; one of the overseers of the public school of that town, and a member of the provincial assembly in 1689. His name was at the head of the list of councilmen in the first charter of the city of Philadelphia, granted by Gov. Thomas Lloyd in 1691. He was a member of the assembly of New Jersey, in which province he held large landed interests. Samuel Carpenter was accounted, after William Penn, the richest man in the province of Pennsylvania. He was extensively interested in commerce and shipping, and was the builder and owner of mills in Bristol and other places in Pennsylvania, as well as of dwellings, warehouses, and wharves in Philadelphia. William Penn appointed him by his will a trustee of his estate in America.—His descendant, **Thomas Preston,** lawyer, b. in Glassboro', N. J., 19 April, 1804; d. in Camden, N. J., 2 March, 1876, was the son of Edward Carpenter, who was the owner of the glassworks at Glassboro' for many years. Edward died when the son was quite young, and he grew to manhood in the family of his grandfather, at Carpenter's Landing (now Mantua). After obtaining a liberal education he studied law, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1830. On 26 Oct., 1838, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester county. He was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court of New Jersey. On his retirement from the judgeship, after serving a term of seven years, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. As a judge of the supreme court he was held in high esteem by his associates and by the bar of the state for his ability, learning, and for the uniform good judgment which he brought to the consideration of cases.—Another descendant, **John Thomas,** surgeon, b. in Pottsville, Pa., 27 June, 1833. His father, James Stratton, was an eminent physician. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and in medicine in 1855. At the opening of the civil war he was commissioned surgeon of the 34th Pennsylvania volunteers; in September he was promoted brigade surgeon; in October he was made medical director of McCook's brigade, army of West Virginia; in December, medical director in charge of hospitals at Charlestown, W. Va.; and in March, 1862, in charge of hospitals at Cumberland, Md. In the following May he became medical director of the Mountain department; in August, in charge of general hospitals at Cincinnati, Ohio; in December, medical director of the department of Ohio; in May, 1863, president of the army medical board, Cincinnati, Ohio; and in March, 1864, medical inspector and superintendent of hospitals in the district of Kentucky. At the close of the war he settled in the practice of his profession at Pottsville, Pa. In 1876 he was president of the Schuylkill county medical society and a member of the International medical congress, and in 1880 he was president of the medical society of Pennsylvania. Dr. Carpenter is the author of numerous medical papers—on the management of institutions for the insane, on the cause and prevention of insanity, on the local origin of constitutional diseases, and on the identity of hospital gangrene with diphtheria. The last-named paper was read before the American medical association in 1878, and is quoted by Prof. Hirsch, of Berlin, in his work on "Geographical and Historical Pathology."

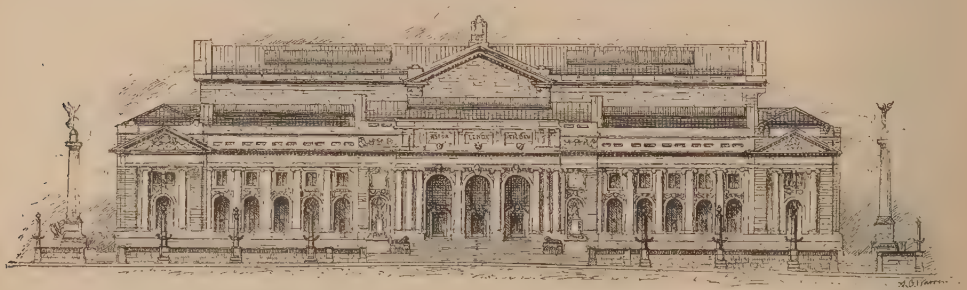
CARR, Ezra Slocum, educator, b. in Stephentown, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 19 March, 1819. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1838, and at once engaged in the New York state geological survey. Meanwhile he also studied medicine and received his degree at Albany medical college, and at Castleton medical college in 1842. On graduation he was appointed professor of chemistry and pharmacy in Castleton medical college, which chair he held until 1854, and in 1846–'50 he gave similar lectures in Philadelphia medical college. In 1851 he was elected professor of chemistry and pharmacy in Albany medical college, which place he held for five years, and was at the same time chemist of the New York state agricultural society. He was called to the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy at the University of Wisconsin in 1856, where he was appointed a regent of that institution by the legislature, and one of the state commissioners to carry forward the geological survey of the state, in which capacity "he enriched the university with a complete collection of the soils, minerals, and productions of Wisconsin, thus forming one of the most perfect cabinets of the kind in the world." Meanwhile, from 1861 till 1865 he was professor of chemistry in Rush medical college. In 1869 he was appointed professor of chemistry and agriculture in the University of California, which post he held until 1875, also occupying the chair of chemistry in the Toland medical college. He was then elected state superintendent of public instruction, which post he held for four years, when he retired and settled in southern California. Dr. Carr received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Middlebury college. He was vice-president of the American medical association in 1848, and president of the Wisconsin medical society for two years. Among his published papers are "Child Culture," "The Genesis of Crime," "Claims and Conditions of Industrial Education," and "Patrons of Husbandry on the Pacific Coast."

CARRANZA, Diego (car-rán-thah), Mexican friar, b. in Mexico city in 1569; d. in Tehuantepec in 1603. He united with the Dominicans in 1577, and after finishing his studies was sent, in 1587, to Nejapa, in Oaxaca, to learn the Zapotec language. There he also acquired the Chontal dialect, and resolved to convert the wild tribe of that name which roamed without fixed habitations through the mountains of the southwestern part of the province. After twelve years of missionary labor, and founding the Chontal village of Tequistlan, he contracted leprosy, and died in a

hospital. He wrote, besides a number of sermons and prayers in the aboriginal language, "Arte de la lengua Chontal" (in manuscript) and "Doctrina Cristiana" in Chontal, almost the only work that is left in that language (Seville, 1659).

CARRANZA, Jerónimo de, Spanish administrator, b. in Seville about 1535; d. in Spain about 1600. In 1589 he came to America, and served for ten years as governor of Honduras, when he returned to Spain. He was an adept with the sword, and first reduced to practice the theory of swordsmanship propounded by Jean Pons, of Perpignan. He finished in 1569 a work entitled "Libro de Hierónimo de Caranca, natural de Sevilla, que trata dela philosophia delas armas y de sv destreza, y de la aggresio y defensio Christiana," which was published at San Lucar de Barrameda in 1582. In 1600 Luis Pacheco de Narvaez published at Madrid an epitome or abridgment entitled "Libro de las grandezas de la espada, en que se declaran muchos secretos del que compuso el Comendador Geronimo de Carranza." The Biblioteca Colombina at Seville possesses two manuscripts of works relating to Carranza, one entitled "Los cinco libros sobre la Ley de la Injuria, de palabra ó de obra, en que se incluyen las verdaderas resoluciones de la honra, y los medíos con que se satisfacen las afrentas," etc., the other "Discurso de Armas y Letras sobre las palabras del proemio de la Instituta del Emperador Justiniano; y una declaracion en verso, en razon de los mordaces murmuradores y Decadencia de las Ciencias, Artes, Facultades, y Sabiduría, por haber censurado los escritos del autor Jerónimo Sanchez de Carranza," etc.

CARRÈRE, John Merven, architect, b. in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 9 Nov., 1858, the son of American parents. He was educated in Switzerland, and graduated at the celebrated École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France, in 1882. Establishing himself in New York as an architect, he three years later formed a partnership with Thomas Hastings (see vol. iii., page 113). The firm have designed and erected many prominent public and private buildings in that city and elsewhere, including the picturesque Ponce de Leon and Alcazar hotels in St. Augustine, Fla. To this firm was awarded,



over numerous competitors, the new building now in course of construction in Bryant park for the New York public library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations—which it is expected will be completed before the close of the century, and which is represented in the accompanying illustration. This noble building, which is to cost $2,500,000 exclusive of the site, it is believed will be second only to the Library of Congress among edifices yet erected for library purposes. Carrère & Hastings also won the first prize for the fine building to be erected by them near the cathedral, Morningside park, for the National academy of design.

CARROLL, Anna Ella, patriot, b. in Kingston Hall, Somerset co., Md., 29 Aug., 1815; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 Feb., 1894. She was a daughter of Thomas King Carroll, governor of Maryland. The daughter began at an early age to interest herself in political subjects, writing pamphlets and contributing to periodicals. At the beginning of the civil war she became an ardent advocate of the National cause, and set free her slaves. In 1861 she submitted to the government a plan for conducting military operations in the west and south, by which she proposed to divert operations from the Mississippi to the Tennessee, and thus work southward to the center of the confederacy. This plan, as she claim, was adopted, and in 1870, in a memorial to congress, she asked that her services should be recognized and rewarded. The military committee of the house, in 1881, presented a favorable report upon it, accompanied by a bill bestowing upon her the salary of a major-general from 1861 to the end of her life "as a partial measure of recognition of her services to the nation"; but unfortunately no further steps were taken in regard to Miss Carroll's claims. See "A Military Genius," by Sarah Ellen Blackwell (Washington, 1895).

CARSON, Joseph, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 April, 1808; d. there, 30 Dec., 1876. His grandfather, Joseph Carson, emigrated from Scotland, and was one of the shipping merchants of Philadelphia that signed the non-importation resolutions and gave his credit to the Continental congress in the struggle for independence. The grandson was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1826, at the medical department in 1830, and began practice two years later in Philadelphia. He was professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy in 1836–'50 and in the University of Pennsylvania in 1850–'76, then becoming emeritus professor. He was associated with various hospitals, was a vice-president of the Academy of sciences, and in 1870 president of the national convention for revising the pharmacopœia of the United States. In 1835 he was made fellow of the college of physicians. Dr. Carson was co-editor of the "American Journal of Pharmacy," and edited "Elements of Materia Medica," by Jonathan Pereira, M. D., with notes and additions (Philadelphia, 1843; 2 vols., 1845), and "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by J. Forbes Royle, M. D. (1847). Besides many papers to scientific journals, he published "Illustrations of Medical Botany" (Philadelphia, 1847); synopses of lectures on materia medica and therapeutics (1852–'67); and "History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania" (1869).

CARTER, Thomas Henry, senator, b. in Scioto county, Ohio, 30 Oct., 1854, received a common-school education in Illinois. For several years he was engaged in farming and school-teaching, after

which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1882 he removed to Helena, was elected delegate from the territory of Montana to the 51st congress as a Republican. Upon the admission of the state Mr. Carter was elected its first representative. He was commissioner of the general land office from March, 1891, to July, 1892, when he became chairman of the national Republican committee. In January, 1895, he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending in March, 1901.

CARUTHERS, Robert Looney, jurist, b. in Smith county, Tenn., 31 July, 1890; d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 4 Oct., 1882. He was graduated at Greenville college, read law, and was admitted to the bar. He was clerk of the chancery court in Smith county, where he edited a newspaper, and in 1827 became solicitor for the judicial circuit court till 1832; afterward he was state attorney. He was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from May, 1841, till March, 1843, declining a re-election. He was made attorney-general of Tennessee in 1844, was a presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket, and in 1852 was called to the supreme court of Tennessee, serving until 1861. He was a delegate to the peace convention of 1861, a member of the provisional Confederate congress in that year, and was elected governor of Tennessee in 1863, but his inauguration was prevented by the presence of the National troops. Judge Caruthers founded Cumberland university.

CARVALLO GOVENECHE, Vicente (car-vál-yo), Chilian author, b. in Valdivia in 1742; d. in Buenos Ayres, 10 March, 1816. He was the son of the governor of Valdivia, and after studying in the college of cadets went in 1766 as sub-lieutenant, to serve on the frontier against the Araucanians. When Ambrosio O'Higgins, in 1786, was appointed president of Chili, Carvallo formed part of his escort, and continued to serve in Santiago. He solicited permission to go to Spain, where he wished to study documents relating to Chilian history, and being refused he fled, and disguised as a friar crossed the continent to Buenos Ayres. Hearing there that an order of arrest had been issued against him as deserter, he presented himself in Madrid, was pardoned, and for some time searched the archives for the desired documents. Toward the end of 1793 he was assigned to service in the dragoons of Buenos Ayres, and at the opening of the revolution, in 1810, he espoused the cause of independence, became secretary of the government, and obtained the rank of colonel. He died in poverty in a hospital, and his historical work in manuscript was sold for a trifle. It was afterward acquired by Claude Gay for the National library of Santiago, and was published by the government. The title is "Descripción histórica y geográfica del reyno de Chile hasta el año 1788."

CASAULT, Sir **Louis Napoleon,** jurist, b. in St. Thomas, Quebec, 10 July, 1823. He was educated at the Quebec seminary, and studied law. In 1854 he was elected to the Canadian assembly from the county of Montmagny, and in 1867 was chosen to the Canadian commons from the county of Belle Chisse, which place he resigned in 1870 to accept the puisne judgeship of the superior court. He declined an appointment to the queen's bench in September, 1888. Judge Casault became professor of common law at Laval university in 1858, and long held that chair. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Laval in 1865, and he was appointed queen's counsel in 1867. He received the honor of knighthood in 1894, and in the same year was appointed chief justice of the supreme court. Lady Casault is president of the Quebec branch of the National council of women of Canada founded by the Countess of Aberdeen.

CASEY, Lyman Rufus, senator, b. in York, Livingston co., N. Y., 6 May, 1837. He removed in early life to Michigan, engaging in business there until 1882, when he went to Dakota territory, becoming general manager of the Casey-Carrington land company, a large farming corporation, which position he still holds. He never sought any public office except the U. S. senatorship, to which he was elected as a Republican, holding the office from January, 1890, to March, 1893. He is a kinsman of the late Gen. Thomas L. Casey, of the engineer corps (*q. v.*), who died on the farm of their ancestor, Edward Casey, of Rhode Island.

CASEY, Thomas Lincoln, soldier, b. in Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 10 May, 1831; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 March, 1896. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy as brevet 2d lieutenant of engineers in 1852. In 1854–'9 he was assistant professor of engineering at the military academy. From 1859 till 1861 he had command of the engineer troops on the Pacific coast. During the civil war he served at first as staff engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., became captain in the engineer corps on 6 Aug., 1861, was superintending engineer of the permanent defences and field fortifications upon the coast of Maine, and served on special duty with the North Atlantic squadron during the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., 8–29 Dec., 1864. He was made major on 2 Oct., 1863, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel on 13 March, 1865. In 1877 he was placed in charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, the Washington aqueduct, and the construction of the building for the state, war, and navy departments, which was completed on 31 May, 1888. He was engineer of the Washington monument from 1878 till its completion in 1884, and in 1886 he became president of the board of engineers, in New York city. In July, 1888, he was appointed brigadier-general and chief of engineers, U. S. army, and in Oct., 1888, he was, by act of congress, placed in charge of the erection of the magnificent building for the library of congress, which he substantially completed before his death. Besides numerous official reports, and articles upon engineering, Gen. Casey contributed many valuable sketches to historical and genealogical magazines.

Thos L. Casey

CASS, George Washington, engineer, b. in Dresden, Ohio, 12 March, 1810; d. in New York city, 21 March, 1888. He was a nephew of Gen. Lewis Cass, with whom he resided in Detroit. After graduation at the U. S. military academy, in 1832, with the brevet of 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry, he served on engineer duty, and became 2d lieutenant on 4th March, 1833, and 1st lieutenant on 3 Dec., 1835. Soon after his resignation, on 26 Oct., 1836, he was appointed by President Jackson to the engineer corps for the construction of the great national road, and was engaged in that work until it was completed through Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In the course of this enterprise he constructed the first cast-iron bridge that was ever

built in the United States, over Dunlap's creek, a tributary of Monongahela river. A company was then organized for the improvement of the channel of the Monongahela, and he became the engineer and afterward a member of the board of managers. On the completion of the improvements to Brownsville, he organized the first steamboat line on the river, and also the first fast transportation line across the mountains by relays of teams, and thus built up a large carrying trade between the east and west by way of the Monongahela and Pittsburg. In 1849 he established the Adams express across the mountains from Baltimore, effected the consolidation of all the company's lines between Boston and St. Louis and south to Richmond in 1854, and was its president from 1856 till 1862. He was also president of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway from 1862 till 1884; of the Continental improvement company, Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad company from 1869 till 1874; of the Southern railway security company in 1870–'3; and of the Northern Pacific railway company in 1871–'3. He was appointed brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia.

CASSETT, Alexander Johnson, railway president, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 8 Dec., 1839. He was graduated from the University of Heidelberg and from the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, when he engaged in surveying a railway route in Georgia. In 1861 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania railway as a rodman, rising through the various grades until he retired as vice-president in 1882. Three years later Mr. Cassett became president of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railway, also president of a company formed to build a railway connecting North and South America. In 1899 he succeeded the late Frank Thompson as president of the Pennsylvania railway.

CASTELLANOS, Juan de (cas-tail-yáh-nos), Colombian poet, b. in Tunja about 1550. Little is known of his life, but he deserves mention as the author of a valuable collection of biographies in verse of some of the principal persons that figured in the discovery and conquest of Spanish America. The first part was published under the title of "Primera parte de las Elegías de Varones ilustres de las Indias, compuesta por Juan de Castellanos, beneficiado de la ciudad de Tunja del Nuevo Reino de Granada" (Madrid, 1589), and the second and third parts were found two centuries later and printed in 1847.

CATHCART, Charles Murray, governor of Canada, b. in England, 21 Dec., 1783; d. there, 16 July, 1859. He was educated at Eton, and at the age of fifteen entered the army as an ensign. He served on the continent under the Duke of Wellington, and at the battle of Waterloo, where he led several charges, three horses were killed under him. He succeeded his father as second Earl Cathcart in 1843, was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in British North America in 1845, and on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe, in 1846, he assumed the civil government as well. A year later he resigned his military command, returned to England, and was then succeeded in his civil office by Lord Elgin. Subsequently he was appointed to the command of the Northern and Midland district of England, which post he retained until 1854. He also served on various important commissions, and was for several years a member of the British parliament.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, b. in Luray, Ohio, 16 Dec., 1847. She was graduated at the Female college, Granville, Ohio, in 1868, and on 27 Dec., 1887, married James S. Catherwood, with whom she resides in Hoopeston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood, who has become one of the most prominent and popular of American novelists, is the author of "Craque-o'-doom" (Philadelphia, 1881); "Rocky Fork" (Boston, 1882); "Old Caravan Days" (1884); "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888); "The Romance of Dollard" (New York, 1889); "The Bells of Ste. Anne" (Boston, 1889); "Story of Tonty" (Chicago, 1889); "The Lady of Fort St. John" (Boston, 1891); "We are Seven" (1892); "Old Kaskaskia" (1893); "The White Islander" (New York, 1893); "The Chase of St.-Castin, and other Stories of the French in the New World" (Boston, 1894); "The Spirit of an Illinois Town and Little Renault" (Boston, 1897); "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc" (New York, 1897), a beautiful biography; and "The Queen of the Swamp and other Plain Americans" (Boston, 1899).

CATTANI, Gaetano (cat-táh-nee), Italian missionary, b. in Modena, 7 April, 1696; d. in Paraguay, 28 Aug., 1733. He became a Jesuit, went to Paraguay in 1729, and labored with success among the Indians. He wrote letters to the general of the Jesuits, which were printed in Muratori's work on foreign missions, but are better known by the French version, entitled "Relation des missions du Paraguay" (Paris, 1734).

CAUCHE, François (coash), French explorer, b. in Rouen in 1615; d. there about 1660. He was a sailor, visited Madagascar, Brazil, and the West Indies, and led for some time the life of a privateer in the south sea. As he was unable to write, Morisot de Dijon composed the narrative of his travels, and published it under the title "Relation véritable et curiêuse de l'île de Madagascar et du Brésil" (Paris, 1651).

CAVERLY, Robert Boodey, author, b. in Barrington, now Strafford, N. H., 19 July, 1806. He studied law at Harvard, practised his profession in Limerick village, Me., and at Lowell, Mass. Before he removed from New Hampshire he served as inspector in the state militia, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of the major-general. He is the author of "Synopsis of the Court-Martial of Forty Days" (Lowell, 1858); "The Merrimack and its Incidents: An Epic Poem" (Boston, 1866); "Heroism of Hannah Dunston, together with the Indian Wars of New England" (Boston, 1875); "Genealogy of the Caverly Family" (Lowell, 1880); "History of the Indian Wars of New England: Life and Labors of John Eliot, the Apostle among the Indian Nations of New England, with an Account of the Eliots in England" (2 vols., 1882).

CAVO, Andrés (cáh-vo), Mexican historian, b. in Guadalajara in 1739; d. in Rome in the beginning of the 19th century. He entered the society of Jesus in Mexico in 1759, and had been sent to the missions of the northwest, when the decree of expulsion of his order in 1767 forced him to abandon his country. He settled in Rome, where he gave his leisure to the study of Mexican

history, and at his death left the manuscript of his "Historia civil y política de Méjico" to the Marquis de las Torres, of Cadiz, but it was lost for a time, being discovered by Carlos M. Bustamante in a book-store in Madrid, and published under the title of "Los tres siglos de Méjico durante el gobierno Español" (2 vols., Mexico, 1836). Cavo is also the author of "De vita Josephi Juliani Parrenni, Havanensis" (Rome, 1792).

CERVERA, Pascual (ther-ve-ra), Spanish admiral, b. in Spain about 1835. When war broke out between Spain and the United States he was in command of that section of the Spanish fleet that had collected at the Cape Verde islands. Soon after war began the fleet sailed, and the uncertainty of its objective point caused no little anxiety along the eastern seaboard of the United States. On 19 May, 1898, after having skirted the West Indies, he entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with four swift armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers. Here Cervera and his officers were greeted most enthusiastically; they were banqueted and fêted, and it was declared that the Spanish flag must float from the capitol at Washington. The American fleet, however, under Admiral Schley, had blockaded the harbor, and was soon joined by the fleet under Admiral Sampson. In July, 1898, Admiral Cervera was ordered to leave the harbor and force his way out. He made the attempt on Sunday morning, 3 July, and his entire fleet was totally destroyed and sunk by the Americans. The admiral himself was taken prisoner and sent to Portsmouth, N. H., and thence to Annapolis, Md., with his staff and officers. The crews that escaped death were confined in the harbor at Portsmouth. Admiral Cervera arrived at Annapolis on 16 July on board the "St. Louis," and was received by Admiral McNair. He was ordered home in August after the peace protocol had been signed, and sailed from Portsmouth for Santander, 12 Sept., on the "City of Rome," with his staff and 1,700 of his former crews.

CHABOT, Jean, Canadian lawyer, b. in St. Charles, 15 Oct., 1806; d. in Quebec, 27 May, 1860. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and soon acquired reputation. In 1843 he was elected to represent Quebec in parliament, and he was re-elected in 1844 and 1849, representing Bellechasse in 1851–'4. In 1849 he was made chief commissioner of public works, and he was reappointed to this office in 1852. Under his administration the five piers in the lower St. Lawrence were constructed, and for this work the Canadian government was exposed to censure for the large amount of unauthorized expenditure. In 1852–'4 he was a director in the Grand Trunk line, and about that time he was appointed a seignorial tenure commissioner under the law of 1854, providing for the abolition of the feudal system of land-holding. For two years he again represented Quebec in parliament. On 26 Sept., 1856, he was appointed judge of the superior court of Lower Canada, which office he held at the time of his death.

CHADWICK, French Ensor, naval officer, b. in Morgantown, W. Va., 29 Feb., 1844. He received a classical education at the Monongalia academy, and entered the naval academy in 1861. He was made one of an advanced class of thirty chosen out of the large number of over two hundred and sixty who entered that year, and was graduated in November, 1864. After some service in the "Susquehanna," he went in the same ship to the Brazil station, where he served two years, in the meantime being transferred to the "Juniata," in which he returned home in 1867. After service in the "Sabine," "Tuscarora," "Guerrière," at the naval academy as an instructor of mathematics, in the "Powhattan," and on lighthouse duty, he was sent abroad in July, 1882, to collect information regarding lighthouse, life-saving, and other kindred administrations. He was shortly appointed naval *attaché* to our London embassy. On leaving London he took command of the "Yorktown," in the Mediterranean and Gulf of Mexico. When detached from this command he spent some time as member of the first board on organization of labor at the navy-yard, was appointed chief intelligence officer in 1892, and July, 1893, succeeded Commodore (now Admiral) Dewey as chief of the bureau of equipment. He left this duty in September, 1897, and, after serving as a member on a board to report upon the number and character of docks needed, was ordered, in November, to the command of the "New York." He was a member of the court of inquiry on the "Maine" disaster, and when Admiral Sampson was assigned the command of the North Atlantic station was appointed chief of staff, also commanding officer of the "New York," serving throughout the war with Spain. In Oct., 1899, he received a sword from his native town.

CHAFFEE, Adna Romanza, soldier, b. in Orwell, Ohio, 14 April, 1842. He received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen entered the army, serving as private, sergeant, and 1st sergeant of Company K, 6th cavalry, from 22 July, 1861, to 12 May, 1863. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 13 March, 1863, and 1st lieutenant, 22 Feb., 1865. He received the brevets of 1st lieutenant on 3 July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, and of captain on 31 March, 1865, for similar service in the battle of Dinwiddie Court-house. From 11 Nov., 1864, to 12 Dec., 1866, he served as regimental adjutant, and from 12 Dec., 1866, to 12 Oct., 1867, as regimental quartermaster. He became major of the 9th cavalry in July, 1888, and lieutenant-colonel of the 3d cavalry in June, 1897. In the war with Spain he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, saw service in Cuba, and was promoted to major-general in July, 1898. See "The Santiago Campaign," by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Lodge's "War with Spain."

CHAMBERLAIN, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Sharon, Litchfield co., Conn., 13 April, 1835. He was graduated at Western Reserve college, Ohio, in 1856, studied at the Reformed theological seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., and received a medical degree at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1859. In December of that year he went as missionary to India, and was stationed in Palamanair, Madras presidency, in 1860–'3. In 1863 he established a new station in Madanapalli, and he now has charge of both places. He established a hospital and dispensary at Madanapalli in 1868, and another at Palamanair in 1872. In 1873 he was appointed chairman of the committee for bringing out a new translation of the Old Testament from the Hebrew into Telugu, and in 1879 he was made chairman of a committee to revise the Telugu New Testament. In 1878 he was elected vice-president for India of the American tract society, which post he still holds. Impaired health compelled a rest in this country in 1874–'8, and he revisited the United States in 1884–'6. He received the degree of D. D. from Western Reserve, Rutgers, and Union in 1878. Dr. Chamberlain translated into Telugu the Reformed church liturgy (Madras, 1873) and "Hymns for Public and Social Worship" (1884), and is

the author of "The Bible Tested" (New York, 1878); "Native Churches and Foreign Missionary Societies" (Madras, 1879); "Winding up a Horse, or Christian Giving"; and "Break Cocoanuts over the Wheels, or All Pull for Christ" (1885); besides contributions to periodicals.

CHAMBERS, Robert William, author, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 May, 1865. He was educated at the Brooklyn polytechnic school and in Paris, where he studied art under Lefebvre, Cormon, Collin, and Benjamin Constant. In 1891 he exhibited in the Champs de Mars salon. On his return to this country he illustrated for "Life," "Vogue," "Truth," and other papers, but since 1894 he has devoted himself chiefly to literature. Mr. Chambers has published "In the Quarter" (New York, 1894); "The King in Yellow" (1894); "The Red Republic" (1895); "A King and a Few Dukes" (1895); "The Maker of Moons" (1896); "With the Band," a collection of verse (1897); "Lorraine" (1897); "The Mystery of Choice" (1897); and "The Haunts of Men" (1898). His play "Meg Merrilies" was acted at Daly's theatre, New York, in 1897.

CHANLER, William Astor, congressman, b. in Newport, R. I., 11 June, 1867. He is a great-grandson of William B. Astor, and was graduated at Harvard in 1888. On leaving the university he set out on an African exploring expedition, being absent about a year, and in 1892, accompanied by Lieut. Von Hohnel, an Austrian scientist, he departed on a second African expedition, which occupied two years. In recognition of his services in the cause of geography he was made an honorary member of the Royal geographical society of Vienna and a member of the British royal geographical society. He served through the war with Spain, being on the staff with Gen. Wheeler, with the rank of captain, and taking part in the siege of Santiago. In 1898 he was elected a member of congress from New York city. He is the author of "Through Jungle and Desert" (New York, 1896), being an account of his travels in unexplored regions of eastern Africa.

CHAPELLE, Placide Louis, R. C. archbishop, b. in the diocese of Mente, France, 28 Aug., 1842. Coming to America with an uncle who was a missionary in Hayti in 1859, he also devoted himself to the priesthood and entered St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, where he completed a full course of studies before the canonical age for ordination, and consequently occupied two years in teaching at St. Charles's college. He was ordained a priest in 1865, and labored on the mission at Rockville, Md., and neighboring stations, receiving while there the degree of doctor in theology from St. Mary's seminary. After five years of missionary work he accompanied Archbishop Spalding to the Vatican council. He was made assistant pastor of St. John's church, Baltimore, in 1870, afterward its pastor, and subsequently pastor of St. Joseph's. On the death of Rev. Francis X. Boyle, of St. Matthew's church, at Washington, he was appointed pastor in 1882. He was made president of the theological conferences of the clergy held every three months at Baltimore, in recognition of his eminence as a theologian, and in 1885 succeeded Bishop O'Sullivan as president of the conferences held in Washington. He was selected by Bishop Keane to deliver an important course of lectures at the Catholic university at Washington on "The Writings and Influence of the Fathers of the Church," was a member of the board convened by Cardinal Gibbons to prepare the decrees for the third plenary council, and secretary of one of the most important committees of the council. In 1891 he was appointed coadjutor bishop to Archbishop Salpointe, of Santa Fé, with the right of succession, under the title of bishop of Arabissus, and was consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore cathedral. He was promoted to the archiepiscopal rank, with the title of archbishop of Sebaste, in May, 1893, and on the resignation of Archbishop Salpointe he became archbishop of Santa Fé in January, 1894. In November, 1897, he was appointed archbishop of New Orleans, and in July, 1899, selected as one of three prelates to carry out Americanization of the Catholic church in our new possessions and Cuba.

CHAPIN, William, educator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Oct., 1802; d. there, 20 Sept., 1888. He was educated in Philadelphia, became an engraver and map publisher, and removed to New York, where he kept a map-store in Wall street for many years. In 1837 he became interested in the education of the blind, for whom he established a Bible class in New York city. He was afterward appointed to organize the Ohio institution for the blind, which he conducted in 1840–'6, and also visited similar institutions in Europe, publishing, on his return, an extended account of their condition and methods. In 1846–'9 he was principal of a school for girls, and from 1849 until his death he was at the head of the "Pennsylvania institution for instruction of the blind." He early advocated the establishment of supplementary institutions for the care of the blind after their education was completed, and through his personal efforts during 1852–'8 the Pennsylvania industrial home for blind men, the Industrial home for blind women, and the Pennsylvania retreat for blind-mutes and the aged and infirm were erected. He was an officer and manager in each, and was also a founder and until the time of his death president of the Philadelphia city institute, which was established to furnish without charge night schools, books, and lectures to youths of both sexes. Mr. Chapin was in early life associate editor of the Norristown "Herald." He contributed frequently to the press, and prepared encyclopædias, dictionaries, and other books in raised letters for the blind. He was also an excellent amateur artist in water-colors.—His son, **John Bassett,** physician, b. in New York city, 4 Dec., 1829, was graduated at Williams in 1850, and received his medical degree at Jefferson medical college in 1853. He was resident physician of the New York hospital, afterward appointed assistant physician to the New York lunatic asylum, Utica, in 1854, and in 1862, in a public communication, recommended a change in plans of asylum construction that would provide for the various classes and conditions of the insane and for their segregation in detached blocks in place of their "congregation." These views were afterward applied in the erection of the Willard asylum for the insane on Seneca lake, of which Dr. Chapin was the first superintendent and physician. These changes from previous plans were not at first favorably received, but as time and their actual application have shown their practicability they have been accepted as an advance. After serving there from 1869 till 1884, he was appointed physician-in-chief to the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane in Philadelphia, which post he still holds. He has lectured on insanity at Jefferson medical college, which gave him the degree of LL. D.; has contributed annual reports on the insane; papers for the medical press, and written a "Compendium of Insanity" for physicians and students.

CHAPMAN, Edwin Nesbit, physician, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., 26 Feb., 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 March, 1888. After graduation at Yale in 1842, and at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1845, he practised his profession in Brooklyn. He was elected professor of therapeutics and materia medica in Long Island college hospital in 1860–'3, and in 1863–'7 was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dr. Chapman published two valuable works, a "Treatise on Hysterology" (New York, 1867) and "Antagonism of Alcohol and Diphtheria" (1878).

CHARNAY, Désiré, explorer, b. in Fleurie, France, 2 May, 1828. He was educated at the College Charlemagne, and has been sent by the French government on many scientific explorations, including one in 1880 to Central America, which was aided by the generosity of Pierre Lorillard. He is the author of "Cités et ruines americaines" (Paris, 1861); "Le Mexique" (1862); "Explorations au Mexique et Amérique du Centre" (1883); "Les anciennes villes du nouveau monde" (1883); and "Une princess indienne avant la conquête" (1888). "The Ancient Cities of the New World" was translated by Mrs. Gonino and Mrs. Helen S. Conant, with an introductory chapter by Allen Thorndike Rice (New York, 1887).

CHATARD, Frederick, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1807; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 3 Oct., 1897. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in 1824, and became a commander in 1855. Six years later he resigned to enter the Confederate navy, with the rank of commander, and at the time of his death was the oldest surviving officer of that navy, in which he saw several years of active service. He was a member of a well-known Maryland family, being a brother of Dr. Francis Chatard and an uncle of Bishop Chatard of the Catholic diocese of Vincennes, Ind.

CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, Hobart Chatfield, author, b. in Chicago, 24 March, 1865. He was graduated from Cornell in 1886, in 1888 became the editor of "America," and three years later was the London correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News." In 1893 he was consul for Spain in his native city, and for services rendered to that country during the World's Columbian exposition he was decorated by the queen regent with the order of Isabella the Catholic. He has contributed to the "North American" and other magazines, and is the author of "With Edge Tools" (Chicago, 1891); "An American Peeress" (1893); "Two Women and a Fool" (1895); "The Land of the Castanet" (1896)—last three reprinted in London; and "The Vice of Fools" (1897).

CHAUVIN, Jean (sho-vang), French navigator, b. in Normandy, France, about 1540; d. in France in 1603. When Marquis de la Roche returned in disgrace from his Canadian expedition in 1598, Chauvin obtained from Henri IV. the exclusive privileges of the fur-trade in New France, with all the prerogatives that had been conferred on La Roche and the title of 2d lieutenant-general of Canada. With several fully equipped vessels he sailed down St. Lawrence river, and when about 86 miles from its mouth landing at Cadansac, where the Indians were in the habit of coming to sell their furs, and established a flourishing trade with them. He returned to France in 1602, leaving a party of emigrants behind, nearly all of whom perished of famine. Chauvin had planned the establishment of a fixed commerce in furs between France and Canada, and was preparing to make a third voyage in the spring of 1603, when he died.

CHAUVIN, Pierre, sieur de Tonnetuit, Norman military and naval commander and merchant, b. at Dieppe, France, in the 15th century; d. at Honfleur in 1603. In 1589 he commanded a company of Calvinists in the defence of Honfleur, and later took part in the campaign of Henry IV. in the Caux. Associated with him were De Monts and De Chastes, who afterward became prominent with himself in the efforts for colonizing Canada made in the beginning of the 17th century. In 1599 Chauvin, having previously made voyages to the Newfoundland fisheries, received a royal commission to fit out an expedition for Canada. The voyage was made in the spring of 1600 with a fleet of four ships, and anchored at the month of the Saguenay. Chauvin was associated with Dupont-Gravé (usually called Pontgravé) in the enterprise which had for its main object as far as they were concerned the collection of furs. They received a monopoly of the fur-trade on condition that they should establish a colony of 400 persons. They loaded their ships with furs at Tadoussac, and sailed for France, leaving at the former place sixteen of the crew to begin a settlement. In 1601 Chauvin sent out the "Espérance," and in April, 1602, sailed himself with two ships to Tadoussac, whence after a stay of four months he returned to France. His colonial projects failed, and the only trace of his visits to Canada discoverable when Champlain landed there was a wooden building which he erected.

CHEGARAY, Eloise Desabaye, educator, b. in Paris, France, 1 Feb., 1792; d. in New York city, 22 Jan., 1889. She was descended from the Huguenot family of D'Amberbas, which went to San Domingo on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Her father, M. Desabaye, deprived of his estate by the revolution of 1797, removed to the United States, and the daughter was educated in New Brunswick, N. J. In 1814 she established a school in New York, in Greenwich street, and subsequently she removed it successively to North Moore street, St. John's square, Fifteenth street, and Madison avenue. The school was one of the best known in the country, and numbered many well-known people among its pupils. After her retirement from its management Mme. Chegaray, as she was called, having married a Frenchman of that name, lived for some time in Philadelphia and New Brunswick, N. J., but she returned to New York two years before her death.

CHENEY, Benjamin Pierce, expressman, b. in Hillsboro', N. H., 12 Aug., 1815; d. in Wellesley, Mass., 23 June, 1895. He received a common-school education, became a stage-driver, and subsequently manager of the line. In 1842 he established, with two others, Cheney & Co.'s Boston and Montreal express. A few years later he formed the United States and Canada express company, of which he was the president. In 1881 it was incorporated with Adams express, of which Mr. Cheney was treasurer and the largest stockholder. He left an estate estimated at $9,000,000, bequeathing handsome sums to various Boston charities, and having previously presented his native state with the bronze statue of Daniel Webster at Concord.

CHENEY, Person Colby, senator, b. in Holderness (now Ashland), N. H., 25 Feb., 1828. After an academic education he became a paper manufacturer in Peterboro, and later in Manchester. He served for a year as lieutenant in the civil war, and when compelled by illness to resign he supplied a three years' substitute. He was governor of New Hampshire in 1875–'6, and U. S. senator for short term of the 49th congress, to fill the un-

expired term of Austin F. Pike, deceased. He has been a member of the Republican national committee since 1892, and in this same year he was appointed by President Harrison minister to the republic of Switzerland. Since its organization in 1874 Mr. Cheney has been president of the People's savings bank of Manchester.

CHESTER, Colby Mitchell, naval officer, b. in New London, Conn., 29 Feb., 1844. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, and in 1863 was ordered as ensign to the "Richmond," participating in the operations against Mobile and in the famous naval battle of Mobile fought by Farragut. In 1866 he became a master, in 1867 a lieutenant, and in June, 1896, received his commission as captain. He commanded the "Galena" in 1886, from 1890 to 1894 was commandant of cadets at Annapolis, in 1897 was in command of the Asiatic squadron, and during the war with Spain was in command of the "Cincinnati." Capt. Chester was in 1899 assigned to the command of the new and powerful battle-ship "Kentucky."

CHILTON, Horace, senator, b. in Smith county, Texas, 29 Dec., 1853. He is an attorney-at-law, and was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1888. He was appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Hogg to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John H. Reagan in April, 1891, but failed of election when the legislature convened. Mr. Chilton became a candidate again in 1894, made a successful canvass of the state, and was elected as the successor of Richard Coke (who declined to be a candidate), 23 Jan., 1895. Senator Chilton's term of service will expire 3 March, 1901.

CHILTON, Robert Hall, soldier, b. in Loudon county, Va., in 1817; d. at Columbus, Ga., 18 Feb., 1879. He entered the military academy, July, 1833, was 2d lieutenant of dragoons, July, 1837, 1st lieutenant, 1842, captain 1st dragoons, 6 Oct., 1846, major and paymaster, 25 July, 1854, brevet major, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Buena Vista. In this battle Col. Jefferson Davis, 1st Mississippi rifles, was seriously wounded and was borne from the field by Capt. Chilton, and their life-long friendship dated from that event. He resigned from the U. S. army, 29 April, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the adjutant-general's department of the Confederate army soon afterward. He was promoted to colonel, 13 Oct., 1862, and brigadier-general, 20 Oct., 1862. The appointment was not confirmed by the Confederate senate, and he was reappointed and confirmed, 21 Dec., 1862. He was for some time chief of staff to Gen. Robert E. Lee, also inspector-general of the Army of northern Virginia. He resigned from the army in April, 1864, and subsequently engaged in business in Columbus.

CHINIQUY, Charles Paschal Telesphore, Canadian clergyman, b. in Kamouraska, province of Quebec, 30 July, 1809; d. in Montreal, 16 Jan., 1899. He was educated at the College of Nicolet, occupied the chair of *belles-lettres* there for four years, was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in 1833, and held charges in Quebec till 1851, when he was sent to Chicago to direct Roman Catholic emigration to the prairies of Illinois. Meanwhile his successful crusade against drunkenness had won him the title of the "apostle of temperance of Canada." In 1858, a change in his religious views having occurred, with his entire congregation at St. Anne, which he founded near Kankakee, Ill., he left the Roman Catholics and united with the Canadian Presbyterian church. Six years later he married an American lady of his congregation. He lectured in England in 1860, 1874, and 1882, and in Australia in 1878–'80. In addition to many minor popular treatises, he published "The Priest, the Woman, and the Confessional" (St. Anne, Kankakee co., 1874) and "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome" (Chicago, 1885), which have passed through seventy editions and been translated into ten languages. Though in his ninetieth year, Dr. Chiniquy preached in December, 1898, in a French Protestant church of Montreal, where he had lived for ten years. In 1889 McGill university conferred upon the venerable preacher the degree of D. D.

CHURCH, Frederick Stuart, artist, b. in Grand Rapids, Mich., 12 June, 1842. He studied in the schools of the National academy of design, and afterward established a studio in New York city, which he still continues. He is a delineator of animals and figures, and also a successful illustrator of books. Mr. Church has been a member since 1885 of the National academy of design, is a member of the Society of American artists, and also of the American water-color society.

CHURCHILL, Lady Randolph, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 June, 1853. She is a daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York, and was educated principally in Paris. In 1874 she married, in Grace church, New York, Lord Randolph Churchill, who died in 1895. She is vice-president of the Primrose league of England and prominent in London fashionable society. Lady Churchill established an expensive, handsomely bound quarterly entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Review" (June, 1899), published in London at a guinea each. Of the first number 3,000 were sold.—Her son, **Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill,** grandson of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, b. 30 Nov., 1874, was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst military college. He entered the British army in 1895, serving with Spanish troops in Cuba in the same year, and in 1897 with the Malakand field force. He was with the Nile expeditionary army in 1898, winning the medal with clasp for services in the battle of Khartum. In 1899 he was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament. Lieut. Spencer-Churchill is author of "The Story of the Malakand Field Force" (London, 1898).

CHURCHILL, Winston, author, b. in St. Louis, 10 Nov., 1871. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1894, and has since then pursued a literary career, contributing numerous articles (chiefly naval) to the American magazines. He is the author of "The Celebrity" (New York, 1898), and "Richard Carvel" (1899), an exceptionally popular historical novel, one hundred and fifty thousand copies having been sold in six months. With the single exception of "David Harum," it is the most successful American novel issued during the year 1899. "Literature" pronounces Mr. Churchill's work to be "a production of which not only the author but his countrymen have every reason to be proud."

CLARK, Clarence Don, senator, b. in Sandy Creek, Oswego co., N. Y., 16 April, 1851, and was graduated at the University of Iowa. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, teaching school and practising at the bar in Delaware county, Iowa, until 1881. In that year he removed to Evanston, Wy., where he has since resided. Upon the admission of the territory as a state, he was twice elected to congress, but was defeated for a third term by a fusion of Democrats and Populists. In January, 1895, Mr. Clark was elected as a Republican to the U. S. senate for

the term ending 3 March, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect a senator in 1892–'3. His present term of office continues until March, 1905.

CLARK, Charles Edgar, naval officer, b. in Bradford, Vt., 10 Aug., 1843, and was appointed to the naval academy, 29 Sept., 1860. He was promoted ensign, 1 Oct., 1863, and served on the steam-sloop "Ossipee" on the western blockading squadron, taking part in the battle of Mobile Bay and the bombardment of Fort Morgan. He was appointed master, 10 Nov., 1866, and served on the steamer "Vanderbilt" on the Pacific station. He was commissioned lieutenant, 21 Feb., 1867, and lieutenant-commander, 12 March, 1868. He was on the steamer "Suwanee" when she was wrecked, 7 July, 1868; then served on the receiving-ship "Vandalia" at Portsmouth, N. H., on the steamer "Seminole" and the ironclad "Dictator" on the North Atlantic station, at the naval academy, on the "Saratoga" on the practice-cruise of 1871, on the ironclad "Mahopac" on the North Atlantic station, on the steamers "Hartford," "Monocacy," and "Kearsarge" on the Asiatic station, at the Boston navy-yard, and on the training-ship "New Hampshire." He was commissioned commander, 15 Nov., 1881, served on the "New Hampshire," and on the steamer "Ranger" on the survey of the North Pacific. He was lighthouse inspector for four years, and was on duty at the Mare island navy-yard. He commanded the "Mohican," and later the U. S. receiving-ship "Independence." He had been promoted captain, 21 June, 1896, and soon after was in command of the "Monterey." When it was decided to send the "Oregon" round from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, Capt. Clark was appointed to command her. The ship left San Francisco, 19 March, 1898, and reached Jupiter inlet, Florida, on 25 May, making the journey of 13,000 miles on an average of 200 miles a day—a tribute to her makers and the captain in command. During the war with Spain Capt. Clark continued in command of the "Oregon," and won additional fame for himself and his famous ship in the destruction of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Pascual Cervera.

G. S. Clark.

CLARK, Emmons, secretary, b. in Huron, Wayne co., N. Y., 14 Oct., 1827. He graduated at Hamilton college, and studied medicine, but shortly thereafter, removing to New York city, he became a clerk in the first office established in Broadway for the transportation of through freight and passengers to Chicago and the west, rising rapidly to the place of manager. He was appointed secretary of the board of health at its organization in 1866, and still holds that office. In January, 1857, he enlisted as a private in the 2d company of the 7th regiment ("National guard"), N. Y. state militia; was elected 2d lieutenant, September, 1859; 1st lieutenant, June, 1860; and captain in December of the same year; and was in command of his company in the three campaigns made by the regiment, in 1861, 1862, and 1863, during the civil war, and in the draft riots of 1863. He commanded the 7th regiment in the Orange riot of 1871, and in the labor riots of 1877. In 1864 he published a "History of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. State Militia." He was elected colonel of his regiment in 1864, and continued as such for a quarter of a century, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Col. Daniel Appleton. For twenty-five years of faithful service in the National guard, state of New York, the legislature by special act brevetted him brigadier-general. To Clark's energy was chiefly due the successful completion by private subscription in 1880 of the armory (see illustration) now occupied by the 7th regiment, while his untiring attention increased the prosperity of the organization. He published a "History of the Seventh Regiment" (2 vols., New York, 1889).

CLARK, William Andrews, senator, b. near Connellsville, Pa., 8 Jan., 1839. He studied at the Laurel Hill academy, but in 1856 his parents removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he continued his studies, attending the law-school in Mt. Pleasant, but never practised his profession. During 1859 and 1860 he taught school. In 1862 he crossed the plains, driving a team and settling in South Park, Col., but on the discovery of gold in Montana he went thither, again driving his ox-team. He was one of the first to reach Bannock, where he opened a store, but soon branched out into mining, banking, and manufacturing. In 1876 he was the state orator for Montana at the Centennial exposition, and in 1884 he was state commissioner to the New Orleans exposition. He served as major of the Butte battalion in the Nez Percé campaign of 1878. He was president of the constitutional conventions of 1884 and 1889, and was the Democratic candidate for delegate to congress in 1888. He was defeated at this time and again in 1890 as candidate for U. S. senator; at this election he claimed that he had been successful, but he was denied his seat. On 28 Jan., 1899, he was elected senator to succeed Lee Mantle. He is the largest individual owner of copper mines and smelters in the world, his largest holdings being in Butte, Mon., and in Jerome, Ariz. He is interested largely in sugar-beet plantations in California, coffee, tea, tobacco, and rubber plantations in Mexico, and owns a large copper-wire works at Elizabethport, N. J. Senator Clark is erecting one of the most expensive residences on Fifth avenue, New York city, and occupies one of the largest houses in Washington, known as "Stewart castle." He is a collector of valuable paintings.

CLARKE, Rebecca Sophia, author, b. in Norridgewock, Me., 22 Feb., 1833, where she continues to reside. She was carefully educated, has engaged in literary pursuits since her youth, and is the author, under the pen-name of "Sophie May," of many volumes for children and young people, including "Little Prudy Stories" (Boston, 1864–'5),

"Dotty Dimple Stories" (1868–'70); "Flyaway Stories" (1871–'4); "The Doctor's Daughter" (1873); "Our Helen" (1875); "The Asbury Twins" (1876); "Flaxie Frizzle Stories" (1877–'85); "Quinnebasset Girls" (1878); "Janet" (1883); "In Old Quinnebasset" (1886); "Drones' Honey" (1887); "The Champion Diamonds"; and "Pauline Wyman."

CLARKSON, Matthew, philanthropist, b. in New York, 17 Oct., 1758; d. there, 25 April, 1825. He was the great-grandson of Matthew Clarkson, who for thirteen years was secretary of the province, and his father and grandfather also held important places in the colony. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war the son became a private in a company of fusileers under Rudolph Ritzema, and afterward he served in Col. Josiah Smith's regiment of minutemen, which was raised for the purpose of protecting Long Island from invasion. He joined the northern army in 1777, was wounded at Fort Edward, and at Saratoga rendered effective service to Col. Daniel Morgan, also acted as aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold, and was present at the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne. In 1779 he was appointed aide to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, under whom he participated in the siege of Savannah, and in the defence of Charleston he served as major of infantry, and became a prisoner at the surrender. In 1781 he returned to his place as aide to Gen. Lincoln, and was with him at the reduction of Yorktown. He also served on the expedition of Commodore Abraham Whipple during the siege of Charleston, and later in the "Jason." When Lincoln became secretary of war, Clarkson acted as his assistant, and on the conclusion of hostilities he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and for more than fourteen years was major-general of the state militia. He served in both branches of the legislature, and was candidate of the Federal party for U. S. senator. For twenty-one years he was president of the Bank of New York, one of the promoters of the free-school system, a regent of the University of the state of New York, governor of the New York hospital for thirty years, during twenty-three of which he was president, one of the vice-presidents of the American Bible society, and his name is associated with the foundation of many of the early philanthropic and literary societies of that city.

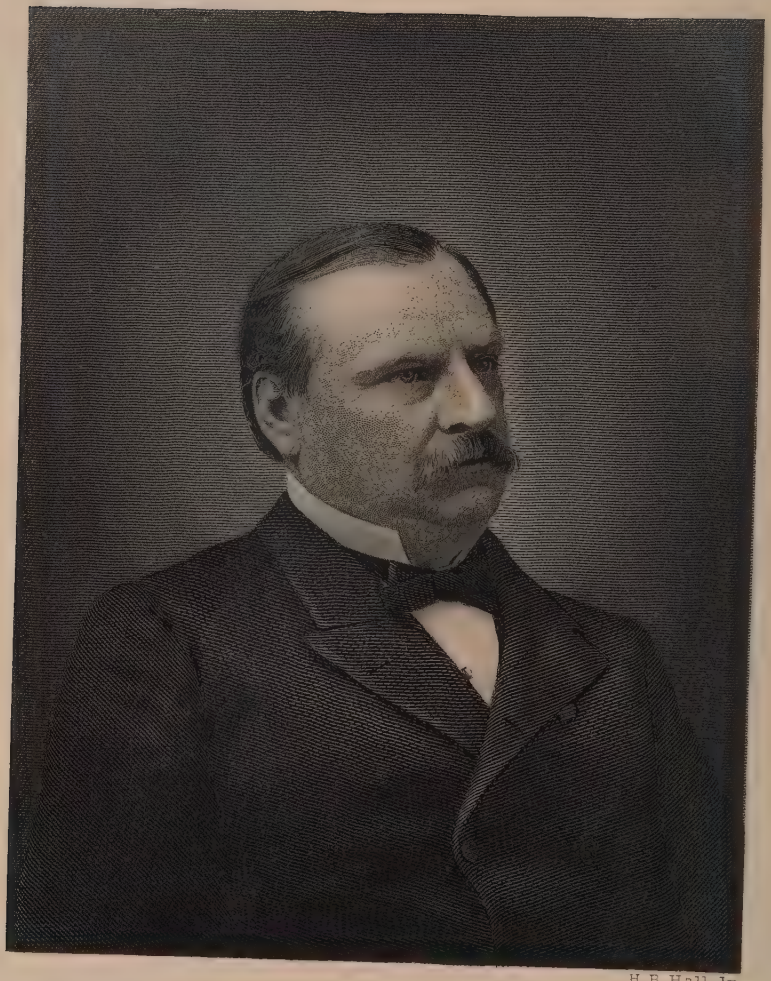
M. Clarkson

CLAY, Alexander Stephens, senator, b. in Cobb county, Ga., 25 Sept., 1853, and was graduated at Hiawassee college in 1875. He studied law in Marietta, and entered actively in the practice of his profession. In 1884–'7 he represented Cobb county in the general assembly, and in 1892 was elected to the Georgia senate, serving as president of that body for two years. Mr. Clay was chosen chairman of the state Democratic executive committee in 1884, and was re-elected in 1896. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, to succeed Gen. John B. Gordon, in October, 1896, and took his seat 4 March, 1897. Senator Clay's term will expire 3 March, 1903.

CLAYTON, John Middleton, b. in Delaware county, Pa., 13 Oct., 1840; d. in Plummerville, Ark., 29 Jan., 1889, was a brother of Powell Clayton (*q. v.*). He received a common-school education, studied at Barton's seminary in Village Green, Pa., and then read law. He was admitted to the bar, and took up the practice of his profession in Jefferson county, Ark. He entered actively into state politics, serving as member of the state assembly in 1870–'2, and as member of the state senate in 1872–'4. He was selected sheriff of the county in 1876, and was re-elected five times in succession, the last time having no opposition and polling the entire vote of both parties. In November, 1888, he was the Republican candidate for congress from the 2d Arkansas district. The excitement was so great during the campaign and at election that many personal encounters took place at the polling-places. The official count of the district gave C. R. Breckinridge 5,201 votes and Clayton 4,369, but the latter maintained that the theft of ballots and a general intimidation of colored voters had caused this result. He went to Plummerville to institute a contest for the seat, and while there was shot by an unknown assassin. The news of the crime created great excitement in the state, and a reward of $5,000 was offered by the governor for the arrest of the murderer, but it was without success.

CLEEVE, George, founder of Portland, Me. Settled, in 1630, on the mainland near Richmond's island, but in 1633, being driven from this place by Winter, who claimed possession under a grant from Trelawney, he went to Machigonne, a neck of land on Casco bay, and in 1636 secured a grant for the same from Gorges, together with a joint commissionership with Winthrop and others for the government of "New Somersetshire" and the direction of Gorges's interests. In 1642 commissioned deputy governor of the province of Lygonia, under the proprietorship of Sir Alexander Rigby, but only in 1646, after long litigation, was he able to dispossess the old government holding under the Gorges grant. In 1658, when the province came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, he was appointed a commissioner for Falmouth (Portland). He died about 1666, in destitute circumstances, having been deprived of his property by the Gorges claimants, whose efforts brought about the annulment of his grant in 1665.

CLEMENT, John, jurist, b. in Haddonfield, N. J., 8 Nov., 1818; d. there, 15 Aug., 1894. His father, a surveyor by profession, had been a member of the council of west Jersey proprietors. When he resigned in 1851 his son succeeded him in the council, becoming president in 1885. The son was also a surveyor, and father and son were associated in work for many years, thus gaining an exceptional familiarity with the history of land titles in the state. In 1854 the son was appointed judge of the Camden county courts, and was reappointed in 1860. In 1864 he was appointed lay judge of the New Jersey court of errors and appeals, which office he held until his death. He was also, by reason of this office, a member of the court of pardons. In 1877 he was one of the three commissioners appointed by Gov. Bedle to report on the prison system of the state. He was appointed by Gov. McClellan in 1879 to the commission for preparing a system of general laws for the government of municipalities, and in 1885 the supreme court of the state chose him as a commissioner to settle a disputed boundary line between the counties of Burlington and Atlantic. He took an active interest in the New Jersey his-



H.B. Hall, Jr.

Grover Cleveland

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torical society, serving as president of it from 1890 until 1894. He wrote much on historical subjects for magazines and newspapers, and published in book-form "Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township" (Camden, 1877).

CLENDENIN, David Ramsay, soldier, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 24 June, 1830; d. in Oneida, Ill., 5 March, 1895. A graduate of Knox college in 1861, he entered the army as major in the 8th Illinois cavalry, being promoted lieutenant-colonel in Dec., 1862. He was mustered out 17 July, 1865, having been brevetted colonel of volunteers, 28 Feb., 1865, and brigadier-general in July. He entered the army again as major of the 8th U. S. cavalry in 1867, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 3d cavalry, 1 Nov., 1882, colonel of the 2d in Oct., 1888, and was retired on 20 April, 1891.

CLEVELAND, Cynthia Eloise, author, b. in Canton, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1845. She was educated in Michigan and Medina, N. Y., and engaged in business in that place and Pontiac, Mich. In 1880–'2, as president of the Women's Christian temperance union of Dakota, she organized unions with so great success as to influence the vote of the territory for constitutional prohibition. She then settled in Pierre, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. In 1884 she entered the presidential canvass in Michigan and Indiana, being the first woman that ever spoke in public for the Democratic party. She removed to Washington, D. C., in 1885, and was appointed a law-clerk in the treasury department. She has written "See-Saw, or Civil Service in the Departments" (Detroit, 1887), a political novel, and "Is it Fate?" (1888).

CLEVELAND, Grover, twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex co., N. J., 18 March, 1837. On the paternal side he is of English origin. Moses Cleveland emigrated from Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England, in 1635, and settled at Woburn, Mass., where he died in 1701. His grandson was Aaron, whose son, Aaron, was great-great-grandfather of Grover. The second Aaron's grandson, William, was a silversmith and watchmaker at Norwich, Conn. His son, Richard Falley Cleveland, was graduated at Yale in 1824, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1829, and in the same year married Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth. These two were the parents of Grover Cleveland. The Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell, where Mr. Cleveland was born, was first occupied by the Rev. Stephen Grover, in whose honor the boy was named; but the first name was early dropped, and he has been known as Grover Cleveland. When he was four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, N. Y., where the son had an academy schooling, and afterward was a clerk in a country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida co., gave Grover additional educational advantages in the academy there. In his seventeenth year he became a clerk and an assistant teacher in the New York institution for the blind in New York city, in which his elder brother, William, an alumnus of Hamilton college, now a Presbyterian clergyman at Forest Port, N. Y., was then a teacher. In 1855 Grover left Holland Patent, in Oneida co., where his mother then resided, to go to the west in search of employment. On his way he stopped at Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, where his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd-Book," receiving for six weeks' service $60. He afterward assisted in the preparation of several other volumes of this work, and the preface to the fifth volume (1861) acknowledges his services. In August, 1855, he secured a place as clerk and copyist for the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, in Buffalo, began to read Blackstone, and in the autumn of that year was receiving four dollars a week for his work. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, but for three years longer he remained with the firm that first employed him, acting as managing clerk at a salary of $600, soon advanced to $1,000, a part of which he devoted to the support of his widowed mother, who died in 1882. He was appointed assistant district-attorney of Erie co., 1 Jan., 1863, and held the office for three years. At this time strenuous efforts were being made to bring the civil war to a close. Two of Cleveland's brothers were in the army, and his mother and sisters were dependent largely upon him for support. Unable to enlist, he borrowed money to send a substitute, and it was not till long after the war that he was able to repay the loan. In 1865, at the age of twenty-eight, he was the democratic candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by the republican candidate, his intimate friend, Lyman K. Bass. He then became a law partner of Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 became a member of the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. He continued a successful practice till 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Erie co. At the expiration of his three years' term he formed a law partnership with his personal friend and political antagonist, Lyman K. Bass, the firm being Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, and, after the forced retirement from failing health of Mr. Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. The firm was prosperous, and Cleveland attained high rank as a lawyer, by the simplicity and directness of his logic and expression and thorough mastery of his cases.

In 1881 he was nominated as democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in that city prior to that time. In the same election the republican state ticket was carried in Buffalo by an average majority of over 1,600; but Cleveland had a partial republican, independent, and "reform" movement support. He entered upon the office, 1 Jan., 1882. He soon became known as the "veto mayor," using that prerogative fearlessly in checking unwise, illegal, or extravagant expenditure of the public money, and enforcing strict compliance with the requirements of the state constitution and the city charter. By vetoing extravagant appropriations he saved the city nearly $1,000,000 in the first six months of his administration. He opposed giving $500 of the taxpayers' money to the firemen's benevolent society, on the ground that such appropriation was not permissible under the terms of the state constitution and the charter of the city. He vetoed a resolution diverting $500 from the Fourth of July appropriation to the observance of Memorial day for the same reason, and immediately subscribed one tenth of the sum wanted for the purpose. His admirable, impartial, and courageous administration won tributes to his integrity and ability from the press and the people irrespective of party.

On the second day of the democratic state convention at Syracuse, 22 Sept., 1882, on the third ballot, by a vote of 211 out of 382, Grover Cleveland was nominated for governor, in opposition to Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the U. S. treasury, nominated for the same office three days before by the republican state convention at Saratoga. In his letter accepting this nomination Mr. Cleveland wrote: "Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute the laws which

the people have made, and within the limits of a constitution which they have established. . . . We may, I think, reduce to quite simple elements the duty which public servants owe, by constantly bearing in mind that they are put in place to protect the rights of the people, to answer their needs as they arise, and to expend for their benefit the money drawn from them by taxation."

In the canvass that followed, Cleveland had the advantage of a united democratic party, and in addition the support of the entire independent press of the state. The election in November was the most remarkable in the political annals of New York. Both gubernatorial candidates were men of character and of unimpeachable public record. Judge Folger had honorably filled high state and federal offices. But there was a wide-spread disaffection in the republican ranks largely due to the belief that the nomination of Folger (nowise obnoxious in itself) was accomplished by means of improper and fraudulent practices in the nominating convention and by the interference of the federal administration. What were called the "half-breeds" largely stayed away from the polls, and in a total vote of 918,894 Cleveland received a plurality of 192,854 over Folger, and a majority over all, including greenback, prohibition, and scattering, of 151,742. He entered upon his office 1 Jan., 1883, in the words of his inaugural address, "fully appreciating his relations to the people, and determined to serve them faithfully and well." With very limited private means, Gov. Cleveland lived upon and within his official salary, simply and unostentatiously, keeping no carriage, and daily walking to and from his duties at the capitol.

Among the salient acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to abolish contract labor in the prisons, which they adopted by an overwhelming majority; his veto of a bill that permitted wide latitude in the investments of savings banks; and the veto of a similar bill allowing like latitude in the investment of securities of fire insurance companies. He vetoed a bill that was a bold effort to establish a monopoly by limiting the right to construct certain street railways to companies heretofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property-owners and local authorities. His much-criticised veto of the "five-cent-fare" bill, which proposed to reduce the rates of fare on the elevated roads in New York city from ten cents to five cents for all hours in the day, was simply and solely because he considered the enactment illegal and a breach of the plighted faith of the state. The general railroad law of 1850 provides for an examination by state officers into the earnings of railroads before the rates of fare can be reduced, and as this imperative condition had not been complied with previous to the passage of the bill, he vetoed it. He vetoed the Buffalo fire department bill because he believed its provisions would prevent the "economical and efficient administration of an important department in a large city," and subject it to partisan and personal influences. In the second year of his administration he approved the bill enacting important reforms in the appointment and administration of certain local offices in New York city. His state administration was only an expansion of the fundamental principles that controlled his official action while mayor of Buffalo. Its integrity, ability, and success made him a prominent candidate for president.

The democratic national convention met at Chicago, 8 July, 1884. Three days were devoted to organization, platform, and speeches in favor of candidates. In the evening of 10 July a vote was taken, in which, out of 820 votes, Grover Cleveland received 392. A two-third vote (557) was necessary to a nomination. On the following morning, in the first ballot, Cleveland received 683 votes, and, on motion of Thomas A. Hendricks (subsequently nominated for the vice-presidency), the vote was made unanimous. He was officially notified of his nomination by the convention committee at Albany, 29 July, and made a modest response, promising soon to signify in a more formal manner his acceptance of the nomination, which he did by letter on 18 Aug., 1884. In it he said, among other things:

"When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall

avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. . . .

"A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our working-men are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but, as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed should alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government, and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our working-men, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor. . . .

"In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control, and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen, should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecessarily interfer-

ing with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious. The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the constitution, the general government should so improve and protect its natural water-ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. . . . If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with a humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty."

The canvass that followed was more remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters and qualifications of the candidates than for the prominent presentation of political issues. In the election (4 Nov.) four candidates were in the field, viz.: Grover Cleveland, of New York, democratic; James G. Blaine, of Maine, republican; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, labor and greenback; John P. St. John, of Kansas, prohibition. The total popular vote was 10,067,610, divided as follows: Cleveland, 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, 150,369; blank, defective, and scattering, 14,904. Of the 401 electoral votes, Cleveland received 219, and Blaine, 182.

In December the executive committee of the national civil service reform league addressed a letter to President-elect Cleveland commending to his care the interest of civil-service reform. In his reply, dated 25 Dec., he declared that "a practical reform in the civil service was demanded"; that to it he was pledged by his "conception of true democratic faith and public duty," as well as by his past utterances. He added: "There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service. . . . Selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment."

When the New York legislature assembled, 6 Jan., 1885, Mr. Cleveland resigned the governorship of the state. On 27 Feb. was published a letter of the president-elect in answer to one signed by several members of congress, in which he indicated his opposition to an increased coinage of silver, and suggested a suspension of the purchase and coinage of that metal as a measure of safety, in order to prevent a financial crisis and the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. His inaugural address was written during the ten days previous to his setting out for Washington. On 4 March he went to the capital in company with President Arthur, and after the usual preliminaries had been completed he delivered his inaugural address from the eastern steps of the capitol, in the presence of a vast concourse. At its conclusion the oath of office was administered by Chief-Justice Waite. He then reviewed from the White House the inaugural parade, a procession numbering more than 100,000 men. In the address he urged the people of all parties to lay aside political animosities in order to sustain the government. He declared his approval of the Monroe doctrine as a guide in foreign relations, of strict economy in the administration of the finances, of the protection of the Indians and their elevation to citizenship, of the security of the freedmen in their rights, and of the laws against Mormon polygamy and the importation of a servile class of foreign laborers. In respect to appointments to office, he said that the people demand the application of business principles to public affairs, and also that the people have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employees, who hold their places solely as a reward for partisan service, and those who worthily seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief. On the following day he sent to the senate the nominations for his cabinet officers as follows: Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; secretary of war, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; postmaster-general, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; attorney-general, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas; secretary of the interior, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. The nominations were promptly confirmed. On 12 March, 1885, President Cleveland withdrew from the senate, which met in extra session to take action on appointments and other business connected with the new administration, the Spanish reciprocity and Nicaragua canal treaties, in order that they might be considered by the new executive. On 13 March he issued a proclamation announcing the intention of the government to remove from the Oklahoma country, in Indian territory, the white intruders who sought to settle there, which was done shortly afterward by a detachment of soldiers. By his refusal at once to remove certain officials for the purpose of putting in their place members of his own party, he came into conflict with many influential men, who advocated the speedy removal of republican office-holders and the appointment of democrats, in order to strengthen the party as a political organization. At the same time the republicans and some of the civil-service reformers complained of other appointments as not being in accord with the professions of the president. "Offensive partisanship" was declared by the president to be a ground for removal, and numerous republican functionaries were displaced under that rule, while the term became a common phrase in political nomenclature. When disturbances threatened to

break out between the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes in Indian territory, Gen. Sheridan, at the request of the president, visited that country in order to study the cause of the troubles. He reported that the threatened outbreak was the result of the occupation of Indian lands by cattle-owners who leased vast areas from the Indians at a merely nominal rental. The legal officers of the government decided that these leases were contrary to law and invalid. The president thereupon issued a proclamation warning all cattle companies and ranchmen to remove their herds from Indian territory within forty days, and enforced the order, notwithstanding their strenuous objection.

In his message at the opening of the first session of the 49th congress on 8 Dec., 1885, President Cleveland recommended increased appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, the abolition of duties on works of art, the reduction of the tariff on necessaries of life, the suspension of compulsory silver coinage, the improvement of the navy, the appointment of six general Indian commissioners, reform in the laws under which titles to the public lands are required from the government, more stringent laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, an act to prohibit the immigration of Mormons, the extension of the principle of civil-service reform, and an increase in the salaries of the commissioners, and the passage of a law to determine the order of presidential succession in the event of a vacancy. The senate,

sitting in secret session for the consideration of the president's appointments, called for the papers on file in the departments relating to the causes for which certain officers had been removed. Upon the refusal of the president to submit the documents to their inspection, a dispute ensued, and threats were uttered by republican senators that no appointments should be confirmed unless their right to inspect papers on the official files was conceded. On 1 March, 1886, he sent a long message to the senate, in which he took the ground that under the constitution the right of removal or suspension from office lay entirely within the power and discretion of the president; that sections of the tenure-of-office act requiring him to report to the senate reasons for suspending officers had been repealed; and that the papers that the senate demanded to see were not official, but were of a personal and private nature. Eventually most of the appointments of the president were ratified. During the first fiscal year of his administration the proportion of postmasters throughout the country removed or suspended was but little larger than had often followed a change of administration in the same political party.

In his second annual message he called the attention of congress to the large excess of the revenues of the country beyond the needs of the government, and urged such a reduction as would release to the people the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income, by such an amendment of the revenue laws as would cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as could be manufactured by American labor into marketable commodities. He recommended the erection of coast defences on land, and the construction of modern ships of war for the navy; argued for the civilization of the Indians by the dissolution of tribal relations, the settlement of their reservations in severalty, and the correction of abuses in the disposition of the public lands. He urged the adoption of liberal general pension laws to meet all possible cases, and protested against special legislation for a favored few, as an injustice to the many who were equally deserving.

He approved a bill to regulate the questions arising between the railroads and the people, and appointed an interstate commerce commission under its provisions. A number of bills providing for the erection of public buildings in various parts of the country were vetoed, on the ground that they were not required by the public business; and while he approved 186 private pension bills, he vetoed 42 for various reasons; some being covered by general laws, others were to his mind unworthy and fraudulent, and others were not so favorable to the claimant as the general laws already passed. A dependent pension bill, permitting a pension of $12 per month to all soldiers and sailors who served in the war for the Union, upon the ground of service and present disability alone, whether incurred in the service or since, was vetoed, on the ground that a sufficient time had not elapsed since the war to justify a general service pension; that its terms were too uncertain and yielding to insure its just and impartial execution; that the honest soldiers of the country would prefer not to be regarded as objects of charity, as was proposed; and that its enactment would put a wholly uncalled-for and enormous annual burden upon the country for very many years to come. The veto was sustained by congress. Vetoing an appropriation for the distribution of seeds to drought-stricken counties of Texas, he said:

"I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the constitution; and I do not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the government, the government should not support the people."

As he had done while governor, so now as president, Mr. Cleveland exercised the veto power with great freedom. This was particularly true during the session of congress which ended 5 Aug., 1886, when of 987 bills which passed both houses he vetoed 115.

In October, 1886, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and several personal friends, the president made a tour of the west and south in response to invitations from those sections, which involved about 5,000 miles of railroad travel and occupied three weeks. He was enthusiastically received by the people, and made speeches at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Atlanta, and other cities. In December, 1887, departing from custom, he devoted his annual message to the presentation of a single subject, namely, the reduction of the tariff. He advocated a radical modification of the existing policy by the adoption of a law framed with a view to the ultimate establishment of the principles of free trade. The republicans immediately took up the issue thus presented, and the question at once became a predominant issue of the canvass. Cleveland

was unanimously renominated by the national democratic convention in St. Louis on 5 June, 1888. The efforts of both parties were directed chiefly to the doubtful states of Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Cleveland carried all the southern states, and in the north New Jersey and Connecticut, while of the doubtful states Gen. Harrison received the votes of New York and Indiana. Of the electoral votes Harrison received 233, Cleveland 168. The popular vote for Cleveland numbered 5,540,329, that for Harrison 5,439,853.

At the close of his administration, on 4 March, 1889, Mr. Cleveland retired to New York city, where he re-entered upon the practice of his profession. As a private citizen he continued to exert a powerful influence upon his party and public sentiment by frequent expression of his opinions on important public questions. These expressions were always based upon an implicit belief that the integrity and justice of the people would not tolerate demagogism, but demanded of any leader the truth fearlessly spoken. Conscious of a strong public demand that he should again be the democratic candidate for president, and of the personal consequence to him of his every word and act, he constantly stated his views with the courage and candor which had characterized his whole public life. A notable instance of this was his famous letter of 10 Feb., 1891, addressed to a public meeting in New York city, which had been called to protest against a bill then pending in congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. There was grave danger that the bill would be enacted. Behind it was a strong public sentiment, including probably a majority in congress of his own party. His opposition insured, it was believed, the failure of the bill, but also of all chance for his renomination. Yet, impelled by a sense of public duty which would not consider personal consequences, he declared his belief "that the greatest peril would be invited by the adoption of the scheme"; and he denounced "the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage." The bill was defeated. Notwithstanding the opposition and predictions of many leaders of his party, the demand for his renomination steadily increased. The great cause of tariff reform, which as president he had championed and which had carried the country in the elections of 1890, was evidently to be the principal issue in the campaign of 1892, and he was the natural and logical leader. At the national democratic convention which met in Chicago, 22 June, 1892, he was nominated on the first ballot, receiving more than two-thirds of the votes of the convention, though bitterly and unanimously opposed by the delegation from his own state. In his speech of acceptance delivered to a great audience in Madison Square Garden, New York, and later in his formal letter of acceptance of 26 Sept., 1892, he emphasized the need of tariff reform, and made it the leading issue between the parties. In his letter he said:

"Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade."

He denounced "the attempt of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies" as "a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government." He advocated "sound and honest money," declaring: "Whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can safely be utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency." He also urged "an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform," "liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died," but insisting that "our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unvitiated by demagogic use."

After a most vigorous campaign and a thorough discussion of important principles and measures, the democratic party won an overwhelming victory, reversing the electoral vote of 1888 and largely increasing its popular plurality, and carrying both the senate and house of representatives. The ticket carried twenty-three states, including the doubtful states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, and for the first time in years in a presidential contest Illinois and Wisconsin. The popular vote was 5,553,142 for Cleveland, 5,186,931 for Harrison, 1,030,128 for Weaver, of the "people's party," and 268,361 for Bidwell, the prohibitionist. In the electoral college Mr. Cleveland received 276 votes, Gen. Harrison 145, and Mr. Weaver 23. On 4 March, 1893, Mr. Cleveland was for a second time inaugurated president, being the first instance in this country of a president re-elected after an interim. He immediately nominated, and the senate promptly confirmed, as his cabinet Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war; Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, attorney-general; Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, postmaster-general; Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, secretary of the navy; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, secretary of the interior; and J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture. Judge Gresham died on 28 May, 1895, having held office but a few months, and was succeeded by the attorney-general, Mr. Olney, whose place was taken by Judson Harmon, of Ohio. A little later postmaster-general Bissell resigned and was succeeded by William L. Wilson, of Virginia. In August, 1896, Secretary Smith resigned and the president appointed in his place David R. Francis, of Missouri.

Grave and difficult questions at once confronted his administration. A treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the territory of the United States had, on 14 Feb., 1893, been concluded between President Harrison and commissioners representing a provisional government of the islands, and had been transmitted to the senate on the day following, but had not yet been acted upon. The provisional government had been established on 17 Jan., 1893, by the overthrow of the constitutional ruler of the islands. Serious doubts existed as to the authority and validity of the provisional government and as to the part

taken by our government, through our ministers and troops, in aiding its establishment. President Harrison, in his message to the senate submitting the treaty, declared that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government." On the other hand, the queen and her ministers filed with the treaty a protest, asserting that when she yielded to the provisional government she had yielded to the superior force of the United States. In order that this vital question of fact might be impartially investigated and determined, President Cleveland at once withdrew the treaty from the senate and despatched James H. Blount, of Georgia, as a special commissioner to make full examination and report.

On 18 Dec., 1893, in a special message to congress, he transmitted the report of the commissioner with all the evidence and papers connected with the case. In his message, after reviewing all the facts and confirming the finding of the commissioner, he declared that he believed "that a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. . . . The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot, by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives."

Referring to the principles which should govern the case, he said: "I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behaviour which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants. . . .

"A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond, a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities; and the United States, in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened of nations, would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States can not properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it can not allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States can not fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation. . . .

"These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force when the special conditions of the queen's surrender of her sovereignty are recalled. She surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States. She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts can be considered by the United States. . . .

"By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of congress, the government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people require we should endeavor to repair."

He concluded by informing congress that he should not again submit the treaty of annexation to the senate; that he had instructed our minister "to advise the queen and her supporters of his desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the U. S. forces at Honolulu on 16 Jan. last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned"; and he commended the subject "to the extended powers and wide discretion of congress" for a solution "consistent with American honor, integrity, and morality."

These proposals of the president met with strong opposition in congress, and in February, 1894, the senate committee on foreign relations made a report upholding Minister Stevens in his course with relation to the revolution. Previous to this, in December, 1893, Mr. Willis, the U. S. minister, had formally announced the president's policy to President Dole, who had returned a formal refusal to give up the government in accordance with that policy, at the same time denying the right of Mr. Cleveland to interfere. On 7 Feb., 1894, the house of representatives passed by a vote of 177 to 75 a resolution upholding Mr. Cleveland's course and condemning annexation, but a similar resolution was tabled in the senate, 36 to 18, on 29 May, and on 31 May a resolution was adopted against interference by the United States. On 4 July, 1894, the constitution of the republic of Hawaii was formally proclaimed by the revolutionary government, and Mr. Dole was declared president until December, 1900. The U. S. senate passed a resolution favoring the recognition of the new republic, and thus the matter practically passed out of Mr. Cleveland's hands.

This was not the only question of foreign policy that was forced upon the administration. Early in 1895 an insurrection broke out on the island of Cuba. Mr. Cleveland at once took measures against violation of the neutrality laws, and in his message in December he appealed for the observation of strict neutrality as a "plain duty." Sympathy with the insurgents was wide-spread, however, and it became increasingly difficult to detect filibustering expeditions, and still more so to indict and convict those guilty of violations of neutrality. The administration was blamed in Spain for supposed failure to enforce the law, and in the United States for attempting to enforce it too stringently. Strong efforts were made to induce the administration to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and in April, 1896, a resolution in favor of such recognition passed both houses of congress. Mr. Cleveland disregarded these resolutions as being an attempt to invade the prerogative of the executive, and Secretary Olney stated publicly that the administration regarded them merely as "an expression of opinion on the part of a number of eminent gentlemen." Besides the resolutions just referred to others were introduced at various times providing for intervention, for special investigation, and for recognition of the Cuban republic. On 3 June, 1896, Mr. Cleveland sent Fitzhugh Lee to Havana as consul-general in place of Ramon O. Williams, and it was generally believed that Gen. Lee was expected to act in some sense as a special commissioner of the president, to report to him on the state of affairs in the island. Many expected that the appointment

would be only a preliminary to intervention, but the administration, though instructing Gen. Lee to guard the rights of American residents, continued to watch for filibustering expeditions and to intercept them when this was possible; and in July, 1896, the president issued a second proclamation of neutrality, repeating in more explicit terms the one that had been put forth in 1895. Relations with Spain continued to require delicate management during the whole of the administration, the more notable events being the firing on the American steamer "Alliança" by a Spanish gunboat, for which apology was ultimately made by Spain, the condemnation to death of the crew of the alleged filibustering schooner "Competitor," which was finally suspended upon representation that the prisoners had not received the trial by civil tribunal to which they were entitled by treaty, and the settlement by Spain, on 14 Sept., 1895, of the long-standing claim of 1,500,000 pesos, as indemnity for the condemnation to death, in 1870, of Antonio Mora, a naturalized American citizen, and the confiscation of his estates. It was charged by the enemies of the administration that this payment was made in pursuance of a secret agreement by which the United States bound itself to vigilant action in the suppression of filibustering.

But the most conspicuous event in the relations of the administration with foreign countries was undoubtedly President Cleveland's Venezuela message, the act most highly praised as well as the most severely condemned of his whole public career. In his message to congress on 2 Dec., 1895, Mr. Cleveland called attention to the long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and to the efforts of the U. S. government to induce the disputants to settle it by arbitration. Previously, in July, Secretary Olney, in a despatch to the American ambassador in London, had called attention to the peculiar interest of the United States in the dispute, owing to the relation of that dispute to the Monroe doctrine, and again urging arbitration. On 26 Nov. Lord Salisbury returned an answer in which he denied that the interests of the United States were necessarily concerned in such disputes, and refused to arbitrate except in regard to territory lying to the west of the Schomburgk line—a line surveyed by Great Britain in 1841–'4.

These despatches were sent to congress on 17 Dec. together with a special message in which Mr. Cleveland stated that, as Great Britain had refused to arbitrate the dispute, it now became the duty of the United States to determine the boundary line by diligent inquiry, and asked for a special appropriation to defray the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive for that purpose. This commission was to report without delay. "When such report is made and accepted," the message went on, "it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela."

This message caused great excitement both in this country and Great Britain, being regarded as equivalent to a threat of war. The president's course, however, was almost unanimously upheld by both parties in congress, which immediately authorized the appointment of a boundary commission, and this commission was immediately constituted by the appointment of Justice David J. Brewer, of the U. S. supreme court; Chief-Justice Alvey, of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, of New York; Frederick R. Coudert, of New York; and Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins university.

The commission began at once to take testimony and accumulated a vast amount of data, but before it was prepared to make its formal report, the excitement due to the message had subsided on both sides of the Atlantic, and an agreement was reached through diplomatic channels by which Great Britain bound herself to arbitrate her dispute with Venezuela, thus terminating the incident. The conclusion of this controversy was widely regarded as the first formal acquiescence by a European power in the Monroe doctrine, or, at any rate, in the application of that doctrine to warrant the exercise by the United States of virtual protection over the smaller American states. The Venezuelan arbitration treaty was signed at Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote for England and Minister Andrade for Venezuela, on 2 Feb. According to its provisions, President Cleveland designated as arbitrator, on behalf of the United States, Justice Brewer, of the supreme court, while the Venezuelan government named Chief-Justice Fuller, and Great Britain appointed Lord Herschell and Justice Collins.

Some minor events in the relations of the administration with foreign governments were as follows: In 1896 great sympathy was excited throughout the country by the Armenian massacres, and in congress many efforts were made to bring about the active interference of the United States in Turkish affairs, either on broad humanitarian grounds or because of specific cases of injuries suffered by American missionaries. It was believed also that the United States should have a war ship at Constantinople, and when Turkey refused to grant to this country the privilege of sending an armed ship through the Dardanelles, there were many rumors of an impending attempt at a forcible passage. The administration, however, continually denied any such intention, and, although the "Bancroft," a small war vessel, originally intended for a practice-ship, was sent to the Mediterranean, as was believed, that she might be in readiness to act as a guardship should she be required to do so, no occasion arose for her use, the American squadron in Turkish waters, larger than for many years previous, being such as to compel proper treatment of American citizens.

Owing to the repeated efforts, especially in the Pacific states, to restrict Chinese immigration, laws had been passed by congress, which were agreed to by China in a special treaty concluded at Washington, 17 March, 1894. By this treaty Chinese laborers were prohibited entering the country, and those already residing in the United States were required to be registered. On 3 May, 1894, the time fixed by congress for this registration expired. There was great objection to this feature of the law, and large numbers of Chinese had failed to register. The law provided that all such should be deported, but finally the administration decided that as no means had been provided for this purpose no steps should be taken to carry out the deportation clause.

The seal-fishery question, which it had been hoped was settled by the Paris tribunal, continued to come in different forms before the administration. President Cleveland had urged in one of his messages that congress should sanction the payment of $425,000, agreed upon between Secretary Gresham and the British minister as compensation for Canadian vessels seized unlawfully by the U. S.

authorities, but congress failed to appropriate the amount, and the claims remained unsettled. The customary yearly proclamations against poaching were issued, but, owing to the inadequacy of the provisions for its prevention adopted by the Paris tribunal, the seal herd continued to decrease.

To pass from foreign to domestic affairs, the unsettled financial state of the country during a large part of Mr. Cleveland's second term first demands notice. On 8 Aug., 1893, the president convened congress in special session because, as stated in his message of that date, of "the existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people," and to the end that "through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties . . . present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted." The country was in the midst of a financial crisis, largely due, it was believed, to past unsound legislation, under which the gold reserve had been diminishing, silver accumulating, and expenditures exceeding revenue. Confidence had become impaired and credit shaken. Business interests and the conservative sentiment of the country demanded the repeal of the provisions of the act of 14 July, 1890 (popularly known as the Sherman act), which required the monthly purchase of four and one-half million ounces of silver and the issue of treasury notes in payment therefor. Such repeal the president strongly recommended, declaring that "our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check natural growth and prosperity," but is "principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government." Reviewing such legislation, he said: "The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government can not make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce, to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have." He insisted that "the people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money."

The house promptly, and by a large majority, repealed the obnoxious provisions. In the senate a strong and determined minority resisted the repeal, and, taking advantage of the unlimited debate there permitted, delayed action for many weeks. In the heat of the contest a compromise was practically agreed upon in the senate, which was defeated only by the firm opposition of the president. He insisted upon unconditional repeal, which was finally enacted 1 Nov., 1893.

Soon after, one of the suggested measures of compromise, which provided among other things for the immediate coinage of so much of the silver bullion in the treasury as represented the seigniorage (declared to be $55,156,681), was embodied in a bill which passed both houses of congress. This bill the president vetoed as "ill-advised and dangerous." He said: "Sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve."

At the first regular session of the fifty-third congress, opened 4 Dec., 1893, the question of tariff revision was at once considered. In his message of that date the president, after reviewing the work and needs of the various departments of government, dwelt with special emphasis on the necessity of immediately undertaking this important reform.

"Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. . . .

"Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This can not be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors."

A tariff bill, substantially following the lines suggested by the president and providing among other things for free wool, coal, iron ore, and lumber, was framed by the committee on ways and means, and, with the addition of free sugar and an income tax, passed the house on 1 Feb., 1894. In the senate the bill was amended in many items, and generally in the direction of higher duties. After five months of prolonged discussion the bill, as amended, passed the senate by a small majority, all the democrats voting for it except Senator Hill, of New York. It was then referred to a conference committee of both houses to adjust the differences between them. A long and determined contest was there waged, principally over the duties upon coal, iron ore, and sugar. It was understood that a small group of democratic senators had, contrary to the express wishes and pledges of their party and by threats of defeating the bill, forced higher duties in important schedules. While the bill was pending before the conference committee the president, in a letter to Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee, which later was read to the house, strongly urged adherence to the position which the house had taken.

The house, however, finally receded from its position in the belief that any other course would defeat or long delay any reduction of the tariff, and that the business interests of the country demanded an end to the conflict. The bill, as amended, passed both houses, and at midnight of 27 Aug., 1894, became a law without the signature of the president. In a published letter of the same date he gave his reasons for withholding his approval. While he believed the bill was a vast improvement over existing conditions, and would certainly lighten many tariff burdens which rested heavily on the people, he said: "I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party who believe in tariff reform and well know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of republican protection, and who

have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might. The trusts and combinations —the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten nor forgiven."

The close of the year 1894 was marked by financial depression, by a larger deficit than had been expected, and by a decline in the revenue. Although the Sherman act had been repealed, no progress had been made with the scheme presented by Secretary Carlisle for reducing the paper currency and providing for an adequate reserve. The reserve was threatened twice, and the president was obliged to make use of the power given under the resumption acts, by issuing $50,000,000 worth of five-per-cent ten-year bonds for the purchase of gold. In his message to the last session of the 53d congress he stated that he should employ his borrowing power "whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government."

In February, 1895, the gold reserve had fallen to $41,000,000, and Mr. Cleveland asked congress for permission to issue three-per-cent bonds payable in gold. This being denied him, he issued four-per-cent thirty-year bonds redeemable in coin, to the amount of $62,000,000. In June, 1895, the supreme court decided by a majority of one that the income tax that had been imposed by the Wilson bill was unconstitutional, and the treasury thus lost a source of revenue that it had been estimated would yield $30,000,000 yearly. In his message of December, 1895, the president recommended a general reform of the banking and currency laws, including the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks and treasury coin notes by exchange for low-interest U. S. bonds; but congress failed to act on this recommendation. Gold exports continued, and in January preparations were made for a new loan. An invitation was issued asking applications for $50 thirty-year four-per-cent bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 before 6 Feb.. European bankers held back, a free-coinage bill having been meanwhile reported favorably in the senate, but Americans subscribed freely, and the treasury obtained $111,000,000 in this way. This success was contrasted by Mr. Cleveland's opponents with his policy in the loan of 1895, which was made by contract with a syndicate of bankers; but it was pointed out in favor of that policy that it was the only course possible in a sudden emergency, and that such an emergency did not exist in 1896.

On 29 May the president vetoed a river and harbor bill that provided for the immediate expenditure of $17,000,000, and authorized contracts for $62,000,000 more, but it was passed over his veto.

In July, 1894, serious labor troubles arose in Illinois and other states of the west, beginning with a strike of the employees of the Pullman palace car company, and spreading over many of the railroads centring in Chicago. Travel was interrupted, the mails delayed, and interstate commerce obstructed. So wide-spread became the trouble, involving constant acts of violence and lawlessness, and so grave was the crisis, that military force was necessary, especially in Chicago, to preserve the peace, enforce the laws, and protect property. The president, with commendable firmness and promptness, fully met the emergency. Acting under authority vested in him by law, he ordered a large force of U. S. troops to Chicago to remove obstructions to the mails and interstate commerce, and to enforce the laws of the United States and the process of the federal courts; and on 8 and 9 July issued proclamations commanding the dispersion of all unlawful assemblages within the disturbed states. The governor of Illinois objected to the presence of the troops without his sanction or request. In answer to his protest the president telegraphed: "Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States upon the demand of the post-office department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of the federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of federal authority, the presence of federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city."

To a further protest and argument of the governor the president replied: "While I am still persuaded that I have transcended neither my authority nor duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of the authorities to restore obedience to the law and to protect life and property."

The decisive action of the president restored order, ended the strike, and received the commendation of both houses of congress and of the people generally. The president then appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the strike. It is interesting to note in this connection that by special message to congress of 22 April, 1886, President Cleveland had strongly recommended legislation which should provide for the settlement by arbitration of controversies of this character.

Early in May, 1896, Mr. Cleveland issued an order by which 30,000 additional posts in the civil service were placed on the list of those requiring a certificate from the civil-service commissioners, thus raising the number on this list to 86,000. When he first became president there were only 13,000 appointments out of 130,000 for which any test of the kind was required.

In Mr. Cleveland's last annual message, after declaring that the agreement between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Venezuela boundary question had practically removed that question from the field of controversy, he added that "negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date." On 11 Jan., 1897, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the establishment by the two countries of such an international tribunal of general arbitration was signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington, and sent by President Cleveland to the senate. This treaty was hailed with great satisfaction by all friends of arbitration. The preamble stated that the articles of the treaty were agreed to and concluded because the two countries concerned are "desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily exist, between them and of consecrating by treaty the principle of international arbitration." No reservation was made regarding the subject-matter of disputes to be arbitrated. Matters involving pecuniary claims amounting to $500,000 or less were to be settled by three arbitrators, consisting

of two jurists of repute and an umpire, the latter to be appointed by the king of Sweden in case the arbitrators should not agree upon one. All other claims, except those involving territory, were to go first before such a tribunal, but in case the decision should not be unanimous it was to be reviewed before a similar tribunal of five. Boundary questions were to go to a special court of six members —three U. S. judges and three British judges. The treaty was to continue in force for five years, and thereafter until twelve months after either of the contracting parties should give notice to the other of a desire to terminate it.

On 1 Feb. the foreign relations committee of the senate reported favorably on this treaty with amendments that were regarded by the friends of the treaty as making it practically of no effect. Even in this form the treaty, on 5 May, failed to receive the two-thirds majority necessary for confirmation, the vote being 43 to 26. It was generally believed that personal hostility to Mr. Cleveland had much to do with the rejection. There had been for some time a feeling in the senate that the president and his secretary of state had not deferred sufficiently to the rights of that body in matters of foreign policy. Mr. Olney's statement in the Cuban matter, noticed above, had much to do with strengthening this feeling, and although the secretary's position in this matter was generally sustained by constitutional lawyers it doubtless had its effect in still further estranging many senators from the administration. Another difference of opinion of the same kind occurred in the case of certain extradition treaties negotiated by Secretary Olney with the Argentine Republic and the Orange Free State. In these treaties, by the president's desire, as was understood, a clause was incorporated providing for the surrender of American citizens to the authorities of a foreign country provided such citizens have been guilty of crime within the jurisdiction of the country that demands their return. This was intended to prevent this country from becoming an asylum for European criminals, who had been granted naturalization papers here and who should attempt to make their naturalization protect them from the consequences of their past criminal acts. But this plan has never been adopted by any other country, and the attempt to cause the United States to initiate it was not in accordance with public opinion. On 28 Jan., 1897, the senate ratified both treaties, but with amendments conferring discretionary power on the surrendering government in the matter of giving up its own citizens.

As the time for the meeting of the national democratic convention of 1896 drew nigh it became apparent that the advocates of the free coinage of silver would have a majority of the delegates. On 16 June Mr. Cleveland, in a published letter, condemned the free-silver movement, and called upon its opponents to do all in their power to defeat it. The convention was clearly opposed to Mr. Cleveland. Its platform was in effect a condemnation of his policy in the matters of the currency, the preservation of public order, civil-service reform, and Cuban policy. It declared for the free coinage of silver and nominated a pronounced free-silver advocate. In the canvass that followed Mr. Cleveland was favorable to the gold-standard wing of the party, which under the name of the national democrats held a separate convention and nominated Senator Palmer for the presidency.

One of the president's last official acts was his appearance at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton university, where he delivered an address that was widely praised. Soon afterward it was announced that he had purchased a house in the town of Princeton, and after the inauguration of his successor he removed thither with his family. There his son was born, 28 Oct., 1897. The picture on page 64 represents Mr. Cleveland's summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Mr. Cleveland is as distinguished for forcible speech as for forcible action. His many addresses, both while in and out of office, are marked by clearness of thought and directness of expression, which, with his courage and ability, have always appealed to the best sentiments of the people, and have formed and led a healthy public opinion. He is notable for being the first public man in the United States to be nominated for the presidency thrice in succession. Equally remarkable is the fact that he has received this recognition although often at variance with his own party. His final withdrawal from public office was marked, as has been already said, by a general estrangement between him and many of those who had been once his followers, and despite this the popular feeling toward him throughout the country continued to be one of respect and esteem. Several campaign lives of Mr. Cleveland appeared during his three presidential contests. See also "President Cleveland," by J. Lowry Whittle, in the "Public Men of the Day" series (1896).

President Cleveland married, in the White House (see illustration, page 62), on 2 June, 1886, **Frances Folsom,** daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar. Except the wife of Madison, Mrs. Cleveland is the youngest of the many mistresses of the White House, having been born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864. She is also the first wife of a president married in the White House, and the first to give birth to a child there, their second daughter having been born in the executive mansion in 1893.—His youngest sister, **Rose Elizabeth,** b. in Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1846, removed in 1853 to Holland Patent, N. Y., where her father was settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church, and where he died the same year. She was educated at Houghton seminary, became a teacher in that school, and later assumed charge of the collegiate institute in Lafayette, Ind. She taught for a time in a private school in Pennsylvania, and then prepared a course of historical lectures, which she delivered before the students of Houghton seminary and in other schools. When not employed in this manner, she devoted herself to her aged mother in the homestead at Holland Patent, N. Y., until her mother's death in 1882. On the inauguration of the president she became the mistress of the White House, and after her brother's marriage she associated herself as part owner and instructor in an established institution in New York city. Miss Cleveland has published a volume of lectures and essays under the title "George Eliot's Poetry, and other Studies" (New York, 1885), and "The Long Run," a novel (1886).

Frances Cleveland.

CLEWS, Henry, banker, b. in Staffordshire, England, in 1830. He was intended for the ministry, but left school at fifteen to enter mercantile life in New York. Later he began business for himself, becoming a member of the firm of Livermore, Clews & Co., which during the civil war acted as U. S. government agents in selling its bonds. In 1877 the firm of Henry Clews & Co. was established and still continues. Mr. Clews is connected with many financial corporations and city institutions, and has been treasurer of the American geographical society and for the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He is the author of "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street" (New York, 1888), and is writing another work.

CLINTON, Henry Lauren, lawyer, b. in Woodbridge, Conn., 21 Feb., 1820; d. in New York city, 7 June, 1899. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, but the son never received any formal educational advantages other than those of the district school. At the age of eighteen he taught school and began to read law, and when he attained his majority went to New York, where he studied in the office of David Graham, the elder brother of John Graham, the noted criminal lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and devoted his attention to criminal law, in which he ultimately stood near the head of the profession. He was one of the counsel for the prosecution of Tweed, and his connections in this case led to his becoming, with John Kelly and Augustus Schell, one of the triumvirate that reorganized Tammany hall. With Col. John R. Fellows, he conducted the defence of Richard Croker in his trial for murder. His later successes, however, were in practice in the surrogate's court, where he acted as counsel in a number of important will contests, among them being the case of Alexander T. Stewart. He published two volumes, "Extraordinary Cases" (New York, 1896) and "Celebrated Trials" (1897), both dealing largely with legal contests in which he had been engaged. He had in preparation a volume dealing with the litigation that arose out of Commodore Vanderbilt's will.

COBB, Henry Ives, architect, b. in Brockton, Mass., 19 Aug., 1859. He was graduated at Harvard, entered an architect's office in Boston, and in 1881 established himself as an architect in Chicago. Among the many public buildings which he has designed in that city is the Newberry library, the University of Chicago, and the opera-house. In 1893 he was a member of the Board of architects of the Columbian exposition, and is at present special architect for the U. S. government. Mr. Cobb has also a large general practice throughout the country, and has prepared designs for many prominent buildings in several other states.

COBURN, John, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1763; d. in Mason county, Ky., in February, 1823. He was educated for the bar, emigrated to Kentucky in 1784, and settled as a merchant near Lexington. He removed to Mason county in 1794, and was a judge of the U. S. district court, and subsequently of the circuit court till 1805. President Jefferson appointed him U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan, but he declined, and he was subsequently judge of the territory of Orleans, holding court in St. Louis. He resigned that post in 1809, and in 1812 became collector of internal revenue for the 4th district of Kentucky. Judge Coburn stood high in the confidence of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Kentucky convention in 1785, and a commissioner with Robert Johnson to run the boundary line between Virginia and Kentucky in 1796, making an able report on that subject. He was also one of the most accomplished political writers of his day. He was an ardent friend and admirer of Daniel Boone, and to him is attributed the act of congress that granted Boone 1,000 acres of land. He declined a nomination for the U. S. senate in 1800 in favor of his friend John Breckinridge.

COCKRAN, William Bourke, lawyer, b. in County Sligo, Ireland, 28 Feb., 1854. He came to the United States in 1871; for several years was engaged in teaching, during which period he studied law, and later was admitted to the New York bar. He became prominent as a lawyer, as a Democratic politician, and as a public speaker. In 1891 he was elected to congress, being returned two years later. In 1892 he opposed the nomination of Cleveland, and four years later he advocated, in noteworthy speeches, the gold standard and the election of William McKinley to the presidency. In August, 1899, he addressed an open letter to the president urging him to proffer mediation to Great Britain in the Transvaal difficulty.

CODDINGTON, Jonathan Inslee, merchant, b. in Woodbridge, N. J., 23 Dec., 1784; d. in New York city, 24 Dec., 1856. He was educated at the academy of his native town, entered a shipping house in New York, and soon formed a partnership with David Vesey Smith. For two decades he was among the most prominent and wealthy commission merchants of the metropolis. For four years he was postmaster of New York, and he was on most intimate terms with Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. In support of Jackson's policy in the state of New York he was closely associated with William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, and John A. Dix. Mr. Coddington declined the Democratic nomination for governor of the state which was offered by his party. He died at his residence, 238 Fifth avenue, leaving four sons, of whom only Gilbert S. is now living.—**David Smith,** lawyer, b. in New York, 23 Sept., 1823; d. in Saratoga, 2 Sept., 1865. When only fourteen he entered the freshman class of Columbia, and subsequently was graduated at Union. He studied law in the office of George W. Strong, and at the early age of twenty-one was admitted to the New York bar. At college he won honor as an elocutionist, and soon established a reputation as an able lawyer and eloquent speaker. His oration at the grave of Jefferson, in Virginia, in 1851, his eulogy on Lincoln, delivered in Charleston, S. C., in May, 1865, and many other of his speeches were published when delivered, and after his early death a volume appeared containing his addresses and orations (New York, 1866). Had he possessed more robust health he would doubtless have taken a prominent position among the statesmen and lawyers of the land. The oldest son, who bore his father's name and died before him, was also a successful lawyer. He was a well-known figure in the fashionable life of his day, possessing a superb physique, standing six feet six inches.

David J. Coddington

COE, George Simmons, banker, b. in Newport, R. I., 27 March, 1817; d. in Englewood, N. J., 3 May, 1896. After receiving a common-school education he became a clerk in a grocery, and at eighteen years of age a bank messenger. He served six years in a New York banking house, and in 1854 was made cashier of the American exchange bank, whose vice-president he became a few months later. In 1860 he was elected its president, and he held the office till his retirement, on account of failing health, two years before his death. Mr. Coe, at a conference of New York bankers that was called in 1862 by Secretary Chase, suggested a successful plan for relieving the financial straits of the government by the combination of banks in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He also conceived a plan of bringing together the banks and the clearing-house, then newly established, in such a way that their coin reserve and liabilities could be reported daily, and devised the system of clearing-house certificates that has proved so useful in averting or ameliorating financial panics. He was elected president of the National banking association in 1881, and was treasurer of the Children's aid society, which he assisted in founding.

COFFEE, John, soldier, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 2 June, 1772; d. near Florence, Ala., in July, 1834. He removed to Davidson county, Tenn., in 1798, and engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1807, when he began to survey public lands. In October, 1809, he married Mary Donelson, a sister of Andrew Jackson's wife. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he raised a cavalry regiment, and after the massacre at Fort Minns he organized two others, became brigadier-general of militia, and fought and won the battle of Tallushatchie. He participated also in the battles of Talladega, Emuckfaro, Ala., where he was severely wounded, Enotochopco, and the Horseshoe. He was subsequently at the battles of Pensacola and New Orleans, reaching the latter in time for the fight by a forced march from Baton Rouge in two days, and commanding Jackson's left wing. He was frequently commissioned to treat with the Indians, became surveyor-general of the southwest territory in 1817, removed to Huntsville, Ala., and later to Florida. He was known as "brave Jack Coffee."

COGHLAN, Joseph Bullock (cōg-lan), naval officer, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 8 Dec., 1844. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1863, and immediately saw service as an ensign in the civil war, his first sea duty being aboard the "Sacramento." He became master in 1865, in the following year was promoted to lieutenant, and was executive officer of the "Pawnee." Later he was transferred to the "Guerrière," and made lieutenant-commander in March, 1868. He served on the "Richmond," and then on the ironclad "Saugus," of the North Atlantic squadron, and later on the "Monongahela" and the "Indiana." He was promoted to commander in February, 1882, and captain 18 Nov., 1896. Since 1897 he has commanded the "Raleigh" on the Asiatic station, taking part in the brilliant naval battle of Manila bay, 1 May, 1898. In the spring of the following year Capt. Coghlan returned in the "Raleigh" to the United States, where he received a cordial welcome. A speech made in a New York club in which he said that Dewey was on the point of sinking the German squadron at Manila, as he did the Spanish ships, attracted the attention of the country.

COGOLLUDO, Diego (co-gole-yóo-do), Spanish historian, b. in Alcalá de Henares about 1610; d. in Mérida, Yucatán, about 1686. He entered the order of barefooted Franciscan friars in his native city in 1629; was sent to the missions in Yucatán, where he labored with zeal among the natives; became professor of theology in the seminary of Mérida, afterward superior of the convent, and lastly provincial of his order. He studied the antiquities of Yucatán, searched the archives and convent libraries for historical documents, and, as an expert in the Maya language, investigated the oral traditions of the natives. As a result of his studies he composed his "Historia de Yucatán," which is still the principal source of information for students of Maya history (Madrid, 1688).

COLBY, Leonard Wright, lawyer, b. in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula co., Ohio, 5 Aug., 1848. He studied at the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated from the classical department in 1871, and from the law-school in 1872. He moved to Nebraska, and was a member of the state senate in 1877 and 1887. From 1891 to 1893 he was assistant attorney-general of the United States. He took an active interest in the militia of Nebraska, serving four years as captain, six as colonel, and nine years as brigadier-general in command of the Nebraska state troops in the Indian wars and troubles from 1874 to 1896. When war broke out with Spain in 1898 Gen. Colby was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the 3d brigade of the 1st division of the 3d army-corps.

COLE, Nelson, soldier, b. in Duchess county, N. Y., 18 Nov., 1833; d. in St. Louis, 31 July, 1899. During the civil war he saw much service, and reached the rank of colonel of the 2d Missouri light artillery. In 1865 he returned to St. Louis and organized the Cole and Glass manufacturing company, of which he was president. When war was declared with Spain he was appointed a brigadier-general, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2d division, at Camp Alger, afterward going to Columbia, S. C. Gen. Cole was mustered out owing to ill health in February, 1899.

COLES, Jonathan Ackerman, physician, b. in Newark, N. J., 6 May, 1843. He was graduated from Columbia and from the College of physicians and surgeons, also studying abroad for two years. He gave to Washington park, Newark, a colossal bronze bust of his father, Dr. Abraham Coles (*q. v.*), and has made gifts of works of art to his native state, to the Metropolitan museum, to Columbia university, and to Admiral Dewey as a memento of his famous victory at Manila bay he presented one of Barye's beautiful allegorical bronzes. Dr. Coles is a well-known collector of books and paintings, and active in the affairs of the New Jersey historical society.

COLSTON, Raleigh Edward, soldier, b. in Paris, France, 31 Oct., 1825; d. in Richmond, Va., 29 July, 1896. His supposed father, Dr. Raleigh T. Colston, was the son of Raleigh Colston, of Berkeley county, Va. (now W. Va.), and his wife, Elizabeth Marshall, a sister of Chief-Justice John Marshall. Dr. Colston after studying medicine in this country went to France, became a permanent resident of Paris, and married there the divorced wife of Gen. Kellerman. Some years of married life passed without offspring, when Dr. Colston decided to visit his family in Virginia. On his return his wife presented him with a son, said to have been born during his absence. The child was received by Dr. Colston as his own, and named Raleigh Edward, for himself and his brother Edward. This supposed son, who afterward became Gen. Colston, was highly educated, and, being possessed by nature of a bright mind, made rapid progress in all his studies. In 1841 he was sent to

Virginia to complete his education, and in July, 1842, was entered as a cadet in the Virginia military institute. Before the completion of his academic course his supposed mother died, and upon her death-bed confessed that she had imposed him upon her husband and that he was not her child, but the son of a poor officer of the French army. When the information reached him that he was disinherited and disowned by him whom he had respected and loved as a father, he was deeply distressed. This, however, was of short duration, and he submitted to his misfortune with the fortitude of a philosopher. The authorities of the institute made provision for the completion of his course of studies by assigning him to the post of acting assistant professor of French. After his graduation he was advanced to the full professorship of French. He occupied this chair until the beginning of the civil war. He was made colonel of the 16th regiment of Virginia infantry, in May, 1861, and appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army in December. He commanded the department of Norfolk and brigades of Virginia and North Carolina regiments during the war, acquitting himself in the many battles in which he was engaged with great credit. In 1869 he was appointed colonel in the Egyptian army, and subsequently received a decoration. On returning to the United States he lectured in several cities on Egypt, and delivered an address on the war in the Soudan, published by the American geographical society in 1885.

CONATY, Thomas James, educator, b. in Kilnaleck, County Caven, Ireland, 1 Aug., 1847. Coming to this country a youth, he was graduated at the College of the holy cross and at the Montreal theological school. He was pastor of the Church of the sacred heart from 1880, and one of the organizers of the Catholic summer school at Plattsburg, N. Y., and its president for four years. In 1896 he was selected by the American bishops as rector of the Catholic university, Washington, and appointed to the position as successor to Bishop Keane (*q. v.*) by Pope Leo XIII., who in 1897 conferred upon him the title of domestic prelate. Dr. Conaty founded and for four years edited "The Catholic School and Home Magazine."

CONE, Spencer Wallace, lawyer, b. in Alexandria, Va., 25 May, 1819; d. in New York city, 21 Jan., 1888. He was the son of Rev. Spencer H. Cone (vol. i., p. 705), and was graduated at the University of the city of New York. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, but devoted himself chiefly to literature and politics. For eleven years he was employed in the New York custom-house, and was connected with the "Sunday Times." At the opening of the civil war he organized the 61st New York regiment, and became its colonel, serving through the war, at the close of which he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. Col. Cone published a small volume of poems, one of fairy tales, and, with his brother, a memoir of their father.

CONGER, Edwin Henry, diplomatist, b. in Knoxcounty, Ill., 7 March, 1843. He was graduated at Lombard university and at the Albany law-school. He served for three years in the civil war, and since 1868 has been a banker in Iowa. He was state treasurer for three years, and in 1885 was sent to congress, being twice re-elected. He was appointed to Brazil in 1891, serving for four years, and was again appointed by President McKinley in 1897. In the following year he was transferred to China, at present a more important field than Brazil, and requiring the service of an able, astute, and experienced minister.

CONRAD, Frederick William, editor, b. in Pine Grove, Schuylkill co., Pa., 3 Jan., 1816. He entered Mount Airy college, and for several years afterward was collector of tolls on the Union canal and railroad at Pine Grove. He studied in the theological seminary at Gettysburg in 1837–'9, was admitted to the Lutheran ministry in 1839, and he was pastor at Pine Grove and Waynesboro', Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., till 1850. He was professor of modern languages in Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, and also of homiletics and church history in its theological department in 1850–'5, and pastor at Dayton, Ohio, and Lancaster and Chambersburg, Pa., till 1866. During his pastorate at Lancaster he became joint owner and editor of the "Lutheran Observer," and in 1866 he removed to Philadelphia and became editor-in-chief of this periodical, in which post he has continued to the present time. In 1864 Wittenberg college conferred on him the degree of D. D. Besides his editorial work, he has been a frequent contributor to the "Lutheran Quarterly," and many of his articles have been published in separate form. Among these is one on "Baptism" (Gettysburg, 1873); "The Lutheran Church" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Worship and its Forms" (Gettysburg, 1884); and "Luther's Small Catechism Explained and Amplified" (Philadelphia, 1886).

CONY, Daniel, jurist, b. in that part of Stoughton, Mass., that is now Sharon, 3 Aug., 1752; d. in Augusta, Me., 21 Jan., 1842. His grandfather, Nathanael, came from England to Massachusetts in the latter part of the 17th century and settled in Boston, but in 1728 went to Stoughton. Daniel removed in 1778 to "Fort Western settlement" (now Augusta, Me.). He had prepared himself before leaving Massachusetts for the profession of medicine, and was a successful practitioner for many years. He was in public life for several successive years as representative and senator in the general court and as a member of the executive council, and he was one of the electors that chose Washington president for his second term. He held the office of judge of the court of common pleas and of judge of probate from Kennebec county, and was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of Maine. Judge Cony in 1815 founded and liberally endowed the Cony female academy in Augusta (now the Cony high-school). His daughter married Nathan Western, chief justice of common pleas in Massachusetts in 1810–'20, and subsequently chief justice and associate justice of the supreme court of Maine in 1820–'41, and a daughter by this marriage was the mother of Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States.

CONYNGHAM, John Nesbit, jurist, b. in Philadelphia in December, 1798; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 21 Feb., 1871. He was the son of David Hayfield Conyngham and grandson of Redmond Conyngham, of Ireland. Redmond came to Philadelphia in 1750, and with James Maxwell Nesbit established the mercantile firm of J. N. Nesbit & Co. He returned to ireland before the Revolution, and his son, David Hayfield, who had been trained in the counting-house of his father, succeeded him in the firm, which subsequently became Conyngham, Nesbit & Co., and which materially aided the cause of the colonies with their liberal donations from 1776 to 1783. David Conyngham was a member of the Philadelphia city troop during those days. John Nesbit Conyngham was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1817, studied law with Joshua R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and in 1820 removed to Wilkesbarre where he became well known in his profes-

sion as well as in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was for nearly fifty years a lay deputy to the diocesan convention of Pennsylvania, and for twenty-five years a lay deputy from that diocese to the general convention of the church, serving for years on the committee on canons. From 1868 till 1871 he was the president of the American church missionary society. He was for two years a member of the legislature, and in 1840 was appointed president judge of the court of common pleas for Luzerne county, holding the office for thirty years. He was a member of the American philosophical society, and received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He published several addresses. He was the father of John B. Conyngham and the brother of Redmond Conyngham (vol. i., p. 713).

COOK, Francis Ames, naval officer, b. in Northampton, Mass., 10 May, 1843. He was graduated at the naval academy in 1863, was appointed ensign, and served with Farragut for two years during the civil war in the West Gulf squadron. He became a master in 1866, a lieutenant-commander two years later, and a commander in 1881. He was appointed a captain in 1896, and soon after assigned to the command of the "Brooklyn," flagship of Commodore Schley, commanding the flying squadron, which played so important a part in the naval battle and victory of Santiago in July, 1898. He is now on duty in Washington.

COOLIDGE, Thomas Jefferson, merchant, b. in Boston, 26 Aug., 1831. After graduating at Harvard, he began business as an East India merchant, later becoming interested in New England cotton-mills. He was also connected with banking and railway enterprises; was president of, and is now a director in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. In 1892 President Cleveland appointed him minister to France, where he remained for four years. In 1899 Mr. Coolidge was made a member of the commission to adjust disputes between this country and Canada.

COPE, Gilbert, genealogist, b. in East Bradford, Chester co., Pa., 17 Aug., 1840. He was educated at the Friends' select school in West Chester and at the Friends' boarding-school in Westtown, and for a few years followed farming. He is a member of the Pennsylvania historical society and of the New England historic-genealogical society, and has published "A Record of the Cope Family" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Browns of Nottingham" (1864); "Genealogy of the Dutton Family" (West Chester, 1871); and, with J. Smith Futhey, "History of Chester County" (Philadelphia, 1881) and "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family" (1887).

COPPINGER, John Joseph, soldier, b. in Queenstown, Ireland, 11 Oct., 1834. He was educated in a private school, and in early manhood he left for Italy to join the papal army during the struggle with Victor Emmanuel. He won a lieutenancy, and for heroism in the defence of La Rocca gateway, in Rome, he received a decoration. At the outbreak of the civil war he came to this country, and was made captain of the 14th infantry, 30 Sept., 1861, serving throughout the war, and was appointed colonel of the 15th New York cavalry on 27 Jan., 1865. He served in several Indian campaigns, and was made major of the 10th infantry, 20 March, 1879, and lieutenant-colonel of the 18th infantry on 31 Oct., 1883. In April, 1885, he became brigadier-general, and when the war with Spain began he was appointed major-general and put in command of the 4th army-corps, with its headquarters at Camp Wheeler, Huntsville. Gen. Coppinger was retired 11 Oct., 1898.

CORBIN, Austin, financier, b. in Newport, N. H., 11 July, 1827; d. there, 4 June, 1896. He was graduated at Harvard law-school in 1849, practised in his native village, and in 1852 removed to Davenport, Iowa, and in 1866 to New York, where he engaged in banking business, and in 1880 became president of the Long Island railroad. In 1886 he was chosen president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. Mr. Corbin was actively associated in various organizations that had for their objects the development of artistic and philanthropic purposes in New York city and elsewhere. His sudden death was due to an accident while driving with a pair of spirited horses. There has been much litigation over his very large estate, which is still unsettled.

CORBIN, Henry Clarke, soldier, b. in Clermont county, Ohio, 15 Sept., 1842. He served through the civil war, receiving the appointment of 2d lieutenant in the 83d Ohio infantry on 28 July, 1862. He was transferred to the 79th Ohio on 29 Aug. following. On 11 May, 1863, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. He resigned on 13 Nov., 1863, and was appointed major in the 14th United States colored cavalry on 14 Nov., 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 4 March, 1864, and colonel on 23 Sept., 1865. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers 13 March, 1865; was honorably mustered out 26 March, 1866. On 11 May, 1866, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 17th infantry. He was promoted captain of the 38th infantry on 28 July following. On 11 Nov., 1869, he was transferred to the 24th infantry. He was promoted major and appointed assistant adjutant-general on 16 June, 1880, made lieutenant-colonel on 7 June, 1889, and colonel 26 May, 1896. In 1892 he was detailed to duty in the war department at Washington; later he was made chief of staff of the department of the east, stationed upon Governor's island, and in 1897 he was ordered back to Washington to the adjutant-general's office. On 25 Feb., 1898, he was made brigadier-general and appointed adjutant-general of the army, and in August appointed major-general of volunteers, which commission he declined.

CORNSTALK, Shawnee chief, b. in Mason county, Va. (now W. Va.), about 1720; d. in Point Pleasant, W. Va., in the summer of 1777. He was the chief of the Shawnee Indians, and at the battle of Point Pleasant, 10 Oct., 1774, his plan of alternate attack and retreat occasioned the principal loss of the whites. After the battle he convened his tribe to consult what must next be done, and, after upbraiding them for not suffering him to make peace with the settlers the day before the fight, struck his tomahawk in the post of the centre of the town-house and said: "I will go and make peace." He kept his treaty with the Americans till 1777, when the Shawnees, being incited by the British, began to disturb the frontier settlement. One day Cornstalk appeared at Point Pleasant, and, summoning the principal settlers, told them that he could make no secret of the disposition of the greater part of his tribe toward them, but that, although he was opposed to the British, he was afraid they would force him "to run with the stream." The council then determined to detain him as a hostage, and while in confinement he and his son were infamously murdered by colonists in retaliation for an outrage by Indians. The governor offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers, but without effect. Cornstalk was generally regarded as the ablest soldier among the Indians on the Virginia frontier.

CORTÉS, Madariaga José (cor-tays), South American patriot, b. near Santiago, Chili, in 1784; d. in Rio Hacha, Colombia, in 1826. He studied theology in his native city, was graduated as doctor of divinity and ordained to the priesthood, but in 1805 had a controversy with the prosecutor of the audiencia, and went to Spain to obtain justice. On his return in 1806 he went to Caracas, where he obtained a canonry in the cathedral. He took part in the patriotic movement, and when on 19 April, 1810, in the meeting of the municipality, the captain-general, Empáran, was about to be victorious, Cortés was sent for and took a seat in the assembly as deputy of the clergy. By his speeches he influenced the assembly, and the populace outside, to demand the deposition of Empáran, thus declaring independence. He was sent in 1811 as a commissioner to the patriots of New Granada, but in 1812 was included in the capitulation of Miranda, and sent by Monteverde as a prisoner to Spain, where he was confined in the penitentiary of Ceuta. He fled to Gibraltar in February, 1814, and was delivered up by the governor to the Spanish authorities, but released in the following year on the reclamation of the British cabinet, which disavowed the conduct of the governor. In 1816 he set out for Jamaica, where he heard of Bolivar's expedition from Hayti to Venezuela, and early in 1817 sailed for Margarita. There he published a manifesto protesting against the country being controlled by military chiefs, and recommending the formation of a representative government. In April he went to Carúpano, and in Cariaco met Gen. Montilla, Zea, and others, who were carried away by Cortés's eloquence, and on 8 May assembled the so-called congress of Cariaco, which decreed the deposition of Bolivar from the executive and appointed a governing junta of three members. But the other chiefs of the eastern provinces did not recognize the authority of this congress or the governing junta, and before the approach of the enemy Cortés fled to Jamaica. In 1820 he joined the expedition of Gen. Montilla against Rio Hacha and Santa Marta, and fixed his residence there, while Caracas, which had become his second home, was occupied by the Spaniards. When they evacuated the city in June, 1821, Cortés, offended at not being summoned, remained in Rio Hacha till his death.

COSBY, George Blake, soldier, b. at Louisville, Ky., 19 Jan., 1830. He was educated at private schools until fifteen years old, when he became clerk in a commission house. He entered the military academy, 1 Sept., 1848, was brevet lieutenant mounted rifles, 1 July, 1852, 2d lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1853, 2d lieutenant cavalry, 3 March, 1855, 1st lieutenant, 1 May, 1856, captain, 9 May, 1861. He joined the Confederate army as captain of cavalry the latter part of May, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general, 20 Jan., 1863, and commanded a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Stephen D. Lee in the south. Later he served as chief of staff to Gens. Magruder and Buckner. After the close of the war he was adjutant-general of California four years, and is at present receiver of public moneys of California at Sacramento.

COTTER, Joseph B., R. C. bishop, b. in Liverpool, England, in 1844. His parents came to this country in 1847, and he received his early education at St. Paul, Minn., in the local schools, and his theological studies for the priesthood at St. Paul's theological seminary, in Groveland Park. He was ordained a priest in 1871 by Archbishop Grace, then bishop of St. Paul. He was appointed pastor of St. Thomas's church, in Winona, Wis., and there he labored with true missionary zeal until 1889, when the diocese of St. Paul was erected into an archdiocese and Winona was made one of the suffragan sees. He was appointed first bishop of Winona, and was consecrated in 1889. Bishop Cotter has acquired a wide reputation as a temperance worker and organizer, and was for three successive terms elected president of the National union of the St. Matthew temperance societies. His championship of the cause has extended throughout the Union. It is a fact worthy of record that the ecclesiastical province of St. Paul is composed of the archdiocese of St. Paul, presided over by Archbishop Ireland, and of the dioceses of Duluth, Jamestown, St. Cloud, Sioux Falls, and Winona, and that all the dioceses of the province are administered by prelates all of whom are advocates of the temperance cause and total abstinence.

COURTNEY, Frederick, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Plymouth, England, 5 Jan., 1837. He was educated in the Bluecoat school and was graduated at King's college, London, in 1863. In the following year he was ordained deacon and in 1865 a priest by Dr. Langley, archbishop of Canterbury. After holding pastorates in Kent, Plymouth, and Glasgow, he was assistant at St. Thomas's church in New York from 1876 till 1880. Dr. Courtney was rector in 1880–'2 of St. James church, Chicago, and then of St. Paul's, Boston. On 1 Feb., 1888, he was elected fifth bishop of Nova Scotia, and on 25 April was consecrated as successor to Bishop Binney. His jurisdiction comprises Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward island, and his residence is in the city of Halifax.

COUSIN, Jean (coo-zang), French navigator, b. in Dieppe, lived in the latter part of the 15th century. His discoveries are related by Louis Estancelin in his "Recherches sur les voyages et découvertes des navigateurs Normands en Afrique, dans les Indes Orientales, et en Amérique" (Paris, 1832), Leon Guérin in his "Les navigateurs Français" (Paris, 1846), and Amans Alexis Monteil in his "Traité des matériaux manuscrits des divers genres d'histoire" (2 vols., Paris, 1835), and confirmed by the anonymous publication "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Dieppe" (Dieppe, 1740), and by Francis Parkman in his "Pioneers of France in the New World" (Boston, 1860). According to these authorities, in 1488, four years before Columbus's voyage, Cousin, being at sea off the African coast, was forced westward by winds and currents to within sight of an unknown shore, where he presently described the mouth of a great river (probably the Orinoco). On board his ship was one Pinzon, who, being dismissed for mutinous conduct, went to Spain, became known to Columbus, and accompanied him in his voyage of 1492. Cousin's discovery is also mentioned in the "Journal de l'Amérique" (Troyes, 1709) and in "Description des côtes de la mer Océane." It is also said that a French pilot discovered America. Unfortunately the archives of the city of Dieppe were destroyed during the bombardment of 1694, and no information is now to be obtained there about Cousin's voyage to America, a narrative of which was undoubtedly deposited in the city archives.

COVILLE, Frederick Vernon, botanist, b. in Preston, New York, 23 March, 1867. He was educated at Oxford academy and at Cornell, where he was graduated in 1887. For a year he was instructor in botany in Cornell, but in 1888 was appointed assistant botanist in the U. S. department of agriculture, which place he held until 1893, when he was made chief botanist; also since 1893 he has been curator of the U. S. national herbarium in the

National museum. He has had charge of several botanical expeditions, notably that to the Death valley in 1890–'91. Mr. Coville is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, to the proceedings of which he has contributed numerous papers, and in addition many papers to other sources. He is the author of the "Botany of the Death Valley Expedition" (Washington, 1893).

COWEN, Esek, jurist, b. in Rhode Island, 24 Feb., 1787; d. in Albany, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1844. He was descended from John Cowen, a native of Scotland, who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1656. His father's family removed in 1790 to Greenfield, Saratoga co. Four years afterward he went to Hartford, Washington co., N. Y., and at sixteen began the study of law, at the same time teaching during the winters. He was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began practice. In 1812 he removed to Saratoga Springs, which was afterward his residence. He was reporter of the supreme court in 1821–'8, and was then appointed judge of the 4th circuit. In 1835 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the supreme court, and continued in that office until his decease. Judge Cowen's opinion in the celebrated McLeod case, in connection with the Canadian rebellion, in which were discussed the question of perfect and imperfect war and other great national principles, attracted wide attention. Of his opinions in general it has been said that "in their depth and breadth of research, and their strength and reason of bearing, they are not excelled by any judge in England or America. He has frequently been compared to Lord Mansfield. Judge Cowen was more than six feet in height, and possessed great dignity of presence and unassuming manners. In 1812 he was one of the founders of the first temperance society in the United States. He was the author of "Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in New York" (2 vols., 1844); "New York Reports, 1823–'8" (9 vols., 1824–'30); and a "Digested Index of Reports" (1831); and edited "Phillipps on Evidence" (5 vols., New York, 1850).

E. Cowen

COWEN, John King, railroad president, b. in Millersburg, Holmes co., Ohio, 28 Oct., 1844. He is the son of Washington Cowen, a native of Oxford, Pa., who had settled in Ohio at an early age. The son entered the Vermilion institute at Hayesville at the age of sixteen, and two years later began teaching at Millersburg. By this work and other occupations he earned enough to enable him to enter Princeton in 1863; he was graduated at the head of his class in 1866. He returned to Millersburg, where he taught in the high-school, and later he became principal of the academy at Shreve, Ohio. He studied at the law-school of Michigan university, took his examination at Canton, where William McKinley was one of his examiners, and on his admission to the bar settled at Mansfield. In 1872 he was offered a position in the legal department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by Robert Garrett, son of John W. Garrett, president of the road and a classmate of Cowen's at Princeton. The ability of Cowen was recognized and he secured rapid advancement, eventually becoming general counsel of the company. He held this position until he was elected president of the road, to succeed Charles F. Mayer. He has taken a prominent part in Maryland politics since 1883 as an Independent Democrat. In 1884 he was elected to congress as a free-trader, in opposition to the Gorman wing of the party. In 1887 he worked in co-operation with the Republican party in support of Walter B. Brooks for governor. He was an active supporter of Mr. Cleveland at the Chicago convention in 1892, and in 1894 was nominated to congress by the 4th congressional district, although he was a resident of the 2d. After a campaign of strong opposition from many Democrats he was elected.

COWLES, Augustus Woodruff, educator, b. in Reading, N. Y., 12 July, 1819. After graduation at Union college in 1841, he taught, studied theology in New York city, and in 1847–'56 was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Brockport. He was then made president of Elmira college, where he still remains. The degree of D. D. was given to him by Ingham university in 1858, and that of LL. D. by Hamilton college in 1886. Dr. Cowles was the first president of a college that was fully chartered expressly for the collegiate education of women, with a course of study honorably equivalent to the courses in colleges for men. He has gained considerable reputation as an artist, first introduced the special study of art criticism into a college curriculum, and has delivered there freehand illustrated lectures on art.

COWLEY, Charles, lawyer, b. in Eastington, England, 9 Jan., 1832. He came with his parents to Lowell, Mass., in 1842, and has since resided in that town, where he also received his education, and has held many local offices. In 1864–'5 he served as acting assistant paymaster in the U. S. navy, and was also on the staff of Admiral John A. Dahlgren as judge-advocate of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. After the war he resumed his law practice, having been admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1856. In 1870 he was the candidate for assistant attorney-general of the state on the labor reform ticket that was headed by Wendell Phillips. He was instrumental in procuring from the legislature the ten-hour law and the charter of the grand lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin. During the civil war he acted as naval correspondent for the New York "Herald" and for the Charlestown "Courier" and "Mercury," and has since written for the press of New England. Norwich university, Vermont, gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1885. Mr. Cowley is the author of a "History of Lowell" (Lowell, 1868); "Historical Sketch of Middlesex County, Vt." (1878); "Famous Divorces of All Ages" (1878); "Leaves from a Lawyer's Life Afloat and Ashore" (1879); "Our Divorce Courts" (1879); "Reminiscences of James C. Ayer" (1879); and edited "The Revised Charter and Ordinances of the City of Lowell, with Appendix" (1876); Admiral Dahlgren's "Maritime International Law," with memoir by his widow (Boston, 1877); "The Romance of History in 'the Black County,' and of War in the Career of Gen. Robert Smalls, 'the Hero of the Planters'" (Lowell, 1882); and "Lowell in the Navy during the War" (1894).

COX, William Ruffin, soldier, b. in Scotland Neck, Halifax co., N. C., 11 March, 1832. He was graduated at Franklin college, Tennessee, and at Lebanon law-school, in the same state. He served in the Confederate army in the various grades from

major to brigadier-general. Resuming the practice of the law at the close of the war, he became judge of the superior court of North Carolina, and later was elected to congress. Gen. Cox is now (1899) secretary of the U. S. senate. He is a son-in-law of the late Dr. Lyman, bishop of his native state.

COXE, Daniel, author, b. in London, England, in 1674; d. in Trenton, N. J., 25 April, 1739. He was the son of Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, who was proprietor of extensive lands in West Jersey. Daniel came to this country in 1702, and at various times was a member of the royal council, speaker of the assembly, and associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, which post he held from 1734 until his death. He was an able lawyer and a zealous churchman. Several of his letters are published in the "History of the Church in Burlington," by the Rev. George Morgan Hills, D. D. (Trenton, 1876). While visiting London he published "A Description of the English Province of Carolana, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French La Louisiane" (London, 1722). In his "curious preface" he sketches what is believed to be the original plan for an American union, which was subsequently adopted, to bind together the thirteen states. Richard Stockton Field, in his "Provincial Courts of New Jersey" (New York, 1849), says: "It was, in fact, the very plan which was recommended by Dr. Franklin to the convention at Albany in 1754 for the purpose of forming a league with the six nations and concerting measures for united operations against the encroachments of the French. This plan of Dr. Franklin's, which has been described as the Albany plan of union, figures largely in our histories, and is thought to have been one of those original conceptions for which he was so famous. And yet it was little more than a transcript of the design sketched by Coxe many years before, and which would seem to have originated with him." A slab in front of the chancel of St. Mary's church in Burlington, N. J., marks his burial-place.

CRADDOCK, Charles Egbert. See MURFREE, MARY NOAILLES.

CRAIGIE, Pearl Mary, author, b. in Boston, 3 Nov., 1867. Her name was Richards, and after completing her education at University college, London, she married there Reginald Walpole Craigie, from whom she obtained a separation and the custody of their child in 1895. Mrs. Craigie resides in England, and is the author of the following novels and plays, all published under her pen-name of John Oliver Hobbes: "Some Emotion, and a Moral" (New York, 1891); "The Sinner's Comedy" (1892); "A Study in Temptations" (1893); "A Bundle of Life" (1895); "The Gods, Some Mortals," and "Lord Wickenham" (1895); "The Herb Moon" (1896); "School for Saints" (1897); "The Ambassador, a Comedy" (1898); "The Tales of Oliver John Hobbes" (1899); and "The Life of James Anthony Froude" (Edinburgh, 1899).

CRAMP, Charles Henry, shipbuilder, b. in Philadelphia, 9 May, 1828. He was educated at the Central high school and then learned the shipbuilding trade, later becoming a partner in the firm of William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia. He is now president of the Cramp shipbuilding company, the largest in the country, employing about 6,000 workmen. During the past quarter of a century the Cramps have built many of the finest naval and merchant vessels now afloat. In their yards the powerful battle-ship "Maine" is at present in course of construction, also the fast battleship "Alabama."—**Henry W.,** a brother of Charles, is vice-president of the company.

CRAMP, Thomas, Canadian shipbuilder, b. in London, England, in 1827; d. in Montreal, Canada, 18 Feb., 1885. He came to Canada in 1845, settled in Montreal as a merchant, and forming a partnership with David Torrence and son, under the firm name of D. Torrence & Co., he began the enterprise of establishing the Mississippi (now Dominion) line of ocean steamships. As president of the Montreal board of trade and chairman of the harbor commission, he did much for the improvement of the harbor and the deepening of the ship channel. A month before his death he became president of the Corn exchange of Montreal.

CRANE, Stephen, author, b. in Newark, N. J., 1 Nov., 1871. He was educated in his native city and at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., but left during his college course, at the age of sixteen, to enter journalism, and was for several years occupied as a reporter and in writing newspaper sketches. His first published book, "The Red Badge of Courage" (1896), a story of the civil war, gained instant success on both sides of the Atlantic. The writer was commonly supposed for some time in England to be a veteran soldier who was relating the story of his actual experiences. Mr. Crane now retired from general journalism, and has since devoted himself chiefly to writing stories. In 1897, when on the way to Cuba, he was shipwrecked, and spent some time in an open boat before he was rescued. Besides the book mentioned above, Mr. Crane has published "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets," written in 1891, and at that time put into type by the author, but not published till 1896; "George's Mother" (1896); "The Little Regiment" (1897); "The Third Violet" (1897); and "Poems" (1899).

CRANE, William Henry, actor, b. in Leicester, Mass., 12 March, 1845. He made his first appearance on the stage at Utica, became a leading comedian in Chicago, and in 1877 appeared with Stuart Robson at the Park theatre, New York. He continued with Mr. Robson for twelve years, and has since appeared in star *rôles* in "The Senator," "For Money," "The American Minister," "A Virginia Courtship," "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New York," and many other plays.

CRANFILL, James Britton, editor, b. in Parker county, Tex., 12 Sept., 1858. He received a common-school education in Gonzales county, of the state, studied for the Baptist ministry, and later became editor of "The Baptist Standard." In June, 1892, he was nominated candidate for vice-president, with John Bidwell, of California, for president, by the national Prohibition party at its convention in the city of Cincinnati.

CRAVEN, John Joseph, surgeon, b. in New York city, 1823; d. there, Feb. 14, 1893. He was surgeon of the 1st New Jersey volunteers, the first regiment from that State to take the field in the civil war. He was the fifth candidate to qualify as brigade surgeon, and was placed in charge of the medical department of the expedition to South Carolina under Gen. Horatio G. Wright, afterward becoming medical director of the department of the south. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and directed the medical equipment of the expedition against Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. Afterward he acted as medical director of the 10th army-corps in Virginia with Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, and still later as medical director of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. While filling the latter position Dr. Craven was given full charge of Jefferson Davis during his incarceration as prisoner of war. He retired from the service soon after the war, and wrote a work on the prison life of Jefferson Davis,

treating the Confederate leader generously. Dr. Craven was the inventor of a successful submarine cable for telegraphic purposes, and during the celebration of Cyrus W. Field's success the name of Craven was associated with that of Field on the transparencies carried through the streets of New York. He invented the first gutta-percha covering for the purpose of insulating wires.

CRAWFORD, Thomas Hartley, lawyer, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., 14 Nov., 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1863. He was graduated at Princeton in 1804, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and began to practise in Chambersburg. Later he was elected as a Jackson Democrat to congress, and was re-elected, serving from 7 Dec., 1829, till 2 March, 1833. In 1836 he was appointed a commissioner to investigate alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservation of the land of the Creek Indians. From 1838 till 1845 he held the office of commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, and continued as such for nearly forty years, until his death.

CRERAR, John, philanthropist, b. in New York city, 8 March, 1827; d. in Chicago, Ill., 19 Oct., 1889. He was of Scottish parentage, and was educated in New York, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, until his removal to Chicago in 1862. There he became head of the firm of Crerar, Adams & Co., an incorporator and director of the Pullman palace car company, a director of the Chicago and Alton railroad company, and a member of many important civic organizations. In 1888 he was a presidential elector for the 1st district of Illinois on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Relief and aid society after the great fire of 1871, and rendered much assistance. He left a fortune of $3,500,000, of which $1,000,000 was bequeathed to various charitable and religious associations in Chicago. He contributed $100,000 for a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, for the double reason of friendship and patriotism, and $2,500,000 as an endowment fund for a public library, organized in 1894 and now in successful operation in Chicago, under the name of the John Crerar library. He also left a bequest of $25,000 to the Chicago historical society, and a like sum to the Scotch Presbyterian church established in his native city in 1756, with which was erected in 1897 a parsonage adjoining the church, known as the "Crerar memorial manse."

CRISP, Charles Frederick, jurist, b. in Sheffield, England, 24 Jan., 1845; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 23 Oct., 1896. His parents, who were American actors, were abroad professionally at the period of his birth. He received a common-school education in Macon and Savannah, entered the Confederate army in May, 1861, serving for three years, when he was captured. On his release, in June, 1865, he studied law, becoming in 1872 solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial circuit of Georgia, and in 1878 judge of the superior court of the same district. Four years later he was elected, holding his seat until his death. In 1891 and 1893 he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and in 1896 he was a candidate for the U. S. senate, and within a week would have been elected.

CRITTENDEN, Thomas Theodore, statesman, b. in Shelby county, Ky., 2 Jan., 1832; was educated at Centre college, Danville, and adopted the profession of the law. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Missouri cavalry from May, 1862, to the close of the civil war, and was appointed attorney-general to fill the unexpired term of Aikman Welch, deceased. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected to the 45th congress. Col. Crittenden was governor of Missouri from January, 1881, to January, 1885. His two administrations were generally recognized as beneficial to the state, particularly in his enforcement of law and management of its finances, as well as in his vigilant care of the schools and other public institutions. He is a nephew of Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and a half-brother of Gen. Eli H. Murray, of the same state.

CROKER, Richard, politician, b. in Black Rock, Ireland, 24 Nov., 1843. His grandfather, Maj. Henry Croker, was inspector-general in the British army, one of his uncles was a member of parliament, and another was governor of Bermuda. He accompanied his father to the United States when three years of age, attended the public schools of New York, and has since resided in that city. His father served in Gen. Sickles's brigade during the civil war, and also in the 10th New York engineers. The son was elected in 1867 alderman of New York; re-elected in 1869; elected coroner in 1872; re-elected in 1875; again elected alderman in 1883. During the same year he was appointed fire commissioner, and in 1889–'90 was city chamberlain. He early attracted the attention of John Kelly, was prominent in opposition to the Tweed ring, and rapidly advanced in power in the Tammany Hall organization, of which he has been for years the recognized leader. He was active in the political campaign of 1897, which terminated in the election of Robert A. Van Wyck as first mayor of Greater New York.

CROMWELL, Bartlett James, naval officer, b. in Nebraska, 28 March, 1841. He was the first naval cadet appointed from Nebraska, and graduated as a midshipman in June, 1861. The first sea duty of the young officer was seen aboard the receiving-ship "Princeton" at Philadelphia. In 1862 he was promoted to acting master, and was attached to the "Quaker City," cruising in the West Indies and off the blockade. His first extensive trip was when he was commander, and was assigned to the navigation of Admiral Schufeldt's flag-ship, the "Ticonderoga," on its trip around the globe in 1879–'80 and 1881. In September of 1895 he was summoned to Washington as a member of the examining and retiring board of the navy department, a position he held for two years, being promoted to the rank of commodore, 10 Aug., 1898. He succeeded to the rank of rear-admiral when the naval personnel bill went into force, on 3 March, 1899. Admiral Cromwell is commandant of the naval station at Havana.

CRONIN, David Edward, artist, b. in Greenwich, Washington co., N. Y., 12 July, 1839. He was educated at the Washington academy, and subsequently studied art in Europe, at Brussels, Antwerp, and Düsseldorf. He enlisted in the National army during the war, and rose to be captain in the 1st New York mounted rifles, serving from August, 1862, till November, 1865. During that period he was judge-advocate of Gen. August V.

Kautz's cavalry division and provost-marshal of Williamsburg, Va. He was also brevetted major. At the close of the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised until December, 1872, when he began the publication of the Binghamton, N. Y., "Times," a daily morning newspaper, which he also edited. In 1876 it was consolidated with the Binghamton "Republican." Major Cronin is best known as an illustrator of wide-margin books and *editions de luxe*. He was the first to introduce this mode of illustration, and his work is much prized by collectors. The materials that he uses are pen-and-ink and water-colors, the process being exceedingly laborious and delicate. The execution of the work on Gen. Grant's "Personal Memoirs" occupied the illustrator more than a year. Among the books that he has thus illustrated are "Valentino," for William Waldorf Astor; "Domesticus," for William Allen Butler; Dame Berners's "The Art of Fysshynge with an Angle"; Washington Irving's "Sketch-Book"; Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler"; and three copies of "The Evolution of a Life" (New York, 1884). The latter work is an account of the artistic career and army experience of Major Cronin, written by himself and published under the pen-name of "Seth Eyland."—His brother, **Eugene Augustus,** lawyer, b. in Greenwich, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1841; d. in Portland, Ore., 13 Nov., 1879, came into prominence during the excitement subsequent to the presidential contest of 1876. He was a presidential elector for the state of Oregon.

CROOKS, Ramsey, fur-trader, b. in Greenock, Scotland, 28 Jan., 1786; d. in New York city, 6 June, 1859. He came to this country in early life, and established himself in Wisconsin as a fur-trader. In 1809 he entered the service of John Jacob Astor, and in the following year he set out on an overland journey to Astoria, on the Pacific coast, in company with Wilson Price Hunt, Donald McKenzie, Robert Stewart, and a company of followers, a distance of 3,500 miles by the route they travelled. Later, Mr. Crooks became the manager of the Mackinac division of the American fur company, of which Mr. Astor was the head. In 1834 he sold his interest to Crooks and his associates, the latter becoming president, and Robert Stuart vice-president of the new company. The financial crisis of 1836 and other causes led to the failure of the enterprise, and a few years later the company was dissolved. Visitors to Mackinac can see the company's ancient trading-houses, now known as the John Jacob Astor hotel, and inspect the account-books of the old corporation, which are still preserved there. Mr. Crooks returned to New York, where he spent the closing years of his active and energetic career. Black Hawk said Mr. Crooks was the best pale-face friend the red men ever had, and few chiefs from the northwest failed to see him when on their way to Washington. He was fluent in French, and was master of the Chippewa and other Indian languages.

CROSBY, Frances Jane, hymn-writer, b. in South East, Putnam co., N. Y., 24 March, 1820. She lost her sight when but six weeks old. In 1835 she entered the institution for the blind in New York city, and was graduated from it in 1844. She was appointed teacher of English grammar, rhetoric, Greek and Roman history, in the institution in 1847, and continued to teach these subjects until 1858, when she married Alexander Vanalstyne, a teacher of music in New York city, and blind like herself. While very young she showed a remarkable ability at verse-making; this ability she turned to the writing of hymns, and her success herein was great. Perhaps the best known of her hymns are "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Pass me not, O Gentle Saviour," "Jesus is Calling," "Rescue the Perishing," "Blessed Assurance," "Saved by Grace," "Jesus keep me near the Cross," and "I am Thine, O Lord." Among her publications may be mentioned "The Blind Girl, and other Poems" (New York, 1844); "An Address composed and delivered . . . at an Exhibition" (1846); "Monterey" (1849); "Pilgrim Fathers," in collaboration with George F. Root (Boston, 1854); "A Wreath of Columbia's Flowers" (New York, 1859); "Bells of Evening" (1897). Her hymns in Moody and Sankey's "Gospel Hymns" and in Mr. Sankey's "Sacred Songs and Solos" have attained a remarkably wide circulation in the United States, and abroad as well.

CROUCH, Frederick William Nicolls, composer, b. in London, England; d. in Portland, Me., 19 Aug., 1896. He was the son of a musician, and at an early age became a singer and a violinist in the orchestra of Drury Lane theatre. In 1849 he came to this country, becoming a teacher and composer of music. He served through the civil war as a private in the Richmond Grays, soon after its close establishing himself in Baltimore as a teacher. His best-known composition is "Kathleen Mavourneen," the melody of which he wrote in London to words received from their author, Mrs. Crawford. Cora Pearl, a celebrated character of Paris in the days of Napoleon III., was his eldest daughter.

CROW, James, distiller, b. in Scotland about 1800; d. near Glenn's Creek, Ky., in 1859. He was graduated as a physician in Edinburgh, and in 1822 came to Philadelphia, where he engaged unsuccessfully in business, and then emigrated to Woodford county, Ky. Here his knowledge of chemistry enabled him to improve the rude methods of distilling whiskey then in vogue. His product soon became widely known, and he gave his name to one of the best-known brands of whiskey. He also practised medicine to a limited extent, and his opinions on this subject and on legal, literary, and theological questions were highly regarded in the region where he lived.

CROZAT-CONVERSE, Charles, composer, b. in Warren, Mass., 26 Jan., 1832. He studied law and music in Leipsic, and, returning to the United States, was graduated at the Albany law-school in 1861. He has composed much church and other music, and his "American Overture" was played at the World's Columbian exposition by the Theodore Thomas orchestra, and since then by Anton Seidl's orchestra in New York. He is a contributor to current literature and has published in a quarto volume "Hail Columbia, Overture Americaine pour Grand Orchestra" (Paris, 1889).

CRUGER, Julia Grinnell Storrow (*Julien Gordon*), author, b. in Paris of American parents about 1850. She is the widow of Col. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and before his death in June, 1898, was prominent in New York society. Mrs. Cruger is the author of the following novels, all issued with the pen-name of "Julien Gordon": "How She Did It" (New York, 1888); "A Diplomat's Diary" (Philadelphia, 1890); "The Puritan Pagan" (New York, 1891); "A Successful Man" and "Marionettes" (1892); "Mademoiselle Réséda" and "His Letters" (1893); "Poppæa" (1894); "A Wedding, and other Stories," and "Eat not thy Heart" (Chicago, 1897).

CRUMMELL, Alexander, clergyman, b. in New York city, 3 March, 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 Sept., 1898. His father was a native

African, his mother a free woman. He received his education in Canaan and Oneida, N. Y., and was the second ordained colored minister of his country, having pursued his theological studies under Dr. A. H. Vinton, of Providence, and being ordained by Bishop Lee, of Delaware. His position here was so unpleasant that he went to England, entered Cambridge university after preaching there and elsewhere, and was graduated in 1853. Going to Africa, he became a rector and professor of Liberia college, where he remained until 1872. From that year until 1894 Dr. Crummell was rector of St. Luke's church, Washington, where he erected a fine stone building supplemented by a parish hall. On his retirement as rector emeritus of St. Luke's he was elected president of the Colored ministry union, and in 1885 he was appointed a member of the commission for church-work among the colored people.

CUESTAS, Juan Lisboa, Uruguayan president, b. in Paysandú, 6 Jan., 1837. He studied in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and returned to Paysandú as secretary of Col. Ambrosio Sandes. In 1865 he was appointed a member of the board of public instruction, and later filled an important position in the Banco Italiano of Montevideo, acting afterward as manager of the branch office in Paysandú. In 1870 was appointed receiver of the custom-house of Salto, and also auditor. In 1877 the administration of Col. Latorre intrusted to him the organization of taxes and real estate, besides that of the public debt. In 1879 he was appointed collector of custom-houses, and in 1880 secretary of the treasury. In 1886 President Francisco Vidal selected him as secretary of state, which he afterward resigned and went to Buenos Ayres as minister of Uruguay. In 1887 Mr. Cuestas returned to Montevideo, acting as substitute for Senator-General Santos, who was in Europe, and in 1891 as representative, being re-elected in 1894 for Montevideo. In 1891 Paysandú elected him senator, and in 1897 he was appointed president of the senate. When in August, 1898, President Idiarte Borda was shot by a political fanatic, Mr. Cuestas was given charge of the public administration, and after a turbulent period he was almost unanimously elected president of the republic, in March, 1899, by a vote of seventy-five members of the assembly.

CURTIS, James Langdon, presidential candidate, b. in Stratford, Conn., 19 Feb., 1816. He was educated in his native town, and engaged in business in New York city, where, as colonel of the 9th regiment, he did good service in putting down the flour riots in 1835. He was nominated by the Labor party for governor of Connecticut in 1884, and in 1888 became the candidate of the national American party for president.

CURTIS, William Eleroy, journalist, b. in Akron, Ohio, 5 Nov., 1850. He was graduated from the Western Reserve college, selecting journalism as his profession, and being for fourteen years on the staff of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." Since 1887 he has been the Washington correspondent of the Chicago "Record." He had charge of the Columbus manuscripts at the exposition of 1893. Mr. Curtis is the author of "The Land of the Nihilist" (New York, 1888); "The Capitols of Spanish America" (1888); "Christopher Columbus Portraits" (Chicago, 1893); "Venezuela" (1896); "The Yankees of the East: Japan" (Chicago, 1896); "The United States and Foreign Powers" (1897); and "To-day in France and Germany."

CUSHING, William, author, b. in Lunenburg, Mass., 15 May, 1811; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 27 Aug., 1895. His brother, Edmund Lambert (1807–'83), was chief justice of New Hampshire in 1874–'6; another brother was Luther Stearns. William was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and at the divinity-school there in 1839, and preached till 1857, when he removed to a farm in Clinton, Mass. He went to Cambridge in 1868, became library assistant in the Harvard library, and after 1878, when he was discharged, engaged in literary pursuits. He spent several years in collecting material for a volume entitled "The Century of Authors, 1778–1880," the manuscript of which was acquired by the publishers of the "Cyclopædia," and has been used in its preparation. His published books are "Index to the North American Review" (Boston, 1878); "Index to the Christian Examiner" (1879); and "Initials and Pseudonyms" (1885–'8).

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DALES, John Blakely, clergyman, b. in Kortright, Delaware co., N. Y., 6 Aug., 1815; d. in Chautauqua, 28 Aug., 1893. He was graduated at Union college in 1835, and at the Associate reformed Presbyterian theological seminary, Newburg, N. Y., in 1839, and entered the ministry of that church. After 1840 he was pastor of the First Associate Reformed (now Second United) Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Franklin college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1853. Dr. Dales was an editor of the "Christian Instructor" in 1846–'79, professor of church history and pastoral theology in Newburg seminary in 1867–'76, and has held various offices in his denomination. He was the author of "Roman Catholicism" (Philadelphia, 1842); "Introduction to Lectures on Odd Fellowship" (1851); "The Dangers and Duties of Young Men" (1857); "History of the Associate Reformed Church" in "The Church Memorial" (Xenia, 1859); and a "Church Manual" (1884).

DALLY, Abram, soldier, b. in New York city, 12 Aug., 1795; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Feb., 1893. He enlisted in the 11th New York heavy artillery in 1812, and during the war with Great Britain was on duty at Fort Gansevoort and at the Blockhouse, in what is now Central park. On the formation in 1850 of an association of veterans of the war of 1812 he became a member, and rose in it to the rank of brigadier-general. He was the last survivor of the war in the vicinity of New York, and was for many years a familiar figure when on national holidays he hoisted the flag at the old Blockhouse in Central park and at the Battery.

DAME, Harriet Patience, nurse, b. in Barnstead, N. H., 5 Jan., 1815. Her parents moved to Barnstead about 1797, and in 1843 Miss Dame went to Concord, where she resided until the civil war. She joined the 2d New Hampshire regiment as hospital matron in June, 1861, and remained with it until it was mustered out in December, 1865. Miss Dame was inside the trenches at Fair Oaks, where she passed a dark night alone in the thick woods, the only woman in the brigade, caring for the wounded of other regiments as well as her own. She was on duty as nurse near the old stone church at Centreville while her regiment participated in the second battle of Bull Run. There she was taken prisoner, but was soon released. Miss Dame was appointed matron of the 18th army-corps hospital in September, 1864, and had supervision of the nurses on duty. Of her services, Gen. Gilman Marston, who was long colonel of the 2d regiment, said: "Wherever the regiment went she went, often going on foot, and sometimes camping on the field without tent. . . . She was truly an angel of mercy, the bravest woman I ever knew. I have seen her face a battery without flinching." In August, 1867, she was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department. In 1886 she deposited $1,000 with a committee of the 2d regiment veterans to erect a building for their encampment at Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H. On the death of Dorothy L. Dix, Miss Dame succeeded to the presidency of the ex-army nurses' association.

DANA, Alexander Hamilton, author, b. in Owego, N. Y., 4 July, 1807; d. in Montclair, N. J., 27 April, 1887. His father, Eleazar, was presiding judge of the Owego district. The son was graduated at Union college, studied law in New York, and afterward was the head of the firm of Dana, Woodruff & Leonard till 1854. Subsequently he practised either by himself or with his son, Francis E. Dana. Mr. Dana was the author of the legal articles in the "New American Cyclopædia" and works on "Enigmas of Life, Death, and the Future State" (1860); "Ethical and Physiological Inquiries" (New York, 1862); and "Inductive Inquiries in Physiology, Ethics, and Ethnology" (1873).—His son, **Malcolm McGregor,** clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 June, 1838; d. there, 26 July, 1897, was graduated at Amherst in 1859 and at Union theological seminary, New York, in 1862, and held Congregational pastorates in Norwich, Conn., in 1864–'78, and then in St. Paul, Minn., till 1888, when he accepted a call to Lowell, Mass. He was an organizer of the Minnesota board of charities and correction, served as chaplain of the legislature of that state in 1885, and was identified with the educational development of the northwest. Middlebury gave him the degree of D. D. in 1877. He was the author of "Memorial of Norwich in the Rebellion" (Norwich, Conn., 1874) and "The Story of Carleton College" (St. Paul, Minn., 1880).

DANA, Edmund Lovell, soldier, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 29 Jan., 1817; d. there, 25 April, 1889. He was graduated at Yale in 1838, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In December, 1846, when the government called for troops to aid in the war with Mexico, he was captain of the Wyoming artillerists, and, tendering the services of his company, participated in all the battles of that war. In 1862 he was major-general of Pennsylvania militia, and was appointed by the governor commandant of a camp of organization. On 18 Oct., 1862, he was elected colonel of the 143d Pennsylvania regiment, and was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from this time until the close of the civil war. The command of his brigade devolved upon him at the battle of Gettysburg, in which he met and repelled the last charge of Longstreet's corps, his brigade losing more than half its entire strength. At Chancellorsville his horse was shot under him, and he was wounded and taken prisoner. In June, 1864, he was one of 50 officers that were placed under fire of the National guns at Charleston in retaliation for the bombardment of that city. In August, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He resumed his law practice, and in 1867 was elected additional law judge of the 11th district of Pennsylvania for ten years. He was president of the Wyoming historical and genealogical society and a member of various societies. Gen. Dana published "Address delivered before the Mathelian Society, Kingston, Pa." (1845); "Address before the Societies of Muhlenburg College" (1881); and "Incidents in the Life of Capt. Samuel H. Walker" (1882).

DANFORTH, Edward, educator, b. in Hillsborough county, N. H., 4 Dec., 1828; d. in Elmira, N. Y., 3 June, 1888. He was educated at home, began to teach in New York state when he was sixteen years old, and afterward went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where in five years he built up a system of schools that attracted wide attention by their improved methods. Mr. Danforth was then successively superintendent of schools in Troy, N. Y., deputy state superintendent for two terms, and superintendent of schools in Elmira, where he remained till his death. He was an active member of the State teachers' association after 1856, serving eighteen years as an officer and contributing papers to its proceedings. He published

"Mind Studies for Young Teachers," and was editor of the "New York State Recorder," an annual, and "The Sunday-School at Work," a quarterly.

DANFORTH, Elliot, lawyer, b. in Middleburg, Schoharie co., N. Y., 6 March, 1850. He studied at the public schools of his native town and at the Schoharie academy. He then travelled widely in the western part of the country and on the Pacific slope, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1878 he formed a law partnership with George H. Winsor, and in 1880 he was elected president of the village of Bainbridge, holding the office for three terms. He was also a member of the local board of education. In 1880 he was sent as a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, and in 1884 to the Chicago convention. He declined the offer of a nomination to congress in 1880. In 1884 he was appointed deputy state treasurer and held the position until 1889, when he was elected treasurer; two years later he was re-elected. He was nominated for lieutenant-governor at the Democratic convention at Syracuse, 29 Sept., 1898. He has published addresses on "Indians of New York," delivered before the Oneida county historical society; on "Old Schoharie," delivered before the Schoharie county historical society; and "Address at the 230th Celebration of the Purchase of Mamaroneck, N. Y., from the Indians. Sept. 21, 1891."

DANIEL, James Jacquelin, lawyer, b. in Columbia, S. C., 14 Aug., 1832; d. in Jacksonville, Fla., 2 Oct., 1888. He taught in, and then conducted an academy for boys in Columbia, S. C., until 1848, when he removed to Florida, where he studied law and was admitted to practice. This profession he followed until the beginning of the civil war, when he raised a company for the 2d Florida infantry, and accompanied that regiment to Virginia. He took part in the peninsula campaign of 1862, but failing health compelled him to return to Florida, where he was placed in charge of the conscript bureau. This post he held, with the rank of colonel, until the close of the war, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of law. Refusing all political appointments, he continued active in his profession until his death, which was caused by yellow fever. Col. Daniel was interested in the development of Jacksonville, was president of its board of health, its auxiliary association, the Florida emigration society, and the Florida publishing company, and was an officer or director in various banks, railroads, and other corporations.

DANIELS, Charles, jurist, b. in New York city, 12 March, 1826; d. in Buffalo, 20 Dec., 1897. He was left an orphan at the age of ten, and at fourteen apprenticed himself to a shoemaker in Buffalo, at the same time studying law in the intervals of work. He afterward became clerk in a lawyer's office, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. In 1863 he was elected a justice of the state supreme court as a Republican, to fill a vacancy, and in 1869 he was re-elected, serving until 1891. In 1886 he was an unsuccessful candidate for judge of the court of appeals. After his retirement from the bench Judge Daniels was chosen to the 53d and 54th congresses, and later he practised his profession in Buffalo till his death.

DARWIN, Charles Robert, English naturalist, b. in Shrewsbury, England, 12 Feb., 1809; d. in Down, Kent, England, 18 April, 1882. He was a grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin. Immediately after his graduation at Cambridge in 1831 he volunteered to accompany the ship "Beagle" as naturalist on an exploring expedition around the world, on which he was engaged till 2 Oct., 1836. Leaving the ship at Valparaiso, Darwin crossed the South American continent to Buenos Ayres, discovering on his way the gigantic fossil remains that first brought his name into notice. On his return he settled on a country estate in Kent, where he spent his life in scientific occupations, writing his remarkable works on botany and natural history, and propounding the theory of the origin of species by the natural selection of favorable variations, which soon became celebrated as the Darwinian theory. His writings that relate to this hemisphere include "Journal of Researches during a Voyage Around the World" (1839); "Geological Observations in South America" (1846); and many papers, such as "The Connection of Certain Volcanic Phenomena in South America." See "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," by his son, Francis (2 vols., New York, 1887).

Ch. Darwin

DAVENPORT, Charles, manufacturer, b. at Newton, Mass., 25 May, 1812. Having learned the coach and carriage builders' trade, he began for himself in 1832 at Cambridge. In 1834, as the firm of Davenport & Bridges, he entered upon the business of building railroad cars, and for some years of locomotives. As car-builders his was not only the pioneer firm of the United States, but for the twenty-two years during which he carried on the business his was the largest car establishment in the country, having factories at Cambridgeport, and from 1840–'50 also at Piermont and Newburg, N. Y. His first cars for the Boston and Worcester railroad, early in 1835, were after the pattern of a long omnibus upon four wheels, seating 24, to be entered by a central door upon either side, and from a step running the length of the car, as on a modern open street-car. Within the fixed seats faced all one way, and were separated on either side by a central aisle the length of the car. The car was turned about on turn-tables at the end of each trip. In the cars built next he made the seats with narrow, reversible backs, and by next year with broad backs, similar to the modern car-seat. He thus did away with the need of turning around the car itself. In 1837 he built the entrance door and platform steps at the ends of the car, instead of the side, thus opening a passageway through a train from car to car. In 1838–'9 he built the first 8-wheel car, to seat 60, and in 1840 the first 16-wheel car, to carry 76 passengers. Thus from year to year he constantly added new improvements, as he had earlier been the first to build a large pleasure-party barge sleigh. In 1856 he retired from business, having constructed over $4,000,000 worth of cars for over fifty different railroads in this country and Cuba. He was an advocate and promoter of many public improvements in and about the city of Boston. Among others, the originator of the earliest plan for the Boston Back Bay park, and of the Charles river embankment improvement in Cambridge, upon the opposite side of the river, both of which have now been largely carried out. He resides

near his son, Dr. Bennett F. Davenport (*q. v.*), in the Boston suburb of Watertown.

DAVID, Laurent Olivier, Canadian journalist, b. at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal, 24 March, 1842. He was educated at the Seminary of Ste. Thérèse, and became an advocate in 1864, but adopted journalism as his profession, and was editor of "L'Opinion Publique" from 1870 to 1884. Mr. David was also connected at different times with "Le Bien Publique," "Le Pays," "Le Temps," "La Patrie," and "L'Union." Mr. David is a fellow of the Royal society of Canada, and has sat in the legislature of Quebec as member for Montreal East. His published works are "Biographies et Portraits de nos principaux Canadiens-Français" and "Patriotes de 1837–'8."

DAVIES, Thomas Frederick, P. E. bishop, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 31 Aug., 1831. He was graduated from Yale in 1853 and from the Berkeley divinity school three years later. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Williams, and by that prelate advanced to the priesthood in 1857. Mr. Davies was called to St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H., of which he was rector to Easter, 1868, when he was invited to his second parish, St. Peter's, Philadelphia, remaining there until elected bishop of Michigan in 1889, being consecrated in his own church, where he had been rector nearly a quarter of a century, 18 Oct., 1889. Bishop Davies received his degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

DAVIN, Nicholas Flood, Canadian journalist, b. at Kilfinane, Ireland, 13 Jan., 1843; educated at a college affiliated with London university, and afterward at Queen's college, Cork. He was called to the English bar, Middle temple, and subsequently he was enrolled a barrister of Ontario and the northwest territories of Canada. He early attached himself to journalism. He was the war correspondent of the "Irish Times" and the London "Standard" during the Franco-German campaign, and at the siege of Montmedy he was wounded. He was a writer for the Toronto "Globe," and afterward he contributed important articles to the Toronto "Mail." In 1879 the Canadian government sent him to Washington to inquire into the system of management of Indian industrial schools. He then proceeded to Manitoba and took evidence on the best location for such schools, and on his report the system in vogue in Canada at present is based. He was secretary to the royal commission Canadian Pacific railway, and to the commission to inquire into the Chinese immigration question. In March, 1883, Mr. Davin established "The Regina Leader," and in 1884 he was named a delegate to Ottawa to represent the claims of the northwest territories before the Dominion government. He has been a member of the house of commons of Canada since 1877. His works are "The Irishman in Canada" (1887), "Eos, an Epic of the Dawn, and other Poems," "The Fair Grit," "British *versus* American Civilization" (1894), "The Earl of Beaconsfield," "Culture and Practical Power," "Ireland and the Empire," and "France and Germany."

DAVIS, Alexander Jackson, architect, b. in New York, 24 July, 1803; d. in West Orange, N. J., 14 Jan., 1892. He passed some time in the study of architecture, and in 1826 opened an office. He was in partnership with Ithiel Town in 1829–'43, and the two introduced many novelties and improvements in building in this country. Mr. Davis designed the executive department and patent office in Washington (1834), the capitols of Illinois and Indiana (1837), Ohio (1839), and North Carolina, the University of Michigan, and the Virginia military institute. He also designed the New York custom-house, and was the founder of the American institute of architects. In 1831 Mr. Davis was elected an associate member of the National academy.

DAVIS, Charles Wilder, soldier, b. in Concord, Mass., 11 Oct., 1833; d. in Chicago, Ill., 16 Dec., 1898. He attended the common schools, and at eighteen he entered the 5th Massachusetts infantry, in which he received his early military training. In 1861 he was living in Chicago and was commissioned adjutant of the 51st Illinois. He was present at the siege of Island No. 10 and took part in the battle of Corinth. In September, 1862, he became major, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Later he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and was severely wounded in the battle of Missionary Ridge, being in the hospital for many months. He was promoted colonel in May, 1865, and the same day received the surrender of Gen. M. Jeff Thompson and 7,000 Confederates. He was mustered out and returned to Chicago, where he afterward resided. At the time of his death Col. Davis was commander of the Illinois commandery of the Loyal legion.

DAVIS, George Royal, soldier, b. in Palmer, Mass., 3 June, 1840; d. in Chicago, 25 Nov., 1899. He studied for college, but enlisted as a private in the 8th Massachusetts regiment at the opening of the civil war, and at its close had risen to be colonel of the 3d Rhode Island volunteer cavalry. He then received a staff appointment in the regular army, but resigned in 1871, and has since resided in Chicago. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1882. In 1886 Col. Davis became treasurer of Cook county. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1884 and 1888, also a member of the national Republican committee and one of its officers. He was foremost in the promotion of the World's fair of 1893, and in 1890 was made director-general of the exhibition, which owed much of its success to his executive ability.

DAVIS, George Whitefield, soldier, b. in Thompson, Conn., 26 July, 1839. He studied at Nichols academy, Dudley, Mass., but was not graduated. He enlisted in the 11th Connecticut infantry, 27 Nov., 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, 5 April, 1862, captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, 22 May, 1865, major and quartermaster, assigned on 31 May, 1865, holding the position until 5 Feb., 1866, and was honorably mustered out 20 April, 1866. He entered the regular army, and was commissioned captain of the 14th infantry, 22 Jan., 1867; he served as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. Sheridan from 15 April to 10 Oct., 1885. He was made major of the 9th infantry on 16 Aug., 1894. He was assistant engineer until the completion of the Washington monument. From 1890 until 1893

he was general manager of the Nicaragua canal company while on leave of absence from his army duties, and from 1895 to 1898 he was president of the board of publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the 2d division of the 2d army-corps.

DAVIS, Henry Gassoway, senator, b. in Howard county, Md., 16 Nov., 1823. He received a limited education, and in 1843 became a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He was soon advanced to higher positions on the road, and in 1858 settled in West Virginia, becoming president of a bank. Mr. Davis was elected to the legislature in 1865 and to the state senate in 1868 and 1870. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868, and in 1871 took his seat in the U. S. senate, where he served until 1883, having been elected for two full terms.

DAVIS, Samuel, spy, b. in Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1842; d. at Pulaski, Tenn., 27 Nov., 1863. He entered the Confederate army, 1861, as a member of Ledbetter's company of the 1st Tennessee regiment. He was detached from his regiment soon afterward and assigned to scout duty. In October, 1863, Gen. Bragg, desiring to be informed of the strength and fortifications of the Federal army in middle Tennessee, selected Davis for that duty. After accomplishing his purpose he was arrested on his return, within the Federal lines, on 20 Nov., and a plan of the fortifications of Nashville, Pulaski, and other places of importance found on his person. The accuracy of the plans and minuteness of detail showed at once that the informant was a man of high position among the Federal engineers. He was questioned as to his source of information, and, while admitting that the plans had been furnished him by a Federal officer, he resolutely refused to give the name. Gen. Dodge, the post commander, convened a court-martial, which found him guilty and sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, 27 Nov., 1863. Capt. Armstrong, who had charge of the execution, said to Davis on the scaffold, "I am sorry to be compelled to perform this painful duty." Davis replied that he had no feelings against Capt. Armstrong; he had done his duty and was ready to die. Capt. Chickasaw then asked the prisoner if it were not better to save his life by disclosing the name of the officer who furnished the information, and intimated that it was not yet too late. Davis answered with indignation: "Do you suppose that I would betray a friend. No, sir, I would die a thousand deaths first. I will not betray the confidence of my informer even to save my own life." An appropriate monument to his memory has been erected over his grave at Pulaski.

DAVIS, Varina Anne Jefferson, author, b. in Richmond, Va., in 1864; d. at Narragansett Pier, R. I., 18 Sept., 1898. She was the youngest of the five children of Jefferson Davis (*q. v.*), was educated at Heidelberg, and was highly accomplished in French and German. Much of her life was spent at Beauvoir, her father's plantation home, in Mississippi. After the death of Mr. Davis she frequently appeared on public occasions in the south, where she was affectionately known as "the Daughter of the Confederacy." It was at a reunion of the Confederate veterans in Atlanta that Miss Davis was exposed to a severe rain-storm, which caused her death two months later. She received a public funeral in Richmond, and was buried by the side of her father in Hollywood cemetery. For many years Miss Davis was a favorite in society and a constant contributor to current literature. Her principal writings are "The Veiled Doctor" (New York, 1892), her most popular novel, and her latest, entitled a "Romance of Summer Seas" (1898).

DAWES, Rufus R., soldier, b. in Malta, Ohio, 4 July, 1838; d. in Marietta, Ohio, 1 Aug., 1899. He was graduated at Marietta college in 1860, and in the following year entered the army as captain of the 6th Wisconsin infantry. He participated in twenty battles during the war, and was promoted to colonel of his regiment, receiving in 1866 the brevet of brigadier-general. His business was that of a lumber merchant, and from 1871 until his death he was a trustee of Marietta college. He served one term in congress in 1880–'2, and declined the mission to Persia, which was proffered to him by President McKinley.—His son, **Charles Gates,** b. in Marietta, Ohio, 27 Aug., 1865, was graduated at Marietta college in 1884, and at the Cincinnati law-school, practising law for seven years in Nebraska. He was the leader of the McKinley movement in Illinois, resulting in instructions for McKinley at the Springfield, Ill., convention of April, 1896. In January, 1898, he was appointed comptroller of the currency. He is the author of "The Banking Systems of the United States."

DAWSON, Æneas MacDonell, Canadian author, b. in Redhaven, Scotland, 30 July, 1810. He was educated in Scotland and France, entered the Roman Catholic priesthood on 2 April, 1835, and has held charges in Canada. The University of Kingston gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886. He is the author of "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope" (London, 1860); "Our Strength and their Strength" (Ottawa, 1870); "Life and Time of Pius IX." (1880); "The Last Defender of Jerusalem," a poem (1882); "Zenobia," a poem (1883); and several admirable translations.

DAWSON, Samuel Edward, Canadian publicist, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, June, 1833, and was educated there. He entered the book establishment of his father, the late Benjamin Dawson, in Montreal, at an early age, and subsequently became senior partner in the firm of Dawson Bros. Laval university conferred on him the degree of doctor of letters, and for some years he has been an active member of the Royal society of Canada. In November, 1891, Dr. Dawson was appointed queen's printer and controller of stationery, with residence at Ottawa. He has written verse, his best-known poem being "Champlain." He is the author of "Copyright in Books," "Old Colonial Currencies," "A Study of Lord Tennyson's 'Princess,'" "A Hand-Book of the Dominion of Canada," "A Hand-Book of Montreal," "Canada and Newfoundland" (1897); and various papers on the Cabots.

DAY, James Roscoe, clergyman, b. at Whitneyville, Me., 17 Oct., 1845. He was educated in Wesleyan seminary, and was a member of the class of 1874 of Bowdoin college, but did not graduate. Dr. Day has held various charges in the Methodist Episcopal church at Portland, Me., Boston, and New York city, and has been a trustee of Maine Wesleyan seminary and Boston university, also a member of the general conferences and boards of his denomination. In 1893 he became chancellor of Syracuse university. His literary work is confined to magazine articles and sermons. He has received the degrees of S. T. D. and LL. D.

DAY, William Rufus, statesman, b. in Ravenna, Ohio, 17 April, 1849. His father, Luther Day, was judge of the supreme court of Ohio. The son entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1870. He then read law at Ravenna in the office of Judge

G. F. Robinson for eighteen months, after which he returned to Ann Arbor and attended law lectures for a year. In July, 1872, he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and soon formed a partnership with William A. Lynch at Canton, Ohio, where he also made the acquaintance of the prosecuting attorney of Stark county, Major William McKinley, Jr. In the spring of 1886 he was elected judge of the common pleas court of the ninth judicial district of Ohio, and served until the following year, when he resigned to give his attention more closely to the practice of his profession. President Harrison nominated him to be U. S. district judge for the northern district of Ohio, and the senate confirmed the nomination; but on the advice of his physician, however, he declined the honor. His health was somewhat recuperated by an outing in the woods of northern Michigan in the summer and fall of 1889, after which he returned to his home in Canton, and left it only at the urgent request of McKinley when the latter became president. John Sherman was appointed secretary of state, and Judge Day became his assistant. He had just been appointed by the president a special commissioner to Cuba to investigate the Ruiz case, but the peculiar state of affairs in the state department induced the president to retain Judge Day near at hand. Owing to the feeble health of Secretary Sherman, the greater part of the duties of the state department devolved upon the assistant secretary, who possessed not only rare tact, discretion, reticence, and diplomatic qualities, notwithstanding his lack of previous diplomatic training and experience, but also a ready, careful, and accurate knowledge of the principles of international law, and an acquaintance with the practice of it as well. The Cuban question, grown acute during the previous administration, was uppermost in our diplomatic relations, and he undertook with earnestness the solving of the problem. He was soon convinced that Canovas would take no steps of real value to ameliorate the condition of Cuba; but after the assassination of the Spanish premier by steady pressure he secured the recall of Weyler and the substitution of Blanco in his place, the promulgation of improved constitutions for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and received also characteristically Spanish promises of further liberal reforms in the future. The blowing up of the "Maine," however, in the harbor of Havana, 15 Feb., 1898, forced the country to the point of war with Spain. Judge Day's efforts between this time and the actual outbreak of war were devoted to preparation for it, to securing the neutrality of the European powers, and to co-operation with the other departments of the government. In the matter of the letter written by the Spanish minister De Lôme, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley and of his sincerity in relation to Spain, which was intercepted and published, Day abandoned diplomatic traditions, made a personal call upon the minister (who had resigned, however, the day before), and by his prompt treatment obtained the identification of the letter by De Lôme, and thereby secured a prompt and straightforward solution of the difficulty. At the outbreak of war Secretary Sherman resigned, and on the day following President McKinley nominated the former assistant to be secretary of state. During the war Secretary Day was unremitting in his efforts for an honorable peace. The hoplessness of the struggle on the part of Spain was patent to all, and early in August Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, made approaches that led to the signing of a protocol on 12 Aug., 1898, by Secretary Day on the part of the United States, and by M. Cambon on the part of Spain, which brought about a cessation of hostilities. In September Secretary Day resigned and went to Paris as chief of the American peace commissioners, which met the Spanish commissioners in October, returning in December, 1898. In the following year he was appointed judge in the U. S. court of appeals, and in September announced his retirement from active practice of law.

DE BESSONIES, John Francis August (bessone), R. C. prelate, b. in Alsace, France, 17 June, 1815. He was educated at the University of St. Sulpice, Paris, and in 1839 he removed to Indiana, and was ordained by the first bishop of Vincennes. He became vicar-general of the diocese of Indianapolis in 1872, and a monsignor twelve years later. He has since that time frequently been administrator of the diocese. His work in Indiana is represented by several churches which he has built, a boy's school, a home for the sisters of Providence, and another for the sisters of the Good Shepherd. Monsignor de Bessonies, who is an ardent advocate of temperance, was in 1899 pointed out by Archbishop Ireland as an example of the results of total abstinence, having actively spent sixty-one years in the priesthood.

DEBOÉ, William Joseph, senator, b. in Crittenden county, Ky., 30 June, 1849, and was educated at Ewing college. He studied law, but later was graduated at the Medical university of Louisville, and practised for several years. Renewing the study of law he was admitted to the Marion bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1893 he was elected state senator for a term of four years. When the Republicans carried the legislature he became a candidate for U. S. senator, to succeed Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Democrat, but withdrew in favor of William E. Hunter, who failed to be elected during one session of the legislature. Again in 1896 Mr. Deboe was a candidate, and a second time withdrew in favor of Hunter, who again failed of success, after which Deboe was elected. His term of service will expire in 1903.

DE CAZES, Paul, Canadian publicist, b. in Britanny, 17 June, 1841, and came to Canada at the age of seventeen. He was educated at L'Institution Loriol, a naval training-school at Paris. In Quebec province he edited "Le Messager de Joliette," "Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe," and "La Nation." He was admitted to the Quebec bar in October, 1869, and formed a partnership with the late Hon. Honoré Mercier, which continued until 1874. He went to Paris in that year as agent of the Dominion government, but returned in 1879, when he was appointed to the department of public instruction, and became secretary in 1886. He is a fellow of the Royal society of Canada, member of the Geographical society of France, officier d'Académie, France, and a member of several other learned bodies. His work "Notes sur le Canada" has passed through five editions.

DECELLES, Maxime, R. C. bishop, b. at St. Damarc, Canada, 30 April, 1849. He made both his classical and theological studies at the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, and was ordained a priest by Bishop La Rocque in 1872. His first missionary work was at St. Denis, and next at Belœil. In 1875 he was called by Bishop Moreau of St. Hyacinthe to the cathedral of that city, and he was created titular canon of the cathedral. He resigned in 1880, and assumed charge of the Church of St. Roch de Richelieu, and in 1889 was promoted to the more important parish of St. Peter, at Sorel. In 1893 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and was consecrated under the title of

bishop of Druzipara in March, 1893. He has continued ever since to assist Bishop Moreau of Hyacinthe in the episcopal labors of that diocese.

DE KOVEN, Henry Louis Reginald, composer, b. in Middletown, N. H., 3 April, 1859. He was graduated at Oxford university, and studied music at Stuttgart and Florence. He has been the musical critic of several New York journals, and has composed numerous songs and the operas of "The Begum," "Don Quixote," "Robin Hood," "The Fencing Master," "The Tzigane," "The Manderin," "The Highwayman," and "The Three Dragoons."—His wife, **Anna Farwell,** b. in Chicago, 9 Nov., 1860, was graduated at Lake Forest university, and in 1884 was married to Mr. De Koven. She is the author of "A Sawdust Doll," and of contributions of prose and verse to various periodicals. Mrs. De Koven is a daughter of Charles B. Farwell (*q. v.*), late U. S. senator.

DELAND, Margaretta Wade, author, b. in Alleghany, Pa., 23 Feb., 1857. Her maiden name was Campbell. She was educated at Pelham priory, New Rochelle, N. Y., then studied at Cooper Union, and in 1878–'9 taught industrial design in the Girl's normal college. In May, 1880, she married Lorin F. Deland, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Deland has published "The Old Garden," a volume of verses (Boston, 1886); "John Ward, Preacher," a novel that has attained great success (1888); "Mr. Tommy Dove, and other Stories" (1893); "Philip and his Wife" (1895); and "The Wisdom of Fools" (1897).

DEMAREST, Mary Augusta Lee, b. in New York city, 26 June, 1838; d. in Los Angeles, Cal., 8 Jan., 1888. She was a daughter of Thomas R. Lee, and became the wife of Theodore F. C. Demarest. For many years she was a resident of Passaic, N. J. Mrs. Demarest bequeathed $10,000 to various religious institutions. She was the author of many poems, a volume of which was published (New York, 1882). The best known of these is "My ain Countrie," which first appeared in the New York "Observer" in December, 1861.

DENBY, Charles, lawyer, b. at Mount Doy, Botetourt co., Va., 12 Dec., 1830. He was educated at Georgetown university and graduated at the Virginia military institute. He taught school and studied law for two years, practised in Indiana, and entered the army as lieutenant, passing through the various grades until he became colonel of the 80th Indiana infantry. In 1885 he was appointed minister to China, serving as such for four years, and in 1898 President McKinley made him a member of the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain. Col. Denby was one of the commissioners, the others being President Schurman and Prof. Dean Worcester, sent to the Philippines in the summer of 1899, and ordered by the state department in September to return and report to President McKinley.

DENIS, Jean, Norman pilot. This navigator, according to a narrative in "Ramuzio," visited Newfoundland in 1506, and some time prior to 1519 explored the coasts of Brazil. The 1506 voyage was made under the auspices of Jean d'Ango (*q. v.*). Nothing was known of his personnel until the recent discovery of his name upon the register of a charitable institution at Honfleur, existing in 1457, and also among the names of an assembly of the *bourgeois* of that city in 1502.

DERBY, Orville Adelbert, geologist and explorer, b. in Kelloggsville, N. Y., 23 July, 1851. He studied at Cornell, where he received the degree of M. A. in 1874, after he had made a trip to the Amazon in 1870–'1. In 1873–'5 he was instructor in geology in Cornell, resigning to serve on the geological commission to Brazil. In 1878 he was appointed curator of the National museum, and arranged the collection which he had gathered in Brazil. He has explored nearly every part of that country, and is regarded as the greatest living authority on the geology and physical geography of Brazil. Mr. Derby is a fellow of the London geological society and a member of numerous scientific associations.

DE RESZKE, Jean, singer, b. in Warsaw, Poland, 14 Jan., 1852. From an early age his voice showed remarkable qualities; his parents, however, destined him for the bar and educated him with this end in view. Although he took his examination and received the degree of advocate, he soon gave up his profession and devoted himself to music. He studied under Ciaffei, and in 1874, by the advice of Cotogni, made his first appearance as baritone at La Fenice, in Venice. His voice, however, was tenor, rather than baritone, and after some years he retired from the stage, on the advice of Sbriglia, to prepare himself for tenor parts. The event justified the step, for on his reappearance, at Madrid, his success was great; from Madrid he went to London, and in 1885 he appeared in grand opera at Paris. Later he became a great favorite in operas given in the leading cities of this country.—His brother **Eduard,** singer, b. at Warsaw, 23 Dec., 1855, has made a reputation equally great as a bass singer. He intended to devote himself to scientific agriculture upon the family estate, but, upon the advice of his brother, he took up the study of music, under Stella and Alba, in Milan, and Coletti, in Naples. After four years he went to Paris and studied with his brother under Sbriglia. The two brothers have been favorites in grand opera in Paris and the other capitals of Europe; they have had equal if not, indeed, greater appreciation in the United States, where they have sung for many seasons.

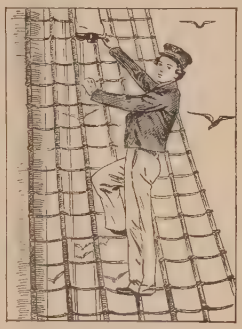
DE VARENNES, Pierre Gauthier, Sieur de la Verendrye, French traveller, b. in France; d. in Quebec in 1749. He emigrated to Canada, and was for some time engaged in trading in peltry with the Indians. M. de Beauharnais, governor of Canada, originated a scheme to reach the Pacific, and its execution and expense were undertaken by De Varennes, who discovered the Rocky mountains in 1731. While on this tour he discovered, among massive stone pillars, a small stone bearing on two sides graven characters of an unknown language. The stone was afterward sent to Paris, and there the resemblance the characters were thought to bear to the Tartaric was regarded as supporting the hypothesis of an Asiatic immigration into America. The king of France conferred the cross of St. Louis upon De Varennes, and at the time of his death he was about to resume, by the king's desire, his attempt to reach the Pacific ocean.

DEVILLE, Edward Gaston, surveyor-general of Canada, b. at La Charité-sur-Loire Meire, France, in 1849. He was educated at the naval school, Brest, and retired from the navy to take charge of the extensive hydrographic surveys in the South Sea islands and Peru. In 1874 he arrived in Canada, and remained in the employ of the government of Quebec as inspector of surveys and scientific explorer until 1879. Two years later he was named inspector of Dominion land surveys, and in 1885 he reached his present position. Capt. Deville is a fellow of the Royal society of Canada, as well as a member of several other scientific societies. He is the author of "Astronomic and Geodetic Calculations."

DE VOE, Thomas Farrington, author, b. in Yonkers, N. Y., 15 March, 1811; d. in New York city, 1 Feb., 1892. His ancestor, Frederick de Veaux, fled from France to Germany when a boy to escape religious persecution, and came to New York about 1677. Thomas was educated at private schools, and became a butcher and cattle-dealer. He was afterward superintendent of markets, in which office he instituted many reforms, and then collector of the city revenue till 1884, when he resigned. He was for ten years a manager of the American institute, and took much interest in historical research. De Voe was colonel of a regiment that volunteered for the Mexican war, and later became colonel of the 8th New York infantry. He read before the Long Island historical society "Historical Reminiscences of Brooklyn," and he published "The Market Book" (New York, 1862); "The Market Assistant" (Boston, 1867); and "The De Veaux Genealogy" (New York, 1885).

DEWEY, George, naval officer, b. in Montpelier, Vt., 26 Dec., 1837. He is descended from that Thomas Dewey from Sandwich, Kent, who landed at Dorchester about 1633, was admitted a freeman 14 May, 1634, and who married 22 March, 1639, at Windsor, Conn., Frances Clark, widow of Joseph Clark. His father, Julius Yemans Dewey, was born 22 Aug., 1801, at Berlin, Vt., and, who died 3 Sept., 1843, at Montpelier. George was the third of four children. His birthplace is seen in the accompanying illustration. His boyhood was the usual boyhood of a healthy, vigorous lad in a New England village; there was plenty of out-door life, there were as many truant days from school as he could safely avail himself of, and there were the usual struggles that form so large a part of the life of a boy. His friends of those days tell how he learned to paddle and swim in the Onion (now Winooski)

river: how in boyish emulation he stayed under water until the spectators feared he was drowned; how he pulled from the water and saved from drowning one of his weaker companions. His school-teacher, Major Z. K. Pangborn, relates the experience of his first few days as teacher in the Montpelier school. Several of his predecessors had been driven off by a close little ring of the older pupils, of which Dewey was the leader. Trifling annoying of young Pangborn, then fresh from college, on the first day gave place to snowballing on the second, and to a well-planned attack upon him in the schoolroom itself on the third. It was only by the aid of a rawhide whip and several hickory sticks that the teacher succeeded in bringing to terms young Dewey and the other heads of the rebellion; he then sent them home, still smarting from their stinging punishment. This lesson was well learned—there was no further trouble in the school; and when Major Pangborn went to Johnson, Vt., to establish a private academy, Dewey went with him. The boy was then fourteen years old. One year later he was sent to the Norwich military academy, then at Norwich but now at Northfield, Vt. Here a taste for military affairs developed itself; West Point was thought of, but the attractions of the naval academy at Annapolis proved stronger. The father opposed this inclination, but prudently yielded when he saw it was a serious desire in the boy's mind.



He was appointed alternate to the vacancy existing at Annapolis for Vermont, but George Spaulding, his schoolmate at Norwich, who had received the appointment, failed to qualify, and so young Dewey entered the naval academy in 1854. During his four years at Annapolis he kept a good rank in his class, took an active interest in the social amenities that were afforded, and was a vigorous participant in the political and sectional discussions rife in the decade preceding the civil war. It is told that on one occasion he avenged a fancied insult on the north by a blow from his fist; a challenge to a duel with pistols was promptly sent by the young southerner, and was as promptly accepted by Dewey; cooler heads, however, among the cadets, informed the officer of the day, and the affair was stopped. The class that entered in 1854 contained about sixty members, but of this number only fourteen graduated in 1858; Dewey was fifth in rank. His first assignment to duty was as midshipman on the steam-frigate "Wabash," under command of Capt. Samuel Barron, who afterward became commodore in the Confederate navy. The illustration represents him at this time. The "Wabash" was then on the Mediterranean station, and attracted no little attention at the ports she visited, for this was in the early days of steam as applied to warships, and the type of frigate evolved by American builders was full of interest to foreign naval officers. This cruise gave Dewey an opportunity to visit the Holy Land and to send home various mementos of his visit to his Vermont friends and relatives. In 1860 he was ordered back to Annapolis for examination as passed midshipman; he succeeded in advancing himself two numbers, making his final rating in the class number three.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned lieutenant, and ordered to the steam-sloop "Mississippi" on the Gulf squadron. Early in 1862 Farragut was assigned to the squadron as flag-officer, and at once he began preparations for forcing his way up the Mississippi past Forts Jackson and St. Philip to take New Orleans. By February the heavy-draught ships of the squadron had been lightened sufficiently to allow them to cross the bar and to ascend the river. On the April day on which the forts were to be passed

Capt. Melancton Smith, of the "Mississippi," ordered Dewey to con the ship; and from the conning bridge Dewey directed the vessel up the unknown, devious, shifting channel, through the rain of shot and shell from the forts, past the Confederate rams, into safe water above the forts, where the fleet held New Orleans at its mercy. When Farragut pushed on in March, 1863, to attack Port Hudson, the "Mississippi" grounded under the bluffs, and offered such a target for the Confederate batteries that she was abandoned and burned. The part Lieut. Dewey took in the blowing up of the "Mississippi" was described at the time by the correspondent of the New York "Herald" as follows: "Capt. Smith and Lieut. Dewey were the last to leave the ship. She had been fired both forward and aft, and Lieut. Dewey was in the boat at the port gangway waiting for the captain, when the latter expressed the wish that the ward-room should be examined once more, to see if the fire kindled there was burning properly. At this instant a heavy shot, striking the starboard side of the ship, passed entirely through her, coming within a foot of the stern of the boat in which Lieut. Dewey was sitting. It was only necessary for him to look through the hole that the shot had made to ascertain that the ward-room was in a blaze, and on reporting such to be the case Capt. Smith was satisfied, and left the good old ship to her fate." Capt. Smith and Lieut. Dewey passed on to the "Richmond." Some of the men had landed on the west bank of the river, from which they were rescued by Commander Caldwell, of the "Essex." Capt. Smith reported in March, 1863, that 233 were saved, and 64 killed and missing. It was rumored at the time that a few of the crew had been captured, but the statement made in the present year (1899), that Dewey was taken prisoner on that occasion, is not true. Dewey was then assigned to one of the smaller gunboats of the fleet; he took part in the engagements with the Confederates below Donaldsonville, La., in July, 1863, and saw other service on the river until the stream was completely opened for the Union forces. In 1864–'5 he served on the gunboat "Agawam" on the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He took part in the severe engagements before Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865; and in March, 1865, received his commission of lieutenant-commander. The war was now over, and Dewey was transferred to the "Kearsarge," on the European squadron, as executive officer. For a time he was stationed at the Kittery navy-yard, just across the river from Portsmouth, N. H.; here he met Susan P. Goodwin, daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, war governor of New Hampshire. They were married in October, 1867, and had one child, George Goodwin Dewey, born 23 Dec., 1872; five days after the birth of the son the mother died. This son was among the first to greet the great admiral on his return from Manila, 26 Sept., 1899.

George Dewey

During 1867 Dewey served on the "Colorado," flag-ship of the European squadron; in 1868–'9 he was assigned to duty at the naval academy. He was in command of the "Narragansett" on special service in 1870–'1. A year later he received his commission as commander, in April, 1872. For three years, 1872–'5, he was in command of the "Narragansett" on the Pacific survey. It was during this period that the "Virginius" trouble occurred and war with Spain seemed imminent. Commander Dewey wrote to the navy department requesting that, in case war should break out, he might be assigned the duty of capturing Manila. The controversy with Spain was settled by diplomacy, however, and there was no need of armed force; but it is an interesting historical fact that over a quarter of a century before the opportunity occurred the admiral had his eye on Manila. On his return from duty on the Pacific he served as lighthouse inspector in 1876–'7, and as secretary of the lighthouse board from 1877 to 1882. He was then assigned to the command of the "Juniata" on the Asiatic squadron; his experiences on that station in 1882–'3 stood him in good stead when he was again in command on that station, some sixteen years later. In September, 1884, he was appointed captain. He commanded the "Dolphin" in 1884 and the "Pensacola," flag-ship of the European station, in 1885–'8. He was then detailed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, with the rank of commodore; this position he held from August, 1889, until May, 1893, when he became a member of the lighthouse board. In 1895 he was transferred to the board of inspection and survey, serving as president during 1896 and 1897. He had held the rank of commodore from the time of his service as chief of the bureau of equipment, but his commission as such was not issued until 20 Feb., 1896. His health had been failing him while on shore duty, and he applied for an assignment for sea-service. It is probable, too, that Secretary Long and Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt foresaw the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, recognized the importance, in that event, of success by the Asiatic squadron, and resolved to put in command an officer tried by varied experience on sea and shore. On 30 Nov., 1897, Dewey was assigned to sea-service, and was detailed to the Asiatic squadron, of which he assumed command 3 Jan., 1898.

This was the critical period in the relations between Spain and the United States. Sagasta had recalled Weyler from Cuba, and had sent Blanco to introduce a system of autonomy, the failure of which soon became evident. The United States began concentrating war-vessels near Key West and collecting naval supplies; the tone of the press became more serious, demanding more earnestly the end of Spanish rule in Cuba. The de Lôme letter early in February, and the destruction of the United States war-vessel "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, made it evident that war was imminent. The navy department at Washington made every effort to give the Asiatic squadron all the munitions of war necessary. The coal supply was of course the crucial question; Dewey purchased two ships, one laden with three thousand tons of the best Welsh coal, the other carrying six months' supplies of stores and provisions. With careful foresight he made his preparations, and then waited. When war should break out there would be no port where he might refit or repair a ship nearer than San Francisco, 7,000 miles away. He must either take a port for a base or else sail home. Imme-

diately upon the declaration of war the British government published its proclamation of neutrality, which course forced Dewey (under protest, for he had not yet received notification from his own government) from the harbor of Hong-Kong. He took advantage of the delay of China to proclaim neutrality and lay for two days in Mirs bay, waiting for final instructions from the government, for the arrival of Consul Williams, and for the completion of the last necessary preparations. He was not bound by unnecessary details in his orders from Washington, dated 24 April, which read simply: "War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to the Philippine islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors." On 27 April he sailed for the Philippines with a fleet of nine vessels—the flagship "Olympia," the "Baltimore," "Boston," "Raleigh," "Concord," "Petrel," the revenue cutter "McCulloch," a collier, "Nashan," and a supply-vessel, "Zafiro"; the officers and men in the fleet numbered 1,694. The Spaniards were informed by cable of the departure from Mirs bay, and might have calculated with a fair degree of cer-

tainty the time the fleet could be expected at Manila. The vessels arrived at the south channel leading into Manila bay at 11.30 P. M. of 30 April. The Spaniards might have expected a hostile fleet, in such a case, to lie to in the open until daylight before attempting to enter an unknown harbor supposed to be well protected by torpedoes and mines in addition to the forts. Dewey waited for nothing, however, but sailed boldly into the harbor, leading the way on the "Olympia," followed by the "Baltimore," "Raleigh," "Petrel," "Concord," and "Boston" in the order named. The fleet was not discovered by the lookout at Corregidor until the head of the column was nearly abreast the lighthouse; then an alarm signal was fired, and was answered by the flash of a rocket on the mainland, but that was all. A life-buoy fell overboard by accident from one of the leading ships, and ignited as soon as it struck the water; the smoke-stack of one of the vessels caught fire three times and flared up, giving another excellent target for the Spanish gunners; but still not a shot was fired by them. At last came the first discharge, from a battery scarcely half a mile distant; a few shots from the American fleet replied, but apparently did little damage to the enemy.

The vessels steamed on at a slow rate, calculated to put them within striking distance of the Spanish fleet at daybreak. The men who had been allowed to sleep beside their guns were now at quarters; coffee was served to them, and the battle-flags were broken out. At 5.15 A. M. three batteries at Manila, two near Cavité, and the Spanish fleet opened fire upon the advancing Americans; Dewey's orders were not to fire until he had given the word, and the fleet steamed on. At last Dewey remarked to the captain of the "Olympia," "Gridley, you may fire when you are ready," and at 5.41 the Americans began to return the Spanish fire. The result of long months of target-practice was soon apparent in the greater destructiveness of the American fire. The flag-ship led the way past the Spanish fleet and forts, and then countermarched in a line approximately parallel to that of the enemy's fleet, anchored in a line about east and west across the mouth of Baker bay. At 7 A. M. the "Reina Cristina," flag-ship of Admiral Montojo, made a desperate effort to leave the line and to engage the American fleet; she was met by such a galling fire from the "Olympia," however, that she was driven back, barely succeeding in reaching the shelter of the point of Cavité; American shells had set her on fire, and she continued to burn until she sank. Dewey silenced the land batteries at Manila by a message to the governor-general to the effect that if they did not cease firing he would shell the city. The action had been so fierce and the expenditure of ammunition so rapid that the commodore began to fear for the supply; accordingly, at 7.35 A. M. he ceased firing, after passing the Spanish fleet for the fifth time, and withdrew out of range to take account of his ammunition. He satisfied himself that the supply was ample, gave his men their breakfast, and returned to the attack at 11.16 A. M.; by this time almost the entire squadron of the enemy was in flames. The engagement continued until 12.30 P. M., when his orders to "Capture vessels or destroy" were literally fulfilled, for of the Spanish vessels the "Reina Cristina," "Castilla," and "Don Antonio de Ulloa" were sunk, the "Don Juan de Austria," "Isla de Cuba," "Isla de Luzon," "General Lezo," "Marques del Duero," "El Correo," "Velasco," and "Isla de Mindanao" were burned, and the "Rapido" and "Hercules," as well as several small launches, were captured. The Spanish loss, as given in the report of Admiral Montojo, was, including those at the arsenal, 381 men killed and wounded. Against this the Americans lost not a single vessel nor man, only nine seamen in the whole fleet being wounded.

Dewey offered to permit the Spaniards to use the telegraphic cable from Manila to Hong-Kong provided they would allow him to make use of it in communicating with his own government; this they refused to do, and in consequence he sent a vessel to cut the cable just off its landing-place. A vague announcement of the battle and intimation of the defeat of the Spaniards had already been telegraphed, but no official version was known until Dewey had sent his report to Hong-Kong by one of his own vessels. Immediately upon the news of the battle European governments with interests in the Philippines ordered their Asiatic squadrons to the scene for the protection of their citizens. A French vessel appeared first, followed soon by numerous German ships, by the British squadron, and others. It soon became evident that the Germans were desirous to make trouble for the Americans, to ignore the harbor regulations that Dewey had drawn up, and to establish obtrusively friendly relations with the Spaniards. The fleet under Vice-Admiral von Diederichs was larger and stronger than the American, including two battle-ships, and not a little apprehension was felt that they might come to blows. At length Dewey intimated to Von Diederichs that he considered the course pursued by

the Germans distinctly unfriendly, and that it must be persisted in no longer; after this their conduct was less objectionable.

Dewey held Manila at his mercy; he could take the city at any time, but not having sufficient troops to garrison it he took no active steps until forces from San Francisco arrived. The time between the battle of Manila and the arrival of American troops was a trying one for him; the question of the status of the rebels against Spanish rule, the action of the Germans, the widely advertised relief expedition from Spain, under Admiral Camára, and many other questions, contrived to put Dewey into a strain of anxious tension. The news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and of the recall of Camára's fleet from Suez, received on 17 July, served to clear the atmosphere, and the arrival of American troops gave increased confidence. The first army expedition consisted of three transports with 2,500 men, which sailed from San Francisco on 15 May and arrived off Manila 30 June; as fast as possible other expeditions followed, until the entire force in the islands consisted of 641 officers and 15,058 enlisted men, under command of Gen. Wesley Merritt. It was only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property that prevented an immediate attack upon the city; it was hoped Gov.-Gen. Augustin would yield to the inevitable. During this period of inaction the insurgents resumed the hostilities which had been suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. They invested the city on the north and east, but Dewey and Merritt constrained them from attacking it. On 31 July the Spaniards in force attacked the American lines that had been established at Manila, but were repulsed with a heavy loss, the Americans losing only 9 killed and 47 wounded. On 13 Aug. the fleet under Dewey combined with the troops under Merritt to make a simultaneous attack upon the city. The brigades commanded by Gens. McArthur and Greene carried the Spanish works, losing about fifty men; the navy again came off without the loss of a single life. After about six hours of fighting the city surrendered and Dewey's flag-lieutenant, Brumbaugh, raised the American flag.

Secretary Long summed up admirably the result of the victory in Manila bay when he said, in his annual report in November, 1898: "Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the *personnel* of every branch of the service, it removed at once all apprehension for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country of freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable." On 9 May, 1898, President McKinley, in a special message to congress, recommended that the thanks of the nation be given to Dewey and to his officers and men; joint resolutions to that effect were agreed to at once, and further resolutions ordered to be prepared a sword of honor for Dewey and medals for the officers and men, $10,000 being appropriated for the purpose. The first substantial evidence of the gratitude felt toward him was his appointment by President McKinley, on 10 May, 1898, as rear-admiral; he was then the senior officer in the navy. The rank of admiral, held before in our navy only by Farragut and Porter, was revived by congress, and on 3 March, 1899, Dewey was promoted to that rank.

After the fall of Manila and during the peace negotiations at Paris relations between the Spaniards and Americans became quiet, but the insurgents under Aguinaldo gave no little trouble; the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos were also a fruitful source of friction. The insurgents grew bolder and more restive; on 7 Jan., 1899, Aguinaldo issued a proclamation protesting against the intrusion of the Americans in the Philippines, alleging that they had promised freedom for the islands and had violated their promises, denouncing McKinley's orders to Gen. Otis (who had succeeded to the command after Merritt had been called to Paris to advise the peace commissioners), and calling upon the Filipinos not to desist in their struggle for liberty. In January President McKinley appointed a commission of five, consisting of Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, President Schurman, of Cornell, Col. Charles Denby, sometime minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, for the purpose of examining the situation in the Philippines, and reporting to him and advising him on each new step in colonial development. On 4 and 5 Feb. hostilities broke out between the insurgents and Americans; from then on they continued even into the rainy season. Dewey supported the land forces with the navy in every case possible. His time now was also occupied by his duties on the Philippine commission, the civil members of which arrived at Manila on 4 March. On 4 April the commission issued a proclamation assuring the Filipinos of the perfect good faith of the Americans and their sincere desire to give them prosperity and happiness, well-being and good government; that a conflict against the Americans must in the end prove hopeless; and putting forth plainly and in detail the intentions of the Americans with reference to the government and control of the islands. On 22 May the commission submitted to peace commissioners appointed by the Filipinos a draft of the proposed form of government; this included a governor-general and a cabinet to be appointed by the president, and later an advisory council to be elected by the Filipinos. Dewey's work on the commission was now at an end. He had asked to be relieved, Rear-Admiral John C. Watson had been assigned to succeed him in command of the Asiatic station, and accordingly on 20 May he left Manila on board his flag-ship "Olympia," bound for New York by way of Hong-Kong, the Indian ocean, the Suez canal, and the Mediterranean sea. His progress homeward was one continued ovation at every port in which he stopped, and every attention and honor possible were shown him. In the United States the preparations were most elaborate. A popular subscription toward a fund to provide him a home was started; city after city invited his attendance at dinners and receptions. In New York the celebration in his honor, 29 and 30 Sept., 1899, provided a most remarkable spectacle, the equal of which has perhaps never been witnessed in this country. The Dewey arch erected on Fifth avenue in his honor will, it is expected, be perpetuated in marble. The admiral was presented also with a beautiful loving cup of gold, the gift of the city of New York, and another equally beautiful silver cup was given later by a daily journal of the city, which had raised funds for the purpose by popular subscriptions of single dimes. Proceeding to Washington, Dewey was received by President McKinley, and was presented with the sword (see illustration) voted by congress, receiving another ovation in the nation's capital, 3 Oct., second only to that of the city of New York.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLAG-SHIP "OLYMPIA."

In person the admiral is of medium height, very slightly stooped, inclining to be stout, but still active and vigorous. He is a man of the world as well as a planner of naval battles, and while in Washington he was extremely popular as a club man. His manner is quiet and reserved, indicating poise and self-control, however, rather than aloofness or a lack of sympathy with those about him. Sketches of his life are numerous in the current magazines after May, 1898. The books treating of the operations in the Philippines all contain notices of the admiral. See "With Dewey at Manila," by Thomas J. Vivian (New York, 1898); "Life of George Dewey, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., and Dewey Family History," by Adelbert M. Dewey and Louis Marinus Dewey (Westfield, Mass., 1898); and "Admiral George Dewey: a Sketch of the Man," by John Barrett, which was published at New York in September, 1899.

As the names of Hull and the "Constitution" and Farragut and the "Hartford" are indissolubly linked together, so are those of Dewey and the "Olympia"—the latter seen in the accompanying

vignette. Her keel was laid in June, 1891, and she was launched in November, 1892, completed April, 1893, and first commissioned February, 1895. She was constructed at San Francisco by the Union iron-works, and is schooner-rigged. She is a second-class armored cruiser, carrying armor varying from 3½ to 4½ inches in thickness. Her main battery consists of 10 5-inch rapid-fire guns and 4 8-inch breech-loading rifles mounted in turrets, and her secondary battery comprises 14 rapid-fire 6-pounders, 7 rapid-fire 1-pounders, 2 Colt's and 1 field gun. She also carries 6 Whitehead torpedoes. Her displacement is 5,870 tons, and she requires 34 officers and 416 men. Her hull and machinery cost $1,796,000. She was first sent on several short cruises, and then was attached to the Asiatic station. In May, 1898, her name and Dewey's became known the world over through the battle of Manila bay. In that famous sea-fight she was commanded by Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, who later, on his way home on sick leave, died at Yokohama. The "Olympia," with the admiral aboard, arrived in New York harbor on the morning of 26 Sept., 1899, and a few days later a valuable service of silver was presented to the celebrated war-ship by the citizens of Olympia, Wash., who also gave a large and beautiful bronze shield.

DEWEY, Jedediah, clergyman, b. 11 April, 1714, at Westfield, Mass.; d. 21 Dec., 1778, at Bennington, Vt. He learned the trade of a carpenter after his common-school education was completed. In 1737, at the age of twenty-three, he joined the church at Westfield, and at the time of "the great awakening" in the New England churches in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Westfield church adopted "the half-way covenant," Dewey left the congregation, joined the Separatists or New Lights, and became a preacher in that division of the church. He had left the Westfield church in 1748; in 1749 he was called to account for this, and in 1750 the church voted that they could no longer regard him as one of their number, and therefore withdrew their fellowship. Soon after Bennington, Vt., was settled the church was organized there, and on 24 May, 1763, a call was extended to Rev. Jedediah Dewey, pastor of the New Light church at Westfield. The church proposed further that the church at Westfield unite with them and form one church under the then Westfield pastor. This proposal was agreed to by an ecclesiastical council at Westfield on 14 Aug., 1763, and was ratified by the church at Bennington on 12 Sept. Dewey continued as pastor here until his death. He took an active part in affairs secular as well as ecclesiastical, being indicted at Albany in January, 1770, with others, as one of the leaders in the controversy with New York over land titles, which had begun about 1765. In May, 1772, in a spirited correspondence between Gov. Tryon of New York and the Bennington settlers, in which Dewey took a prominent part, Tryon suggested Dewey and two others as proper messengers for a conference on the matter in dispute. The result was that Tryon modified his demands not a little. During the Revolution Dewey preached such vigorous war sermons, especially at the time of Baum's invasion of Vermont and the battle of Bennington, that he earned the title of "the fighting parson." His tombstone at Bennington bears the following inscription: "Rev. Mr. Jedediah Dewey, First Pastor of the Church in Bennington, who after a laborious life in the Gospel Ministry resigned his office in God's Temple for the sublime employment of Immortality Dec. 21, 1778. In the 65 year of his Age. 'Of comfort, no man speak Let's talk of graves and worms and epitaphs, Make dust our paper and with Rainey eyes, Write sorrow in the bosom of the earth.'"

DEWEY, Joel Allen, soldier, b. in Georgia, Franklin co., Vt., 20 Sept., 1840; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 17 June, 1873. He entered Oberlin in 1858, but left in 1861 to enter the National army, and served as 1st lieutenant and captain of Ohio volunteers under Gen. John Pope in the west, and then with Gen. William T. Sherman. He was at one time on the staff of Gen. William S. Rosecrans. He became colonel of the 111th U. S. colored regiment in 1863, and led a brigade near Huntsville. He was captured near Athens, Ala., in September, 1864, after a day's severe engagement with Gen. Forrest's cavalry. After his liberation in November he served in Tennessee and northern Alabama till the close of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 Dec., 1865, and was mustered out, 31 Jan., 1866, after declining a captain's commission in the regular army. Gen. Dewey then entered the law-school at Albany, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1867, and practised in Dandridge, Tenn. In 1869 he was elected attorney-general of the state.

DEWING, Thomas Wilmer, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 May, 1852. He studied in 1876–'9 under Jules J. Lefebvre in Paris. His more important paintings are "Young Sorcerer" (1877); "Morning" (1879); "Prelude" (1883); "A Garden" (1884); "The Days," which gained the Clarke prize in 1887 (1884–'6); and "Tobias and the Angel" (1887). He has produced, among other portraits, those of Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Mrs. Delancey Kane. He is a member of the Society of American artists, and was elected an associate member of the National academy in 1887, and an academician the year following.—His

wife, **Maria Richards,** whose maiden name was Oakey, b. in New York, 27 Oct., 1855, studied at the National academy and under John Lafarge, and, in 1876, Thomas Couture. She has painted numerous figure and flower pieces, among which are "Violets" (1878) and "Mother and Child" (1880), and a number of portraits, including "Portrait of a Boy" (1875); "Portrait of her Father" (1877); and "Sleeping Child" (1878).

DIAS, Pedro (dé-ahss), Portuguese missionary, b. in Gouvea, near Viseu, in 1621; d. in Bahia, Brazil, 25 Jan., 1700. He served as a captain in Africa, but on his return to Lisbon became a Jesuit and was sent to Bahia. He visited nearly the whole of Brazil, founded several missions, befriended the Indians, among whom he lived for several years, and was afterward friar of a convent at Bahia. He wrote "Arte da lingoa de Angola" (Lisbon, 1697); "Arte da lingoa Brazileira," which contains a vocabulary for five Indian dialects (1698); and "Viageur da Bahia" (1699), besides several manuscript prayers and sermons in the aboriginal language, which are preserved in the archives of the Jesuits at Rome, and several ecclesiastical works.

DIAS, Roberto (de-as), Brazilian explorer, b. in Bahia, Brazil, about 1540; d. near Bahia in 1591. He claimed descent from the noted Diogo Alvarez Correa or Caramurú, and owned a large estate near Bahia. In one of his excursions through the province he discovered some rich silver-mines, and went to Madrid to report to King Philip II., carrying considerable plate that had been manufactured at Salvador from samples of the ores that he discovered, as he claimed. He asked for the title of marquis of Minas, promising to reveal the location of the mines, but Philip II. gave the title to the newly appointed governor of Brazil, Francisco de Souza. Dias returned to Brazil, and when Souza asked him to serve as guide to the mining district Dias conducted him through unexplored countries, where Souza lost many men, and returned exhausted to Bahia, threatening Dias with imprisonment, but the latter died a few months later without having revealed his secret. Some silver ores have recently been discovered in the province of Bahia, which tend to confirm Dias's story.

DICKINSON, Donald McDonald, cabinet officer, b. in Port Ontario, Oswego co., N. Y., 17 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1867, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has been engaged in many important cases. He became chairman of the Democratic state committee of Michigan in 1876, and in 1880 was chairman of the Michigan delegation in the Democratic national convention. Since 1884 he has represented Michigan on the national Democratic committee. On 17 Jan., 1888, he became postmaster-general of the United States in Cleveland's administration.

DIGBY, Robert, English naval officer, b. near London, England, 20 Dec., 1732; d. at Minterne Magna, Dorsetshire, England, 25 Feb., 1814; brother of Henry, seventh baron and first Earl Digby. He entered the English navy in 1744, and attained the rank of post-captain in 1755. He commanded the "Ramilies," one of the leading ships in the indecisive action between Admiral Keppel and Orvilliers in 1778, and in 1780 was second in command to Admiral Rodney in the victorious engagement with Don Juan de Langara off Cape St. Vincent. In 1781, when rear-admiral of the red, he received a commission for commanding in North America, where he arrived on 24 Sept. with the "Prince George," the "Canada," and the "Lion," accompanied by Prince William Henry, afterward King William IV. of England, then a midshipman in the royal navy. He was about to attack the fleet of the Count de Grasse, acting under Admiral Graves (whom he was unwilling immediately to relieve), when news was brought them, near Cape Charles, of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown several days before. Graves soon afterward sailing, agreeable to his instructions, to the West Indies, he took command on the American coast.

DIONNE, Narcisse Eutrope, Canadian author, b. at St. Denis, Quebec, 18 May, 1848, and educated at Laval university. He took a course in theology, but, relinquishing divinity for medicine, he was graduated M. D. in 1873, and went to Athabasca, where he practised his profession for two years. Then he went to Quebec, and accepted a leading position on the editorial staff of "Le Courrier du Canada." He has published "Le Tombeau de Champlain," "Etats-Unis, Manitoba et Nord-Ouest," "Fête Nationale des Canadiens-Français à Windsor, Ontario," "Historique de l'église de Notre-Dame des Victoires," "Jacques Cartier," "Les Lieutenant-Gouverneurs de Gaspé," "Mis-Cou: Hommes de mer et hommes de Dieu," "La Nouvelle France—de Cartier à Champlain," "Samuel Champlain: sa vie et ses œuvres," "C. F. Painchaud, fondateur du College de Ste. Anne," "Vie de C. F. Painchaud," and "Mgr. de Forbin-Janson: sa vie—son Œuvre en Canada." From 1880 until 1884 he was editor-in-chief of "Le Courrier," and afterward conducted "Le Journal de Quebec." In 1886 he returned to his post on the "Courrier," which he held until 29 Sept., 1892, when he was appointed librarian of the legislature of Quebec. He is titulary member of the Académie des Muses Santonnes, France, and a fellow of the Royal society of Canada.

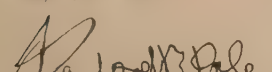
DOBELL, Richard Reid, Canadian merchant, b. in Liverpool, England, in 1837: came to Canada in 1857, and engaged extensively in the timber trade, founding one of the largest exporting commercial houses in Quebec. He married Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late Sir D. L. MacPherson, of Toronto. Mr. Dobell has always taken great interest in the prosperity of his adopted country, and has held many prominent positions in the business life of Canada. He was an unsuccessful candidate for parliamentary honors in 1895, but in 1896 he was elected a member of the house of commons for Quebec West, and on the formation of the Liberal administration he was sworn of the privy council and appointed a member of the cabinet without portfolio.

DODGE, Henry Lee, merchant, b. in Montpelier, Vt., 31 Jan., 1825. He entered the Unil versity of Vermont in 1842, but on account of ilhealth was compelled to leave without graduation. In 1847–'9 he studied law, but abandoned it to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He arrived in San Francisco, 1 June, 1849, and after working in the mines he obtained the appointment of clerk in the alcalde's court, and was made clerk of the "ayuntamiento" or town council of San Francisco, both of which offices he retained until the organization of the state government. During his incumbency the sale of beach, water, and town lots occurred. The making and delivering of the deeds and the receipt of the purchase-money, aggregating more than $1,000,000, devolved upon Mr. Dodge. He joined his brother in opening a wholesale provision house, which business connection he has continued for thirty years. In 1863 he was elected to the state senate for four years, in 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a mem-

ber of a commission to investigate the affairs of the San Francisco mint and custom-house, and in the same year he was made superintendent of the San Francisco mint. This office he held four years and a half, during which time he disbursed more than $2,000,000 from congressional appropriations, and more than $180,000,000 in coin and bullion, turning over to his successor $31,000,000. Mr. Dodge was elected president of the chamber of commerce in 1885, and re-elected in 1886, in which year he was also invited by President Cleveland to serve on the U. S. mint assay commission that met in Philadelphia. He was connected with many enterprises, and was president of the California pioneers' association. In 1887 he became interested in the organization of the Sather banking company of San Francisco, and was made its president.

DODGE, Robert Perley, engineer, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 1 Sept., 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 May, 1887. His father, Francis, was a well-known merchant in the District of Columbia for fifty years, and a lineal descendant of William Dodge who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1629. The son was graduated at Princeton in 1836, in 1837 he went through a course of engineering studies at Georgetown, Ky., and in 1838 he was appointed an engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. On resigning that post he turned his attention to farming in Washington county, and was subsequently a merchant in Baltimore and a flour manufacturer in Georgetown and its vicinity. He was appointed in 1861 an additional paymaster in the U. S. army, with the rank of major, promoted to colonel in 1864, and soon afterward retired to private life. In July, 1876, he was appointed treasurer of the District of Columbia. When a change was made in the local government in June, 1879, he was made treasurer and assessor, and when another change took place in the arrangement of offices in July, 1881, he was made assessor of the district, holding the post until his death.

DOLE, Sanford Ballard, president of Hawaii, b. in the Hawaiian islands, 23 April, 1844. His father and mother were missionaries, who went to the Hawaiian islands from the United States in the year of his birth. The son was educated at Punahan college, on his native island, and at Williams college, Mass., after which he studied law in Boston, was admitted to the bar there, and then returned to Honolulu. He practised law in his native city and also became interested in politics, being a member of the legislature in 1884 and taking an active part in the reform movement that culminated in 1887. In 1889 he was again a member of the legislature and of its executive committee. In 1887 he had been appointed a judge of the supreme court of the kingdom, and at the time of the revolution of 1893 he was placed at the head of the provisional government then formed. On 20 Jan. he issued a proclamation declaring all powers and duties belonging to the sovereign to be vested in the provisional government. On 30 June a new constitution was adopted, in which he was specially named as president till 1900, and this constitution was promulgated on 4 July, 1894. Meanwhile a new administration had come into power in the United States. A treaty of annexation that had been negotiated by commissioners sent by the provisional government had been withdrawn from the senate by President Cleveland (see CLEVELAND, GROVER), and the latter had announced his intention of restoring the monarchy. On 23 Dec., 1893, President Dole sent to U. S. Minister Willis, in response to a demand that he should relinquish to Queen Liliuokalani her constitutional authority, a reply denying the right of Cleveland to interfere in Hawaiian affairs. The stand taken by the Hawaiian government in this matter, under his leadership, rendered the policy of Cleveland futile. Mr. Dole has always been conservative politically, and exerted himself to the utmost to prevent all rash action during the revolution of 1893. He advocated the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. In January, 1898, with Mrs. Dole, he visited this country as the guest of the nation, receiving much attention during his sojourn of several weeks.



DOMEYKO, Ignaz, Chilian scientist, b. in Lithuania, Poland, 3 July, 1802; d. in Santiago, 23 Jan., 1889. He received his primary education in Cracow, and in 1817 continued his studies in the University of Vienna, where he was graduated. Taking part in the Polish insurrection of 1830–'1, he was obliged to emigrate to France, where he labored in the mines of Alsace, and afterward finished special studies at Paris. In 1838 he accepted the professorship of physics and chemistry at the Lyceum of Serena, Chili. In 1846 he was called to the same chair in the National institute and the University of Chili, of which he was rector from 1876 till 1883. He was an associate editor of "El Araucano," "Los Anales de Minas," and "El Semanario de Santiago," and in 1888 began a scientific journey through Europe. He is the author of "Tratado de ensayes" (Serena, 1843; Santiago, 1873); "Elementos de Mineralogía" (1844); "La Araucania y sus habitantes" (1845); "Geología y Geometría Subterránea" (1873); "Excursión á las Cordilleras de Copiapó" (1875); and "Constitución Geológica de Chile" (1876).

DONALDSON, Thomas Corwin, lawyer, b. in Columbus, Ohio, 27 Dec., 1843; d. in Philadelphia, 18 Nov., 1898. He was graduated from Capital university, of his native place, served as a private in the civil war and later as a lieutenant, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He filled various government offices, and was offered the governorship of Idaho by President Hayes, which he declined. While residing in Idaho he was colonel of a regiment of the National guard. His collection of curios, autographs, and paintings contained in his Philadelphia residence was among the most important in that city. Col. Donaldson's publications include "The Public Domain: Its History, with Statistics" (Washington, 1884), which passed through several editions; "The George Catlin Indian Gallery in the National Museum, with Memoir and Statistics" (1887); "Walt Whitman: The Man" (New York, 1896); and "The House in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence" (Philadelphia, 1898). "Some of the People I have met" and "Experiences in Idaho Territory" were in press at the time of his death.

DONOHUE, Patrick James, R. C. bishop, b. in England in 1851, and was a graduate of the Uni-

versity of London. In 1873 he came to the United States, and, having settled in Washington, he studied law, received the degree of LL. D. from Columbian university, practising law at the capital till 1882. He then exchanged the common law for the canon law, and studied for the priesthood at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, was ordained in 1885, and was made assistant priest of St. John's church. In 1886 he was appointed chancellor of the archdiocese of Baltimore under Cardinal Gibbons, and in 1891 was appointed rector of the cathedral. His duties in this position were onerous, but successful, imposing upon him many general and extra duties. He took an active part in 1889, and again in 1892, in serving on committees for extending a suitable welcome to Monsignor, now Cardinal Satolli, on his arrival in the United States. On the transfer of Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, W. Va., to St. Louis, Dr. Donohue was appointed bishop of Wheeling, and he was consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons at the cathedral in April, 1894.

DONTENVILLE, Augustin, R. C. prelate, b. at Bischweiler, in the diocese of Strasbourg, Alsace, 4 June, 1857. He came to this country in 1872, resided two years in the diocese of Buffalo with his uncle, the Rev. Father Uhrich, one of the pioneer priests of that diocese, and was sent by him to the College of Ottawa, where he pursued his course of humanities. In 1878 he joined the religious order of Oblate Fathers at Lachine, where he made a year's probation, and thence went to the College of Ottawa to follow his regular course of studies in philosophy and theology. He also filled the chair of arts in the same institution. Being a member of the order of Oblates he made his final vows therein in 1880, and was ordained a priest by Archbishop Duhamel in May, 1885. He filled a professor's chair at Ottawa college until 1889, when he was sent to New Westminster, British Columbia, as director of St. Louis college. In April, 1897, he was appointed coadjutor bishop to Bishop Durieu, of New Westminster, under the title of bishop of Germanicopolis, with the right of succession. He was consecrated in August, 1897, by Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface.

DOOLITTLE, Charles Camp, soldier, b. in Burlington, Vt., 16 March, 1832. He was educated at the high-school in Montreal, Canada, but was not graduated on account of his removal to New York city in 1847. He subsequently went to Michigan, and on 16 May, 1861, became 1st lieutenant in the 4th Michigan regiment. He was made colonel of the 18th regiment of that state on 22 July, 1862, served in the peninsular campaign, and was slightly wounded at Gaines's Mill. He served in Kentucky in 1862–'3, and in Tennessee 1863–'4, and was in command of Decatur, Ala., during the first day's successful defence of that town against Gen. John B. Hood. He led a brigade at Nashville, and was in command of that city in 1865, and of the northeastern district of Louisiana in the autumn of that year. On 27 Jan., 1865, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and on 13 June he was brevetted major-general. He was mustered out on 30 Nov. at his own request, and since 1871 has been cashier of the Merchants' national bank, Toledo, Ohio.

DOUBLET, François (du-bla), Norman colonist. In 1663 the merchants of Rouen sent out two ships, the "Saint Michel" and the "Grenadin," under Doublet, with a company of twenty-five colonists for the islands at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. They left Rouen, 26 April, 1663, and after a long passage landed at the island of Brion, where they found some Basques living in wooden huts. Doublet planted the cross upon the high cape on the bay where the fleet had anchored. The colonists built houses and magazines, and for a subsistence betook themselves to cod-fishing. Doublet shortly returned to France, and in April, 1664, set out again for the island with re-enforcements for the colony, but on his arrival at the island he found the establishment abandoned, the buildings destroyed, and could discover no traces of the colonists. His eldest son, Jean François, was born in Honfleur, France, about the year 1650.

DOUGHTY, John, soldier, b. in New York city in 1754; d. in Morristown, N. J., 16 Sept., 1826. He acted as commander of the American army by seniority of rank, or by the appointment of Gen. Washington, from June, 1784, till September, 1789. There was no U. S. army during that period except two companies of artillery, the Continental army having been disbanded and the new army not formed. He became major of an artillery company in 1789, lieutenant-colonel of artillery and engineers in June, 1798, and on 26 May, 1800, he resigned. Col. Doughty, in 1785, built

Fort Harmar, at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio river (the site of Marietta), which was the first post of the kind within the bounds of Ohio. In 1790 he built Fort Washington, consisting of hewn-log cabins with connecting palisades, where Cincinnati now stands. It was between the present Third and Fourth streets, and is represented in the illustration.

DOWD, Charles Ferdinand, educator, b. in Madison, Conn., 25 April, 1825. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and has successively held the posts of principal of the preparatory department of Newton university, Baltimore, Md., professor of mathematics there, principal of the high-school, Waterbury, Conn., associate principal of the Connecticut normal school at New Britain, superintendent of public schools, Waterbury, Conn., principal of the Granville (N. Y.) military academy, and president of Temple Grove seminary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He conceived the idea of adopting one standard for railway time, and after submitting it to a railway convention in New York city in October, 1869, he devised a complete plan, which he published, with a map (1870). Prof. Dowd attended conventions of railway managers in Boston, in New York, and in the west, and finally secured the adoption of the present system of railway standard time, which is a modification of his first plan. In this system the country is divided into sections, in each of which the time is made uniform, and the standards in adjacent sections differ by one hour. It went into effect on 18 Nov., 1883. Prof. Dowd received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of New York in 1888.

DOWLING, Thomas Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Limerick, Ireland, 28 Feb., 1840. In 1850 he came with his family to Canada, and in 1860 they removed to Chicago. In 1855 he entered St. Mi-

Porfirio Diaz

chael's college, Toronto, and remained there several years as pupil and teacher of the classics. He was one of the founders of St. Michael's literary association, to which he contributes annually a medal for proficiency in English literature. He pursued his studies at the Grand seminary of the Sulpician fathers at Montreal, and was ordained a priest at St. Mary's cathedral, Hamilton, in 1864. He was appointed pastor of the missions at Budford and other stations, where he labored twenty-three years, and built two churches, a presbytery, and a separate school and convent for the sisters of St. Joseph. In 1877 he accompanied the Canadian pilgrims to Rome as the representative of the Hamilton diocese, in 1881 was appointed vicar-general of Hamilton diocese, and in 1883 was elected vicar-capitular during the vacancy of the see and until the arrival of Bishop Carberry in 1884. In 1886 he was elected bishop of Peterborough and was consecrated in May, 1887, being transferred to the diocese of Hamilton in January, and installed as bishop of Hamilton in May, 1889.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier, b. in Rushville, Schuyler co., Ill., 30 Dec., 1830. His father, John, a native of North Carolina, founded the town of Drakesville, Iowa. The son was educated in the district schools, and entered a mercantile life at sixteen years of age. He crossed the plains to Sacramento, Cal., in 1852 and 1854, engaged in Indian warfare, and in 1859 settled in business in Unionville, Iowa. He served through the civil war, becoming in 1862 lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Iowa cavalry, was severely wounded at Mark's Mills, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He re-entered mercantile life at the end of the war, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, but subsequently engaged in railroad-building. In 1881 he became a founder of Drake university, contributing the principal amount.

DUCLERC, Jean-Baptiste (dew-clare), French naval officer, b. in Britanny in 1662; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 18 March, 1711. He early followed the sea, becoming a buccaneer in Tortugas, made successful raids against the Dutch, English, and Spanish possessions, and in 1702 entered the royal navy as post-captain. In 1709 he formed a company for organizing an expedition to sack Rio Janeiro and Bahia. Sailing from Brest with six ships, carrying 1,200 marines, he sighted Rio Janeiro on 6 Aug., and the council of war opposing an immediate attack he landed at Tojuca, a few miles from the city, on 17 Aug., with 900 marines. Duclerc was purposely misled by two negroes who offered themselves for guides, and was attacked at Novo Engenho dos Padres da Companhia by an overwhelming force and totally routed. He fortified himself on a hill commanding Rio Janeiro, and on 18 Sept. was attacked by the governor, Francisco de Castro Moraes, whom he defeated. Duclerc entered the city in pursuit, but was assailed by the inhabitants, while the Portuguese army prevented his exit. With the greater part of his forces he took refuge in the custom-house, while Charles d'Ysambert (*q. v.*), with a few others, fortified themselves in the city-hall. Unable to obtain food, Duclerc agreed to a capitulation providing that he and his men should be sent back to France, but the fleet, unaware of the Portuguese success, having meanwhile made an attack on the city, Castro de Moraes declared the capitulation violated, sent the soldiers to prison, while Duclerc and his officers were kept in close confinement in their house. Duclerc was murdered, according to some authors, by order of the city authorities, while others pretend that he was killed in an attempt to escape.

DUCREUX, François (dew-cruh), French historian, b. in Les Saintes in 1594; d. in Bordeaux in 1666. He was a Jesuit, and for many years professor of rhetoric in the College of Bordeaux. Besides several classical works, he wrote from the letters of the missionaries "Historia Canadensis, seu Novæ Franciæ, libri decem, ad annum usque Christi 1656" (Paris, 1664), which contains also a narrative of the wars between the Hurons and Iroquois. It was praised by Charlevoix in his "Histoire de la Nouvelle France."

DUGUAY-TROUIN, René (dew-gay), French naval officer, b. in St. Malo, 10 June, 1673; d. in Paris, 27 Sept., 1736. He was educated for the church and studied at Rennes and Caen, but in 1689 embarked as volunteer on a privateer armed by his family, and displayed such valor that in 1691 he was appointed to the command of a frigate. In 1697 he entered the royal service as post-captain, and in 1711 he proposed to the king an expedition to Rio Janeiro, obtaining permission to form a company to carry out the scheme on condition that a part of the profits should revert to the crown. With the utmost secrecy he armed 15 vessels, carrying 2,000 marines, and set out from La Rochelle, 9 June, 1711. Arriving off the bar of Rio Janeiro on 12 Sept., he entered the narrow channel that led to the bay, despite the desperate resistance of the Portuguese fleet and batteries on the shore. The next day he burned or captured the Portuguese men-of-war and all merchants vessels anchored in the harbor, and carrying successively the advanced batteries entered the city on 21 Sept. On 11 Dec. the viceroy of Brazil, Antonio d'Alburquerque, arrived with an army of 3,000 regular troops and 6,000 natives, and being also routed agreed to pay 610,000 crusados as ransom for the city. Duguay sailed again for France on 13 Dec., carrying back 350 soldiers from Jean-Baptiste Duclerc's expedition, which he had found in the city prisons, and booty valued at 30,000,000 livres, anchoring at Brest, 12 Feb., 1712. He was promoted *chef d'escadre* and commander of St. Louis in 1715, vice-president of the council of the Indies in 1723, and lieutenant-general of the naval forces in 1728. His "Mémoires," which contain interesting details about his expedition to Rio Janeiro, were published after his death (2 vols., 1740), and his life was written by Jean Pricher (Paris, 1784) and Jules de La Landelle. His statue in bronze is in the palace at Versailles.

DU MOULIN, John Philip, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 9 Jan., 1834. He was educated at Bishop's college, and received the degree of D. C. L. from Trinity college, Toronto, in 1891. He was one of three famous men brought out to Canada by Bishop Cronyn, of Huron. He was ordained deacon in 1862 and priest in 1863, and was curate to Archdeacon Brough, the rector of St. John's church, London, and curate of Trinity church and St. James's church, Montreal. He became rector of St. Thomas's, Hamilton, in 1871, and in the following year was elected bishop of Algoma, but declined. He was rector of St. Martin's, Montreal, canon of the cathedral, and examining chaplain. Dr. Du Moulin was appointed canon and sub-dean of St. Alban's cathedral, Toronto. He was elected bishop of Niagara and translated to Ottawa, being consecrated at St. James's cathedral, 24 June, 1896. Bishop Sullivan was one of the consecrators and Dean Carmichael preached the sermon, both of whom had accompanied Bishop Cronyn to Canada. He attended the Lambeth conference of 1897. His son, Frank, is the rector of Emmanuel church, Cleveland, Ohio.

DUNBAR, Paul Laurence, poet, b. in Dayton, Ohio, 27 June, 1872. He was graduated from the high-school of his native place in June, 1891, and since that time he has been a journalist and a public reader of his own poems. He is at present employed in the library of congress at Washington. Mr. Dunbar, who is a colored man, has published "Oak and Ivy" (Dayton, 1892); "Majors and Minors" (Toledo, 1895); "Lyrics of Lowly Life" (New York, 1896); "Folks from Dixie," a collection of stories (1898); a novel entitled "The Uncalled" (1898); and "The Lyrics of the Hearthside" (1899). His writings have been highly commended in his own country and also in England. Mrs. Dunbar is the author of a volume entitled "The Goodness of St. Roque" (New York, 1899).

DUNN, Andrew Hunter, Canadian bishop, b. in Saffron-Walden, England, in 1839. He received his education in private schools and at Heidelberg, Germany, graduating from Cambridge in 1863. He was ordained deacon by Archbishop Tait in St. Paul's cathedral, and advanced to the priesthood in the following year. After holding various charges in London and elsewhere, he was unanimously elected, in June, 1892, to be the fifth bishop of Quebec, as successor to Bishop Williams, being consecrated in the following September in Christ Church cathedral, Montreal. Among Bishop Dunn's publications are "Our Church Manual," "Holy Thoughts for Quiet Moments," "Helps by the Way," and "Our Only Hope."—One of his sons, the Rev. **Edward Arthur,** was appointed domestic chaplain to the bishop in 1895, and assumed the editorship of the "Quebec Diocesan Gazette."

DU PONT, Charles Irénée, manufacturer, b. in Charleston, S. C., 20 March, 1797; d. near Wilmington, Del., 31 Jan., 1869. He was a son of Victor Marie Du Pont, and was educated at Mount Airy college, Germantown, which institution he left at sixteen years of age to learn the business of woollen manufacture and assist his father. He relinquished his hope of entering the U. S. navy to devote himself to this business. In 1827, at the death of his father, Mr. Du Pont became the head of the manufactory of cloth at Louviers. In 1856 he retired from the business and devoted himself to agriculture. He was for several years a member of the legislature of Delaware, and was frequently spoken of in connection with the office of governor of the state. He was one of the originators and directors of the Delaware railway, and from 1830 until his death a director and president of the Farmers' bank of Delaware.—His son, **Victor,** b. in Louviers, on the Brandywine river, 11 May, 1828; d. in Wilmington, Del., 13 May, 1888, was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and admitted to the bar in 1849. He was trained as a Whig in politics, but eventually entered the Democratic party. Although any office within the gift of the people was at his command the highest being frequently offered him, he persistently declined all political preferment. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864, a director of the Union national bank for thirty-six years, also of the Wilmington and Northern railroad and the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad, and director and, after 1880, president of the Farmers' mutual fire insurance company of Delaware.—His kinsman, **Henry,** manufacturer, b. near Wilmington, Del., 8 Aug., 1812; d. there, 8 Aug., 1889. He was the second son of Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, entering the 4th artillery. He was on frontier service in the Creek Indian difficulties, resigning his commission at his father's request to enter the family powder manufactory at Wilmington. His father dying soon after, the brothers Victor, Albert, and Henry conducted the business, the largest of its character in this country.

DUPONT-GRAVÉ, François (usually called Pontgravé), or **François Grave,** Breton sailor. See Pontgravé.

DYER, Nehemiah Mayo, naval officer, b. in Princeton, Mass., 18 June, 1839. He entered the volunteer navy in 1861 as master's mate, and for gallantry displayed was promoted to acting ensign in May, 1863; a year later he became acting master, and was placed in command of the "Randolph"—operating in Mobile bay and being sunk by a torpedo in April, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant, and later lieutenant-commander in 1868 and commander in April, 1883. For several years he was on duty in the bureau of navigation, and in July, 1897, he was advanced to captain and given command of the protected cruiser "Baltimore," of the Asiatic squadron. Capt. Dyer commanded her in the battle of Manila, May, 1898, and in the following year was presented with a handsome sword by the city of Baltimore, and met Admiral Dewey in New York on his return.

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EAMES, Wilberforce, librarian, b. in Newark, N. J., 12 Oct., 1855. He has resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1861, and attended the common schools of that city. He spent twelve years in the service of various booksellers, and in 1885 became an assistant in the Lenox library. Subsequently he was advanced to first assistant (1888), assistant librarian (1892), and librarian (1893). Since the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries, he has continued to be known as "Lenox librarian." In 1896 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard university. Mr. Eames has edited a comparative edition of the authorized and revised versions of the New Testament (1882) and vols. xv. to xx. of Sabin's "Dictionary of Books relating to America" (1885–'92), a work still in progress. His most noteworthy articles in Sabin—"Bibliographies of the Bay Psalm Book" (1885), "Ptolemy's Geography" (1886), and "Sir Walter Raleigh" (1886)—have been issued in separate editions. He contributed largely to Pilling's Indian bibliographies, especially the article on John Eliot, also issued separately as "Bibliographic Notes on Eliot's Indian Bible, and his other Translations and Works in the Indian Language of Massachusetts" (1890). In 1892 he edited for the Lenox library a comparative edition of four Latin texts, with new English translation of Columbus's letter to Sanchez on the discovery of America. Later he issued "Early New England Catechisms: A Bibliographical Account of some Catechisms published before the Year 1800, for use in New England" (1898).

EARL, Robert, jurist, b. in Herkimer, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1824. He was graduated at Union college in 1845, admitted to the bar of his native county, and for several years edited the "Herkimer Democrat." He was judge and surrogate of Herkimer county in 1856–'60, subsequently chief judge of the old court of appeals, and, after the constitutional amendments in 1869, a commissioner of appeals in 1870–'5. He was appointed a judge of the present court of appeals in 1875 by Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, and held office by re-election till Jan. 1, 1895. With Mrs. Earl he founded the Herkimer free library in 1895, and gave to it property valued at $30,000. Judge Earl was also a founder of the Herkimer historical society, and has been its president since its foundation. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia university.

EARLE, Alice Morse, author, b. in Worcester, Mass., 27 April, 1853. She is the daughter of Edwin Morse, and on 15 April, 1874, married Henry Earle, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She was educated in the public schools of her native city, being graduated from Worcester high-school in 1872, and also attended Dr. Gannett's school in Boston. Mrs. Earle has devoted herself chiefly to researches about the manners and customs of the colonial and revolutionary periods in New England and New York, and her books on these subjects have achieved wide popularity. They include "The Sabbath in Puritan New England" (New York, 1891); "China Collections in America" (1892); "Customs and Fashions in Old New England" (1893); "Early Prose and Verse of New York," with E. E. Ford (1893); "Costume of Colonial Times" (1894); "Life of Margaret Winthrop" (1895); "Diary of Anna Green Winslow" (edited) (Boston, 1895); "Colonial Dames and Goodwives" (1896); "Curious Punishments of Bygone Days" (1896); "Colonial Days in Old New York" (New York, 1896); "Old-Time Drinks and Drinkers" (1897); and "Home Life in Colonial Days" (1898).

EARLE, Joseph Haynesworth, senator, b. in Greenville, S. C., 30 April, 1847; d. there, 20 May, 1897. He served during the last year of the rebellion in Charles's battery of Darlington county, and surrendered with Johnson's command at Greensboro', N. C., in May, 1865. After graduating at Furman university in 1868, he became principal of Chick Springs academy in Greenville county, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1870. He was elected to the legislature in 1878, became state senator in 1882, was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884, and was elected attorney-general for the state in 1886 and 1888. Mr. Earle, while serving a term on the supreme court bench, was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending in March, 1903.

EDGERTON, Alonzo Jay, jurist, b. near Rome, N. Y., 7 June, 1827; d. in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., 9 Aug., 1896. He was educated at Wesleyan university, graduating in 1850. He removed to Minnesota, was a member of its legislature, and in 1876 he was chosen presidential elector. He recruited Company B, 10th Minnesota infantry, of which he was appointed captain, and served through the Indian campaigns of 1862–'3. In 1864 he was commissioned colonel of the 67th U. S. colored infantry, and was ordered to Louisiana. In 1865 his regiment and the 65th were consolidated, retaining the latter number. Later he was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet, and placed in command of Baton Rouge, remaining in command of that district till his muster out in the winter of 1867. In 1881 he was made U. S. senator, succeeding Mr. Windom, whom President Garfield had appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1881 he was appointed chief justice of the territory of Dakota. He was a member of the constitutional convention of South Dakota which in 1885 formulated the present constitution, and of the convention held in 1889 to readjust the constitution to meet the requirements of congress. Both conventions made him president. When the state was admitted, he was appointed district judge.

EDSALL, Samuel Cook, P. E. bishop, b. in Dixon, Ill., 4 March, 1860, being a descendant of Samuel Edsall, who came from Yorkshire in 1644. He was educated at Racine college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Later he entered the Western theological seminary, and was admitted to the priesthood in June, 1889, by Bishop McLaren. The following year he took charge of St. Peter's parish, Chicago, where he met with much success and remained until elected by the general convention held at Washington in October, 1898, missionary bishop of North Dakota.

EDSON, Allan Aaron, Canadian artist, b. in Stanbridge, Quebec, 18 Dec., 1842; d. in Glen Sutton, Quebec, 1 May, 1888. He was educated at Vercheres college, and entered mercantile employments in Montreal, but practised drawing and painting by himself, and as soon as the opportunity came went to London to study. After three visits to England and Scotland, he spent five years in France, a part of the time as the pupil of Léon J. Pelouse, acquiring the French technique, which with his keen insight into Nature made him pre-eminent as an interpreter of the summer and winter aspects of Canadian forest scenery. He exhibited in the Paris salons and the London royal

academy, and every year after 1871 in the Versailles exhibitions, as well as in the Royal Canadian academy, of which he was one of the founders. Among his principal works are "On the Line," exhibited at the Philadelphia centennial exposition (1876); "Study of a Canadian Landscape" (1882); "Bolton Forest" (1882); "A Gray Day" (1883); "In February" (1883); "Un Petit Coin aux Vaux, pres Cernay-la-Ville" (1884); "Habitants crossing the St. Lawrence in Winter" (1886); "Driving in Mount Royal Park, Montreal" (1886); and "Settlers' Huts" and "A Suffolk Farmhouse," which were exhibited at the London institute of water-colors. His last work was "The Frozen Cascade."

EDWARDS, James Thomas, educator, b. in Barnegat, N. J., 6 Jan., 1838. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, and then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, but engaged chiefly in teaching. After service in the National army in 1863, he was principal of East Greenwich academy, Rhode Island, till 1870, and then president of Chamberlain institute, Randolph, N. Y., till 1892, since which date he has been principal of McDonogh school, Maryland. He served three terms in the senate of Rhode Island, was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1868, and in 1892–'3 served in the New York senate. In both senates he was chairman of the committee on education. In 1884 and 1892 he was a delegate to the general conference of his church. Dr. Edwards has published "The Grass Family" (Randolph, N. Y., 1877); "The Voice Tree" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Silva of Chautauqua Lake" (Buffalo, 1892); "Pen and Picture: A Chautauqua Sketch-Book" (Meadville, Pa., 1895); and "Addresses" (New York, 1896).

EGBERT, Henry Clay, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1840; d. in Manila in March, 1899. He was appointed a 1st lieutenant in the army from civil life, 23 Sept., 1861. He served continuously as a line officer for nearly forty years. He was more closely identified with the 12th infantry than any other organization, having served with distinction in that regiment in the civil war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, but escaped and rejoined his command, and was severely wounded in the battle of Bethesda church, Virginia. He was major of the 17th infantry from 1890 to 1893, when he became lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry. This regiment he commanded in the Santiago campaign, until disabled by a shot through the body on 1 July, 1898. For his distinguished service in battle he was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers. This grade he held until December, 1898, when, in the reduction of the volunteer army, he was honorably discharged. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in the regular service in July, 1898, and assigned to the 22d infantry, whose colonel, Charles A. Wikoff, was killed at San Juan hill. He joined the 22d infantry on 30 Jan., 1899, sailed with it for Manila, and arrived in Manila on 4 March, 1899. Col. Egbert was killed at the head of his regiment in a battle fought near Manila. He was buried in Arlington cemetery, 11 May, with full military honors, all the available regular troops near Washington were ordered out, and many prominent officers were present.

EGUIGUREN, Victor (ā-ge-goo-ren), diplomatist, b. in the department of Piura about 1860. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Lima. Later he was a representative for his department. The dissolution of congress on account of the war led him to withdraw from politics, to devote himself to his profession, till 1895, when the triumph of the coalition gave birth to the "Junta del Gobierno Provisional," of which he was secretary. He was afterward elected senator by popular vote. In 1897 he was appointed minister to Colombia. Mr. Eguiguren has published several articles on the demography of Piura's department, and others on constitutional law, politics, and administration.

EGUSQUIZA, Juan Bautista (ā-goos-key-tha), president of Paraguay, b. in Asunción, 10 May, 1845. When thirteen years old he was sent to Buenos Ayres to complete his education. He took part in the war against Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, and became a lieutenant-colonel. After the war he retired to private life. He was active in the revolution against Mr. Jovellanos in 1872 and 1873. Was elected representative, and afterward secretary of war under President Gonzalez, and in 1890, with great activity and energy, crushed a rebellion. Congress advanced him to the rank of colonel, and two years later he was made a general. He declined the office of secretary of war in order to take part in the elections to succeed President Gonzalez, and in June, 1894, his partisans, allied with those of the other candidate, Gen. Caballero, deposed President Gonzalez. Then the house of representatives intrusted the management of public affairs to the vice-president, Mr. Mormigo, and at the end of his term Gen. Egusquiza was elected without opposition. He took possession of his post in November, 1898, and has inaugurated a conciliatory policy, striving specially to advance public instruction, to forward material improvements, and at the same time to preserve the peace of the republic.

EIS, Frederick (ey'es), R. C. bishop, b. in Arbach, near Coblentz, 20 Jan., 1843. He came to this country at the age of twelve, completing his education in Milwaukee and at St. Sulpice. He was ordained priest in 1870 by Bishop Meak in the cathedral of Marquette, and remained there as rector for three years, and later was dean and bishop's consultor. He was pastor of other parishes, and in June, 1899, was appointed by the pope bishop of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, and in the following August he was consecrated in the cathedral of Marquette as fourth bishop of the diocese.

ELKIN, William Lewis, astronomer, b. in New Orleans, La., 29 April, 1855. He was educated at the Royal polytechnic school in Stuttgart, Germany, and was graduated at the University of Strasburg in 1880. Subsequently he was associated with Dr. David Gill, of the Royal observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, in investigating the parallaxes of southern stars. In 1884 he became an astronomer at the observatory of Yale university, which post he still holds. His investigations at this place have included a triangulation of the Pleiades with the heliometer, and other researches with that instrument, the only one of its kind in America; also researches on the parallaxes of northern stars. These results have been published in current astronomical journals, and have given Dr. Elkin reputation among astronomers.

ELLIOT, John, senator, b. about 1773; d. in Sunbury, Liberty co., Ga., 9 Aug., 1827. He was descended from the Scottish Roxburghshire Elliots. Of his early history nothing is known except that he graduated at Yale college in 1794. He represented the state of Georgia in the U. S. senate for one term from 1819 to 1825, serving on the military and several other important committees. The senator is remembered as a man of ability and an eloquent speaker.

ELLIOTT, Charles, author, b. in Castleton, Roxburghshire, Scotland, 18 March, 1815; d. in

Easton, Pa., 14 Feb., 1892. He removed to the United States in his youth, was graduated at Lafayette, studied at Princeton theological seminary, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church. After teaching in Xenia, Ohio, he became professor of *belles-lettres* in the University of Pennsylvania, occupied the chair of Greek in Miami university in 1849–'63, that of biblical exegesis in the Presbyterian theological seminary of the northwest, and after 1886 was professor of Hebrew in Lafayette. Ohio university gave him the degree of D. D. Dr. Elliott was a member of the American oriental society, and devoted much of his life to the study of ancient languages and history. He translated and enlarged Kleinert's commentaries for the American edition of Johann Peter Lange's commentary on the Holy Scriptures (New York, 1874). He also translated, with Rev. William J. Harsha, Cellérier's "Manuel d'herméneutique," under the title of "Biblical Hermeneutics" (1879), and was the author of "The Sabbath" (1866); "Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures" (Edinburgh, 1877); and "Mosaic Authorship of the Pentateuch" (Cincinnati, 1884).

ELLIOTT, John Milton, jurist, b. in Scott county, Va., 16 May, 1820; assassinated in Frankfort, Ky., 26 March, 1879, for faithfully performing his duty as a judge of the state supreme court. His father, a man of talent and influence, was an early settler in Carter, now Ellicott county. The son was educated at Henry college, Virginia, studied law with Henry C. Harris at Prestonsburg, Ky., was there admitted to the bar, and in 1853 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving three successive terms. He represented the 9th Kentucky district in the Confederate congress. In 1868 he was elected circuit judge in the 13th district, and served six years, declining a re-election. In 1876 he was elected by the 1st appellate district to the supreme court of the state, which position he was filling at the time he was shot by Thomas Buford. For thirty-two years Judge Elliott was, with slight exceptions, in official life, a high testimonial to his ability and integrity. The state of Kentucky erected a monument at Frankfort to his memory, which was unveiled, 24 April, 1884, with appropriate ceremonies and addresses.

ELLIS, John Valentine, Canadian journalist, b. in Halifax, 8 May, 1835. He removed to Montreal, and later to St. John, where he still resides. He is editor of the "Daily Evening Globe," and sat in the New Brunswick house of assembly from 1882 until 1887, when he resigned and was elected by St. John a member of the house of commons. He was defeated in 1891, but elected in 1896. In the election of 1887 in Queens county, Mr. King, now Senator King, had a majority of the votes cast. The returning officer, however, gave the seat to Mr. George Baird, on the pretension that King had not been regularly nominated, through some defect in making his report. King's votes were accordingly rejected, and application was made to a county judge for a recount of the ballots. The judge decided to allow the recount and named a date. Mr. Baird applied to a circuit court judge for a stay, which was granted. A copy of the order was served on the county judge, but he refused to obey it, and opened his count. The returning officer refused to give up the ballots to the county judge, and Mr. Baird obtained the seat. Mr. Ellis severely criticised this procedure in the "Globe," and was held for contempt of court. The matter was in litigation for seven years, but finally Ellis was found guilty by the supreme court, and, there being no appeal to the supreme court of Canada, he was committed to jail for one month, fined two hundred dollars, and condemned to pay all costs. The case created great excitement at the time, and the friends of Mr. Ellis raised the money and paid all his expenses, though he suffered the full term of his incarceration. He is an able writer, a keen parliamentary debater, and a popular lecturer.

EMMERSON, Henry Robert, Canadian statesman, b. in Maugerville, New Brunswick, 25 Sept., 1853, educated at Acadia college. He took his degree of LL. B. at Boston university law-school in 1877, and was admitted an attorney in October of the same year and a barrister in the year following. In 1887 he was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the house of commons. He sat in the New Brunswick house of assembly for Albert county from 1888 until 1890. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the legislative council, and became president of the executive council in March, 1892, and leader for the government in the upper house until the abolition of that chamber in September. He was returned member of the house of assembly in 1892 and again in 1895. In 1897 James Mitchell, the premier of New Brunswick, resigned the leadership of the government, and Mr. Emmerson took his place as first minister.

ENO, Amos Richards, capitalist, b. at Simsbury, Conn., 1 Nov., 1810; d. in New York city, 21 Feb., 1898. He received a common-school education, and as a youth was a fellow-clerk with Edwin D. Morgan and his cousin, Junius S. Morgan, in Hartford. Later he became a successful wholesale dry-goods merchant in New York city, and was a founder and principal stockholder in the Second national bank, of which his son, John C., was the president. He retired from the dry-goods business in 1857 to give his attention to real estate, in which he was very successful. He erected the Fifth avenue hotel, which he owned at his death, together with other real estate in that city, valued at many millions. At the time he built the hotel the site was so far uptown that it was called "Eno's Folly." It was opened in 1859, and proved to be the most profitable hotel property in New York, possibly in the country. He bequeathed $150,000 to the New York chamber of commerce and $120,000 to various charities.

ERMENTROUT, Daniel, congressman, b. in Reading, Pa., 24 Jan., 1837; d. there, 17 Sept., 1899. He was graduated at Franklin and Marshall college, and admitted to the bar in 1859. He filled the office of district attorney from 1862 to 1865, and that of city solicitor for three years, became state senator in 1873, and continued in office for seven years. From 1881 to 1889 he was a Democratic member of congress, and was re-elected in 1897 and 1899 for his sixth term as a congressman of the Keystone state. He was a delegate to several national Democratic conventions. For thirty-five years Mr. Ermentrout was a leader in Berks county politics, and was prominent in the national councils of his party. His death was caused by an accident while at the dinner-table.

ESTE, George Peabody, soldier, b. in Nashua, N. H., 24 April, 1829; d. in New York city, 6 Feb., 1881. He wrote his family name Estey till he entered the army, when he adopted an older spelling. He entered Dartmouth, but left on account of illness before graduation, and, after going to California, studied law, and settled in Toledo, where he become a partner of Morrison R. Waite. He was solicitor of his county in 1860, but, entering the National service as a private, became lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Ohio infantry, and in

1862 succeeded to the command. During the Atlanta campaign and afterward he led a brigade, and at Jonesboro' he averted defeat by a timely bayonet charge. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 9 Dec., 1864, and on 26 June, 1865, was given full rank. Gen. Este resigned on 4 Dec., 1865, and afterward practised his profession in Washington, D. C. He was presented by his regiment with a sword with diamond-studded hilt.

ESTRADA CABRERA, Manuel (es-trah'-dah), president of Guatemala, b. in Quezaltenango, 21 Nov., 1857. He studied in the Colegio de San José and in the Instituto Nacional de Occidente, but had to abandon for a time his law studies and to earn a living. He was at length graduated, and admitted to practice in Quezaltenango in 1888, soon acquiring a reputation as a successful lawyer. He was appointed, in succession, district judge in Retalhulen and Quezaltenango. Later he was appointed a magistrate of the court of appeals. His leaning toward political life induced him to accept a seat as representative in the national assembly, where his services to the public interest of the republic attracted the attention of Gen. José María Reyna Barrios, who in July, 1892, selected Estrada Cabrera as his secretary of state. At the death of Gen. Barrios in February, 1898, Señor Estrada Cabrera was put in charge of the government of the republic as its president.

ESTRÉES, Jean, Count d' (es-tray), French naval officer, b. in Paris in June, 1624; d. there, 19 May, 1707. He served as colonel in the campaigns of Flanders, entered the navy in 1668, and was sent with a fleet to the West Indies, where he defeated the English in several encounters. He was promoted vice-admiral on his return, in 1669, and given, in 1676, the command of an expedition for retaking Cayenne and Tobago from the Dutch. He arrived off Cayenne, 17 Dec., and a few days later stormed the place, compelling the Dutch garrison to surrender. With re-enforcements from Martinique, he then sailed for Tobago, where he arrived, 19 Feb., 1677. Having landed the marines, he defeated the Dutch fleet, and bombarded the city on 3 March; but the marines were repulsed on another point with loss, and he retired to Martinique. In 1677 he sailed again from Brest for Tobago, where he arrived, 7 Dec., carried the city, and afterward captured the island of Curaçoa. He was made marshal of France in 1681, bombarded Tunis in 1682, and in the same year was appointed viceroy of America, which office he retained till his death.

EVANS, Henry Clay, pension commissioner, b. in Juniata, Pa., 18 June, 1843. After an academic education he enlisted in a Wisconsin infantry regiment in May, 1864, serving until the war closed. Establishing himself in Chattanooga as an iron and railway-car manufacturer, he was twice elected mayor, and in 1889 member of congress. He was appointed assistant postmaster-general in 1889, serving for four years. In the year following he was elected governor of Tennessee on the face of the returns, but a recount by the legislature resulted in the rejection of certain returns for alleged irregularities and his Democratic opponent declared elected. Mr. Evans stood second in the balloting for vice-president at the national Republican convention of 1896. In the following year he was appointed commissioner of pensions, in which office he has abolished numerous abuses during his two years' occupancy.

EVANS, Robley Dunglison, naval officer, b. in Floyd county, Va., 18 Aug., 1846, and appointed to the U. S. naval academy from Utah, 20 Sept., 1860. On 1 Oct., 1863, he was promoted to ensign; in 1864 he was attached to the steam-sloop "Powhatan" on the West India squadron; he served on the North Atlantic blockading squadron, participating in both attacks on Fort Fisher; in the land attack he received two severe wounds from rifle-shots. He was commissioned lieutenant, 25 July, 1866, and was on the steam-sloop "Piscataqua," flag-ship of the Asiatic squadron. He received his commission of lieutenant-commander, 12 March, 1868, and later was on duty at the navy-yard, Washington, and at the naval academy. He served on the "Shenandoah" on the European station, also on the "Congress" on the same station from 1873 until 1876, and later commanded the training-ship "Saratoga." He was promoted to commander, 12 July, 1878. In July, 1891, he took command of the "Yorktown," and was appointed captain, 27 June, 1893. He was appointed to the command of the "New York," 23 Aug., 1894, and was later transferred to the "Iowa," which he commanded during the war with Spain, taking an active part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. He was prominent in making naval arrangements for the New York reception to Admiral Dewey, 29 and 30 Sept., 1899.

EVANTUREL, Francis Eugène Alfred, Canadian politician, b. in Quebec, 31 Aug., 1849. He is a grandson of François Evanturel, who served with Napoleon in most of his campaigns and afterward settled and died in Quebec, and was educated at the Quebec seminary, studied law at Laval university, and was called to the bar. He practised his profession until 1873, when he entered the civil service at Ottawa. In 1881 he resigned and resumed practice in Ontario. He is also editor of "L'Interprète," which he conducts with vigor. Mr. Evanturel has been a member of the Ontario house of assembly from 1886 up to the present time, and in 1894 was unanimously chosen speaker, being the first French Canadian to hold that office.

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FAIRBANK, Calvin, clergyman, b. in Pike, N. Y., 3 Nov., 1816; d. in Angelica, N. Y., 12 Oct., 1898. He was graduated from Oberlin, and during his college days made the acquaintance of Gerrit Smith, Theodore Parker, and Joshua R. Giddings, adopting their views and working with them. In 1844 he learned that a beautiful woman who had only one-sixty-fourth of negro blood was to be sold by her father for the New Orleans market. Mr. Fairbank hastily raised $2,275 from Salmon P. Chase and other Cincinnati citizens, attended the auction, bought her and set her free in Ohio, where she now (1899) lives, happily married. For one of his many adventures in behalf of the slaves Mr. Fairbank was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at Frankfort, Ky. On being pardoned in 1849,he at once tried to prevent the passage of the Fugitive slave bill, and on its becoming a law he resisted its execution. This time he was kidnapped and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. During the war he was released, but the floggings he had suffered and the filth and want in which he had lived made him an old man at forty. From 1865 to 1875 he was employed by various missionary and religious societies of New York. In 1893 he published a volume entitled "How the Way was prepared," which gave an account of his eventful life in the slavery days.

Calvin Fairbank.

FAIRBANKS, Charles Warren, senator, b. near Unionville Centre, Ohio, 11 May, 1852. He was graduated from the Western university in 1872, and adopted the profession of the law. Removing to Indiana he was in 1892 elected chairman of the Republican state convention, and four years later was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, 20 Jan., 1897, by a majority of 21 on joint ballot over Daniel W. Voorhees and Leroy Templeton. Mr. Fairbanks never held any office prior to his election to the senate. His term will expire in 1903.

FANSHAW, Daniel, printer, b. in New York city in 1789; d. there, 20 Feb., 1860. He was apprenticed to a printer, and shortly after attaining his majority entered business for himself. He became printer to the Bible society, then newly formed, in 1817, and held that contract till 1840. He was also printer to the Tract society for many years. In 1829 he introduced power presses, and was the first printer of books by machinery in New York. He accumulated a large fortune, part of which he left to his son, on the condition that he abstain from the use of tobacco.

FARLEY, John Murphy, R. C. bishop, b. at Newtown Hamilton, Ireland, 3 April, 1842. He was educated at St. Macartan's college, Monaghan, at St. John's college, Fordham, at St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, and he spent four years in the study of theology in the American college at Rome, where he was ordained a priest in June, 1870. He was assistant rector of St. Peter's church, at New Brighton, Staten Island, in 1870, and from 1872 to 1884 secretary to Archbishop McCloskey. He was made a private chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII. with the title of monsignore in 1884, vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York in 1891, domestic prelate of Pope Leo XIII. in 1892, prothonotary apostolic in 1895, and was appointed auxiliary bishop of New York in 1895. He was consecrated under the title of bishop of Teugma in December, 1895, by Archbishop Corrigan in St. Patrick's cathedral. While assistant in the episcopal labors he continues to be a member of the archbishop's council and also his vicar-general.

FERMOY, Matthias Alexis Roche de, French soldier, b. in the West Indies about 1737; d. after 1778. He was thirty-fourth on the list of Continental brigadier-generals, his commission dating 5 Nov., 1776. On coming to this country in that year and offering his services to congress, Fermoy represented himself as a colonel of engineers in the French army. He served under Washington in the Trenton-Princeton campaign. On 1 Jan., 1777, he was ordered to take his brigade to hold an advanced post at Mile-Run, beyond Maiden-Head (now Lawrenceville). That night he returned to Trenton, leaving his command in a somewhat questionable way. The same year (1777) he was placed in command of Fort Independence, opposite Fort Ticonderoga, by orders of congress, and against the protest of Washington. On the retreat of Gen. Arthur St. Clair from Ticonderoga, Fermoy, against, the orders of the commanding general, set fire to his quarters on Mount Independence at two o'clock on the morning of 6 July, 1777, thus revealing to Burgoyne St. Clair's evacuation of Ticonderoga. Had it not been for this St. Clair would have made good his retreat in safety. In December, 1777, he applied for promotion to a major-generalship, but congress on 31 Jan., 1778, refused his request, and on 16 Feb., 1778, he was allowed to resign, receiving $800 to enable him to return to the West Indies.

FERRIS, George Washington Gale, engineer, b. in Galesburg, Ill., 4 Feb., 1859; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 22 Nov., 1896. After attending school in Carson City, Nev., and San Francisco, Cal., where his early life was spent, he entered Rensselaer polytechnic school, Troy, N. Y., and was graduated in 1881. After work as a civil engineer in West Virginia and Kentucky, he conceived the plan of building the gigantic revolving wheel known by his name, which was a conspicuous feature of the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893. He organized the firm that constructed it and superintended its erection. The wheel's diameter was 250 feet, and it turned on a steel axle 32 inches in diameter and 45 feet long. Thirty-six carriages, each holding 40 persons, were hung at regular intervals to the outer tire, and in these many thousand passengers were carried in safety during the exhibition.

FEWKES, Jesse Walter, archæologist, b. in Newton, Mass., 14 Nov., 1850. He was graduated from Harvard in 1875, and then spent two years in zoölogical studies in Europe, receiving in 1877 the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard. In 1880 he was appointed assistant in charge of the invertebrata in the Museum of comparative zoölogy in Cambridge, where he remained for nine years. During 1890–'4 he was director of the Hemenway southwestern

archæological expedition, for which he visited the Zuñi and Moki pueblos, and also represented the expedition at the Madrid exposition in 1892. He became a special ethnologist of the bureau of ethnology in 1895, and headed expeditions to Arizona during the summers of 1896 and 1897 for archæological purposes. To the literature of natural history he has made contributions of over fifty papers and monographs that have appeared in the publications of the Museum of comparative zoölogy, or in the proceedings of societies of which he is a member, or in the "American Naturalist." He has also written largely on ethnology, and is the editor of the "American Journal of Ethnology and Archæology," of which he was the founder.

FIELD, Eugene, journalist, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 2 Sept., 1850; d. in Chicago, Ill., 4 Nov., 1895. His father, Roswell Martin Field, a native of Vermont, was Dred Scott's first counsel, and for many years judge of the circuit court of Missouri. The son completed his education at the university of his native state, and on returning from a few months' travel in Europe he entered upon the career of a journalist, ultimately connecting himself with the Chicago "News" and "Record." He was a great traveller and bibliomaniac, and successful as the writer of verse for children, his strongest claim, perhaps, to remembrance. His principal works are "A Little Book of Western Verse" (Boston, 1892); "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," "With Trumpet and Drum" (1892); "A Second Book of Verse" (1893); "Love Songs of Childhood" (1894); "The Holy Cross, and other Tales" (1894); the unfinished work "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac" (1896); and, with Roswell M. Field, "Echoes from the Sabine" (1895).

FIELD, Marshall, merchant, b. in Conway, Mass., 26 Aug., 1835. He attended the schools of his native village, and at the age of seventeen went to Pittsfield, spending four years there as a clerk in a general store. He began his business career in Chicago in 1856 as a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in four years became a partner in the house of Cooley, Farwell & Co., and later of the largest house of its kind in the west, Farwell, Field & Co. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Potter Palmer and Levi Z. Leiter. Two years later Mr. Palmer withdrew and the house became known as Field, Leiter & Co. until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, and the house was and has ever since been known as Marshall Field & Co. The retail department covers more than half a block in the center of the city, and the wholesale department, which has been kept separate since 1872, is now carried on in a massive granite edifice covering an entire block and among the grandest buildings of its kind in the world. Besides the two mammoth establishments in Chicago, Mr. Field has branch houses in England, France, and Germany. Goods are purchased for cash and sold on short time. The annual sales exceed $35,000,000, and the payroll includes about 4,000 persons. He gave land worth $200,000 to the Chicago university and $1,000,000 to establish the "Field Columbian museum," for the permanent preservation of many exhibits of the World's Columbian exposition and embracing the elements of ethnological science and natural history, and has contributed to the Chicago historical society and to many of the hospitals of the city. Mr. Field has never been in public life, but takes an active interest in the development of Chicago, and is a member of many clubs in Chicago and New York.

Marshall Field

FIELD, Walbridge Abner, jurist, b. in Springfield, Vt., 26 April, 1833; d. in Boston, 15 July, 1899. He was graduated from Dartmouth and from the Harvard law-school. After attaining prominence as a lawyer he was elected to congress from the 3d district. In 1887 he was appointed by Gov. Long to the supreme court bench, being promoted to the chief justiceship in 1890 on the resignation of Justice Morton. Gov. Wolcott appointed Judge Oliver W. Holmes to the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Field.

FIELD, William Hildreth, lawyer, b. in New York city, 16 April, 1843. He was graduated at Union college, and at Columbia college law-school. He was taken into partnership by John W. Edmonds, and remained with him until his death in 1874. He was elected president of the Catholic club of New York in 1887, and re-elected in 1888. Under his management this body became the most influential Roman Catholic organization in the state. He has tried many cases before the court of appeals, some of great public importance, involving the interpretation of statutes, in which the law has been settled in accordance with the construction that he advocated. Mr. Field edited, with Judge Edmonds, "Statutes at Large of the State of New York" (9 vols., Albany, 1863–'75).

FIGUEROA, Gerónimo (fee-gay-ro'-ah), Mexican missionary, b. in the city of Mexico in 1604; d. there in 1683. In 1622 he entered the society of Jesus in Tepozotlan, and was appointed professor of Latin and philosophy in the College of Oajaca. His desire for missionary work caused him to study the language of the savage tribes of New Biscay, who shortly before had killed eight Jesuit missionaries, and in 1634 he obtained permission to preach to the Tepehuanes. He was well received, and in forty years' incessant labor converted and civilized that fierce nation, and their neighbors to the north, the Tarahumares. Worn out by sickness and age, he returned in 1674 to Mexico, where he was appointed rector of the principal college; but continued till the end of his life to send to his converts agricultural implements and artisans for their instruction. He wrote, besides a catechism and religious tracts in Indian dialect, "Arte y copioso Vocabulario de las Lenguas Tepehuana y Tarahumara," of which, according to Father Francisco Florrencia, who wrote Figueroa's biography (Mexico, 1689), the latter left four copies in his own writing, but only one has been preserved in the national library of Mexico.

FINK, Louis Maria, R. C. bishop, b. at Triftersberg, Bavaria, 12 June, 1834. He pursued his studies at Ratisbon, came to this country in 1852, at the age of eighteen, and was received among the Benedictines by Abbot Wimmer at St. Vincent's abbey in Westmoreland county, Pa., making his profession as a Benedictine in January, 1854. His name was Michael by baptism, but he now assumed that of Louis Maria. Having completed

his theological studies, he was ordained a priest in May, 1857, by Bishop Young of Erie. He performed missionary work in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Kentucky, building a new church at Covington and introducing the Benedictine nuns to teach the girls' school. At St. Joseph's, Chicago, he so increased his flock as to render a larger church necessary, and this he erected, also a fine school. In 1871 he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Miége, vicar-apostolic of Kansas, and was consecrated under the title of bishop of Eucarpia, in June, 1871, at St. Joseph's church, Chicago, which he had erected. He assisted Bishop Miége in his labors among the Indians, and many churches, schools, institutions, and priests were added. Bishop Fink became vicar-apostolic of Kansas in May, 1877, and bishop of Leavenworth in May, 1891.

FINNEY, John, physician, b. in Ireland; d. in New Castle, Del., in 1774. He settled at New Castle, and was appointed one of the first members of the common council of that city in 1724. He followed his profession with success for fifty years, and became the wealthiest person in that county. In 1738 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and he served as a judge of the orphans' court for many years. Soon after the defeat of Gen. Braddock he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the upper regiment of New Castle county, and in 1758 he acted as commissioner of the lower counties in equipping three companies of soldiers required by Gov. Denny. He was also appointed trustee of moneys that were granted the government for military uses by parliament, and was naval officer for the port and district of New Castle. An elegy written upon him by his friend, John Parke, was printed among poems of the latter in 1786.—**David,** his son, lawyer, d. near New Castle, Del., in May, 1806, was born in America, but received his higher education in Ireland, and practised his profession at New Castle. In 1748 he was commissioned captain of a company of associators of New Castle county. In 1771 and 1775 he was appointed a justice for that county for the trial of negroes, and in 1777 a justice of the peace. In 1778 he was judge of the supreme court of Delaware and justice of the superior court. He was reputed the richest citizen of Delaware until the period of the Revolution, when his patriotism induced him to give too great credit to the Continental currency, thereby materially diminishing his wealth.

FISET, Louis Joseph Cyprien, Canadian poet, b. in Quebec, 3 Oct., 1825. He studied law, but abandoned the profession to devote himself exclusively to literature. He was elected president of the Institut Canadien in 1856, and for several years edited the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique." In 1860 he was selected to write the ode of welcome on the visit of the prince of Wales, and in 1867 he competed successfully for the medal offered by the Laval university for the best poem on the discovery of Canada. Almost all his poems have been published in "La Ruche Littéraire," "Les Soirées Canadiennes," "Le Foyer Canadien," and other literary reviews of Montreal and Quebec. The most popular of his compositions are "La voix du passé," "Méditation," "Le poête à la muse," and "Le vœux de Mariette." Mr. Fiset published "Jude el Grazia ou les malheurs de l'emigration Canadienne" (Quebec, 1861).

FISHBACK, William Meade, senator, b. in Jeffersonton, Culpeper co., Va., 5 Nov., 1831. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, read law in Richmond in 1858, and removed to Fort Smith, Ark. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1861 and 1874, was elected U. S. senator in 1864 by the "Camden" legislature, but was refused admission to the senate because Arkansas was not properly "reconstructed." He was a member of the state legislature in 1877, 1879, and 1885, and elected governor in 1893. He is the author of the "Fishback amendment" to the Arkansas constitution, forbidding the legislature to pay certain reconstruction state bonds, which he denounced as fraudulent.

FISHER, Sidney George, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 2 March, 1809; d. there, 25 July, 1871. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1827, practised law in Philadelphia, and wrote largely in the newspapers and magazines of the time on the political questions of the civil war, under the pen-name of "Cecil." Among his writings were essays on "Kansas and the Constitution," "The True Interest of the Border States," "The Laws of Race in Reference to Slavery," and "The Law of the Territories." He wrote a pamphlet in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln, which was published by the Union league of Philadelphia and had a wide circulation. At the close of the war he wrote a book called "The Trial of the Constitution," which discussed the constitutional questions and difficulties that had been raised by the war.—His son, **Sidney George,** author, b. in Philadelphia, 11 Sept., 1856, was graduated at Trinity in 1879, spent two years at Harvard law-school, and became a member of the Philadelphia bar in 1883. On 30 July, 1880, he wrote for the New York "Nation" a letter signed "F. G. S.," which was the beginning of the movement which established the various civil service reform societies throughout the country. In 1892–'3 his articles entitled "Alien Degradation of American Character" and "Has Immigration Dried up our Literature?" published in "The Forum," did much to influence the formation of the Immigration restriction league. Mr. Fisher has made a special study of colonial history. He has published a pamphlet entitled "The Causes of the Increase of Divorce" (Philadelphia, 1890) and the following historical books: "The Making of Pennsylvania" (1896); "Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth" (1896); "The Evolution of the Constitution" (1897); and "Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times" (1897).

FISHER, Sydney Arthur, Canadian statesman, b. in Montreal, 12 June, 1850, educated at McGill university, and afterward at Trinity college, Cambridge, England, where he took his degree of B. A. He became a farmer in Bedford, Quebec, and has closely identified himself with dairying, fruit-growing, and stock-breeding. He has been for many years a member of the council, and is one of the vice-presidents for Quebec of the Dominion alliance for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mr. Fisher was first returned to parliament in 1882 for Brome county, and in 1887 also, but was defeated in the election of 1891. In 1896 he was elected and appointed minister of agriculture in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

FISKE, George McClelland, clergyman, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 21 Oct., 1850. He was graduated at Trinity, and in 1874 at Berkeley divinity school, from which institution he received the degree of S. T. D. in 1888. He was made deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1874, and ordained priest in 1875. From 1870 till 1873 he was head-master of Burlington college, and from 1874 till 1876 missionary of St. Mark's, Hammonton, N. J., and of Christ church, Waterford, N. J. He was rector successively of St. Mary's, Castleton, N. Y., St. Peter's, Peekskill, and of St. Stephen's,

Providence, R. I., since 1884. He is a member of the board of missions of the diocese of Rhode Island, warden of St. Mary's orphanage, East Providence, and a trustee of Berkeley school, Providence, since 1886. In June, 1888, he was elected bishop of the diocese of Fond du Lac, but declined. He has published "A Memorial Sermon on General Grant" (Providence, 1885); "The Real Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist" and "The Mission of the Masonic Order" (1886); "An Uncorrupt Life" (1887); and several sermons.

FITCH, Ashbel Parmelee, congressman, b. in Mooers, Clinton co., N. Y., 8 Oct., 1848. His father, Edward, a grandson of Jabez Fitch, a Revolutionary officer, was a successful lawyer in New York city and a member of the legislature. The son was educated in the New York public schools, at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and at the Universities of Jena and Berlin. He studied law at Columbia law-school, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and devoted himself to corporation practice. He declined a Republican nomination for congress in 1884 on the ground that he was not in sympathy with high protection, but in 1886 was a successful candidate in opposition to Gen. Egbert L. Viele, a high-protection Democrat. He left the Republican party on the tariff issue, but was re-elected as a Democrat in 1888, 1890, and 1892, and in 1893 was chosen comptroller of New York city. In 1897 he was renominated, this time as a Republican, but was not re-elected. In congress Mr. Fitch took an active part in the contest for an international copyright law, also against the ship subsidy bill and the William McKinley tariff bill.

FITZGERALD, Louis, financier, b. in New York city, 31 May, 1838. Educated in the schools of his native city, he early entered on a business career, in which he has been singularly successful. In 1857 he became a member of the 7th regiment, and marched with it to the defence of Washington in 1861. Later he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of the 11th New York infantry, serving through the war, at the close of which he was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Mississippi. Returning to New York, he re-entered the 7th, becoming lieutenant-colonel, and in 1882 he was appointed brigadier-general, commanding the 1st brigade until his resignation, January, 1898. During his successful administration 6 regiments of infantry, 2 battalions of artillery, and 1 squadron of cavalry were provided with admirable armories, and the convenient parade-ground at Van Cortlandt park secured for all time for the purpose of the New York National guard. For many years Gen. Fitzgerald has been president of the Mercantile trust company, and is recognized as one of the leading financiers of Wall street, having been active in the reorganization of several of the most important railway corporations of the country.

FITZGERALD, Oscar Penn, M. E. bishop, b. in Caswell county, N. C., 24 Aug., 1829. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a missionary in the California mines in 1855–'7, and subsequently edited the "Pacific Methodist," "Christian Spectator," and "Californian Teacher" in San Francisco. He was superintendent of public instruction of California in 1867–'71, and under his administration the State university was founded and the normal school organized and permanently established. He became president of the Pacific Methodist college in 1872, and in 1878 was appointed editor of the Nashville "Christian Advocate," the organ of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1890 he was elected bishop, and resides in Nashville. Bishop Fitzgerald is the author of "California Sketches" (2 vols., Nashville, 1879); "The Class Meeting" (1880); "Christian Growth" (1881); "Glimpses of Truth" (1883); "Dr. Summers: A Life Study" (1884); "Centenary Cameos" (1885); "The Life of McFerrin" (1890); and "The Epworth Book" (1898).

FITZPATRICK, Charles, Canadian lawyer, b. in Quebec, 19 Dec., 1853. He was educated at the Quebec seminary and Laval university. At the latter he took, in 1876, the Dufferin medal in the law faculty. He was called to the bar of Quebec, and in 1873 was appointed a queen's counsel. In 1879 and in 1887 he was crown prosecutor for the city and district of Quebec. When Louis Riel was tried for treason and murder in 1885 at Regina, Mr. Fitzpatrick was engaged as one of the counsel for the defence. He sat in the legislature of Quebec from 1890 to June, 1896, when he resigned and sought the suffrages of the electors of Quebec county for the house of commons. He was elected by a large majority, and became in Mr. Laurier's ministry solicitor-general of Canada. Mr. Fitzpatrick's practice at the Quebec bar has been large and remunerative.

FLAGLER, Daniel Webster, soldier, b. in Lockport, N. Y., 24 June, 1835; d. at Fort Monroe, 29 March, 1899. He was a direct descendant of John Flagler, who came from Holland in 1733 and settled in Duchess county; was graduated from the U. S. military academy and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant, and 2d lieutenant of ordnance, 24 June, 1861. He was made 1st lieutenant on 3 Aug. following, serving throughout the civil war, mainly with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina and with the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was promoted captain and at the close of the war he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for distinguished service in the field and for faithful service in the ordnance department during the war. He was made major in 1874 and lieutenant-colonel in 1881. He was in command of the Rock island arsenal from 1871 until 1886, and had charge of its construction. In 1877 the government published at Washington his history of the arsenal. He was promoted brigadier-general in January, 1891, and was made chief of the ordnance department. In its report on the conduct of the war with Spain the investigating commission said of the work in his bureau: "The testimony shows that the ordnance department was untiring in its work, both before and during the war, and that every effort was made by its officers properly to arm and equip the troops. The delays that occurred were none of them of serious import, and it was beyond the power of the department to prevent them."

FLETCHER, Alice Cunningham, ethnologist, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1845. She was carefully educated, and, after study among the archæological remains of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, went to reside among the Omaha Indians, investigating their customs and traditions under the auspices of the Peabody museum of American archæology and ethnology of Harvard. In 1883 she was appointed by the secretary of the interior to allot the Omahas their lands in severalty, and brought to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton a large party of their children and two married couples. Under the care of the Woman's national Indian association Miss Fletcher established a system by which small sums of money were lent to such Indians as wished to buy tracts of land and build houses. At the request of the Indian bureau she prepared an exhibit for the New Orleans exposition showing the progress of

Indian civilization for the last twenty-five years. In 1886 she was sent by the commissioner of education to visit Alaskan and Aleutian Indians; in 1887 was appointed special agent, and assigned to the Winnebago tribe. She has published numerous papers, and in 1888 completed a report on "Indian Education and Civilization," in which is a synopsis of all Indian treaties, their laws and regulations, and statistics concerning population, schools, etc. (Washington, 1888).

FLICKINGER, Daniel Kumler, bishop of the United Brethren, b. in Sevenmile, Ohio, 25 May, 1824. He received an academic education, became corresponding secretary of the United Brethren church missionary society in 1857, and held office by re-election till 1885, when he was chosen foreign missionary bishop. He has made eight missionary tours to Africa, and done work on the frontiers of the United States and among Chinese emigrants. Otterbein university, Ohio, gave him the degree of D. D. in 1875. Dr. Flickinger has published "Off-Hand Sketches in Africa" (Dayton, Ohio, 1857); "Sermons," with Rev. William J. Shuey (1859); "Ethiopia, or Twenty-six Years of Missionary Life in Western Africa" (1877); and "The Church's Marching Orders" (1879).

FLOERSHEIM, Otto, German musician, b. in Aix-la-Chapelle, 2 March, 1853. He received his musical education under Ferdinand Hiller, removed to this country in 1875, and became a composer, critic, and editor of the "Musical Courier." His compositions include a "Prelude and Fugue," which was played in New York city under the direction of Theodore Thomas; "Alla Marcia," which was produced under Frank van der Stucken; a symphonic poem called "Consolation," which was successfully performed by the principal musical societies in the United States; and a piano composition with orchestra and organ accompaniment entitled "Elevation," which was produced in Brooklyn under the direction of Anton Seidl.

FLOOD, James Clair, capitalist, b. in Ireland in 1825; d. in Heidelberg, Germany, 21 Feb., 1888. He came to this country with William O'Brien, with whom he formed an intimate friendship during the voyage. After working in ship-yards the two went to California in 1851, and opened a saloon in San Francisco. They made money by speculating in mining stock, and several years later formed a partnership with James G. Fair and John W. Mackay, who were then young miners. Flood and O'Brien agreed to furnish money for tools and outfit, while Fair and Mackay prospected in the Sierras. The result was the discovery of the Comstock lode, which made them four of the wealthiest men in the world. They subsequently established the Nevada bank in San Francisco, and the partnership continued till 1881, when Mr. Fair was elected to the U. S. senate. Soon afterward Mr. Flood withdrew from active business.

FLOWER, Roswell Pettibone, banker, b. in Theresa, Jefferson co., N. Y., 7 Aug., 1835; d. in Eastport, Long Island, 12 May, 1899. He was educated at Theresa high-school, and went to New York city, where he became a merchant, afterward a broker and banker, amassing a fortune. In 1880 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and in 1888 and 1890 he was re-elected, but he resigned in the latter year and was elected governor of his state as a Democrat, serving till Dec. 31, 1894. During the threatened cholera epidemic of 1892 he ordered the purchase of Fire island by the state for additional quarantine facilities, and when the dwellers on the island threatened to oppose by force the establishment of a station there he ordered out the land and naval militia to assist in enforcing the authority of the state. Gov. Flower gave $50,000 to the St. Thomas Home, New York city, and contributed to various charities.

FOLGER, William Mayhew, naval officer, b. in Ohio, 19 May, 1844. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1864, served during the closing year of the civil war as a midshipman, and was promoted to the grade of master in December, 1866. Two years later he became a lieutenant, and passing through the intermediate grades he was promoted to the rank of captain in February, 1898, commanding the protected cruiser "New Orleans" in the war with Spain. In 1899 Capt. Folger, who is an authority in the navy on ordnance, was appointed first commander of the new "Kearsarge," the most powerful battle-ship in the American navy. This formidable vessel is represented in the accompanying illustration.

FONTAINE, Lamar, engineer, b. in Washington county, Tex., 10 Oct., 1829. He was educated by private tutors, including his kinsman, Prof. Matthew F. Maury, and adopted the profession of a civil engineer. In the civil war he held the commission of major of cavalry in the Confederate army, and is said to have received more wounds than any other officer engaged. He claims the authorship of "All quiet along the Potomac," which was written in August, 1861. There are many other claimants, including Mrs. Beers, who has generally been credited with being the author of the popular poem. Major Fontaine has published "Oenore," "Only a Soldier," and many other widely known and popular martial verses.

FORBES, John Murray, merchant, b. in Bordeaux, France, 23 Feb., 1813; d. in Milton, Mass., 12 Oct., 1898. He was educated at Round Hill school, Northampton, and became a prominent China merchant, and later president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, and till his death chairman of the board of directors. He was the originator of relief to Ireland in 1848, member of peace commission, February, 1861, founder of the Loyal publication society, and one of the originators of the U. S. sanitary commission. He was sent to England by the government in March, 1863, accompanied by William H. Aspinwall, chiefly with a view to preventing the sailing of the Laird Confederate vessels, and he was a presidential elector from Massachusetts in 1860, 1872, and 1880. It was said of Mr. Forbes that he was "an American citizen who, keeping himself in the background, never stinted work, or money, or service

of any sort for his country." See interesting "Memoir of John Murray Forbes," by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Fisher Hughes" (Boston, 1899).

FORMENTO, Felix, physician, b. in Piedmont in October, 1790; d. in Pignerol, Italy, 6 Jan., 1888. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Turin in 1813, was a surgeon in the French army under Napoleon during his last campaign in France, and after the downfall of the emperor came to this country and joined the expedition under Gen. Charles F. A. Lallemand to found a settlement in Texas for French exiles. After the failure of that enterprise he settled in New Orleans, attained to eminence in his profession, and became widely known for his treatment of yellow fever and cholera during the epidemics of those diseases. He returned to Italy in 1851, and after a residence there of nine years returned to New Orleans, but when the city was occupied by the National troops he went again to Italy, and did not return to this country.—His son, **Felix,** physician, b. in New Orleans, 16 March, 1837, was graduated at the University of Turin in 1852, and in medicine there in 1857, having in the meantime studied six years in the École pratique, in Paris. During the war between France and Austria for Italian independence in 1859 he took service in the Sardinian army under Napoleon III. In 1860 he returned to New Orleans, settled there in the practice of medicine, and was a visiting physician to the charity hospital. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed chief surgeon to the Louisiana hospital in Richmond, Va., and held that post till the failure of his health in 1863, when he returned to New Orleans, and was physician successively to the Italian, the New Lusitanos, the Old Portuguese, and the Firemen's charitable associations. In the yellow fever epidemic in 1867 he rendered active service to the sufferers, and in recognition of his care for needy Italians received a decoration from the Italian government. He was associated for many years with Dr. James Trudeau in the management of the Baronne street infirmary, became a member of the Louisiana board of health in 1880, and was a delegate to the international congress of hygiene and demography which met in Geneva in 1884. Dr. Formento is a member of many learned bodies, was president of the New Orleans cremation society, and is the author of articles on hygiene; "Notes and Observations on Army Surgery" (New Orleans, 1864); "Memoir on Yellow Fever" (1884); and "School Hygiene" (St. Louis, 1884).

FORSYTH, James, lawyer, b. in Clinton county, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1817; d. in Troy, N. Y., 10 Aug., 1886. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, admitted to the bar, settled in Troy in 1843, and subsequently resided in that city, where he was for many years interested in railroad and banking enterprises as counsel and attorney. In 1861 he became chairman of the war committee of Rensselaer county and was a member of the board of enrollment, and in 1864–'5 he was provost-marshal of Rensselaer and Washington counties. He was collector of U. S. internal revenue for these counties in 1868–'9, and became county judge of Rensselaer county in 1881. From 1868 until 1886 Dr. Forsyth was president of Rensselaer polytechnic institute. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1882.

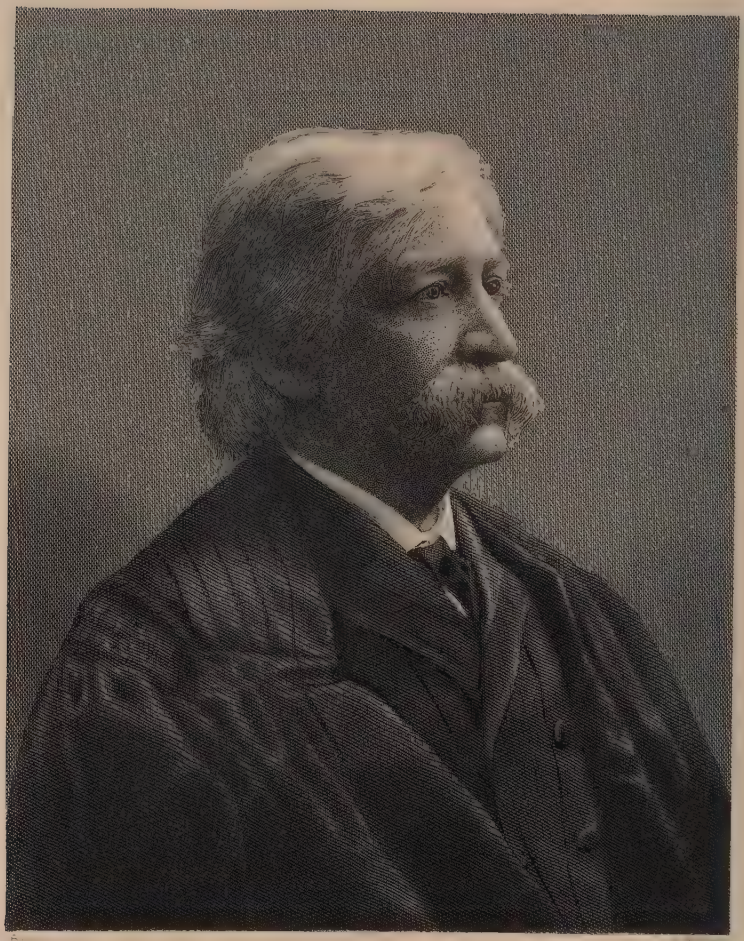
FOSTER, Addison G., senator, b. in Belchertown, Mass., in 1837. At an early age he removed to Oswego, Ill., and later to Minnesota. Here he taught school, and engaged in the grain and real estate business from 1859 until 1875. He became interested in the lumber trade and took up his residence in St. Paul. In 1889 he removed to Tacoma, Wash., and here he continued his activities in the lumber business, in developing coal-mines, and in building railways. He was vice-president of the St. Paul and Tacoma lumber company. While in Minnesota Mr. Foster was elected county auditor and surveyor at Wabasha, but he never took an active interest in politics until he was elected, in 1899, U. S. Republican senator from Washington for the term ending in March, 1905.

FOULON, Clément, known as Father Claude D'Abbeville, French missionary, b. in Abbeville, Somme, about 1557; d. in Paris in 1632. In 1612 he accompanied Commander Isaac de Razilly to South America, and, after exploring the northern shore of Brazil, began a small settlement on the island of Maranhão, near the coast. Returning to France a few months later, he vainly solicited aid from the church, and in 1614 recalled the three missionaries that he had left on Marañon island. He was a preacher of much repute, and for many years the superior of the convent of Capucins at Abbeville, which he had founded. He published "Histoire de la mission des P. P. Capucins á l'ile de Maragnon et terres circonvoisines" (Paris, 1614).

FRANCIS, Charles Stephen, publisher, b. in Boston, 9 June, 1805; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1887. His father, David Francis, was a partner in the Boston publishing house of Monroe & Francis. The son learned the printing-trade under his father, established himself as a publisher in New York city in 1826, and engaged in business there continuously for more than sixty years. His Broadway store was a popular resort for men of letters, and was named by the father of Ralph Waldo Emerson the "Unitarian headquarters," Mr. Francis being the publisher of such authors of that denomination as William E. Channing, William Ware, Henry W. Bellows, and Orville Dewey. He also published many of Audubon's works on ornithology.—His brother, **David G.,** who was long associated with him, recently retired from the retail book business in New York.

FRANCIS, David Rowland, merchant, b. in Richmond, Ky., 1 Oct., 1850, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated from Washington university and entered upon a mercantile career, organizing, after three years of training, the commission house of D. R. Francis & Bro. in St. Louis. In 1883 he was elected vice-president of the Merchant's exchange, and in the following year became its president. In 1884 Mr. Francis was a delegate to the national Democratic convention that nominated Grover Cleveland, and the next year he was elected mayor of St. Louis, promoting during his term many necessary municipal reforms. He was elected governor of Missouri in 1888, his administration being much commended. During the free coinage agitation that ended in the triumph of the Silver party in the Democratic national convention held at Chicago, he was a strong advocate for sound money. Gov. Francis in August, 1896, became secretary of the interior in Cleveland's second administration.

FRANK, Royall Thaxter, soldier, b. in Gray, Cumberland co., Me., 6 May, 1836. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1858, when he was made brevet 2d lieutenant in the 5th infantry, and received his promotion to 2d lieutenant of the 8th infantry in October following. Until June, 1859, he served at Newport barracks, Ky., and then in New Mexico and Texas. He had surrendered as a prisoner of war in Texas in May, 1861, and he was held as such until exchanged in



D. APPLETON & Co

1862. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in May, 1861, and captain, 27 Feb., 1862. He was transferred to the 1st artillery, 15 Dec., 1870, in 1881 promoted major, lieutenant-colonel of the 2d artillery in 1889, and colonel of the 1st artillery, 25 Oct., 1894. From 1888 until 1898 he was commandant at the U. S. artillery school at Fort Monroe. At the outbreak of war with Spain he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the department of the east, which he held from 19 May to 3 July. From 7 July Gen. Frank commanded the 1st division of the 3d army-corps until he was assigned to the command of that corps on 27 Aug., 1898.

FREDERIC, Harold, author, b. at Utica, N. Y., 19 Aug., 1856; d. in London, 19 Oct., 1898. He was graduated from Hamilton college in his twentieth year, and in 1874 he became a proof-reader. During the next six years he advanced rapidly from one position on the staff to another, until he was qualified for the place of chief editorial writer on "The Utica Observer." In 1882 he took charge of "The Albany Evening Journal" and edited it for two years, and in 1884 he was sent to London as the correspondent of "The New York Times," filling that post with ability until his death. His novels are "Seth's Brother's Wife" (New York, 1887); "In the Valley" (1889); "The Lawton Girl" (1890); "The Return of the O'Mahony" (1892); "The Copperhead" (1894); "Marsena" (1895); "The Damnation of Théron Ware" and "March Hares" (1896); and "Gloria Mundi" (1898). Mr. Frederic left in manuscript a novel entitled "The Market Place" (1899), a story of the London stock exchange, which has proved to be his most popular novel.

FRENCH, Alice, author, b. in Andover, Mass., 19 March, 1850. She was graduated at Abbott academy, Andover, in 1868, resides in Davenport, and is the president of the Iowa society of colonial dames. Miss French has gained reputation, under the pen-name of "Octave Thanet," by her short character sketches and papers on economic subjects. Her most popular stories are "The Bishop's Vagabond," "The Day of the Cyclone," and "Whitsun Harp, Regulator." These, with other articles that previously appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" and "Scribner's Magazine," were published under the title of "Knittles in the Sun" (Boston, 1880); "Otto the Knight" (1883); "Expiation" (New York, 1886); "We All" (1889); "Stories of a Western Town" (1892); "An Adventure in Photography" (1892); "A Book of True Lovers" (1897); "Missionary Sheriff" (1897); and "The Heart of Toil" (1898).

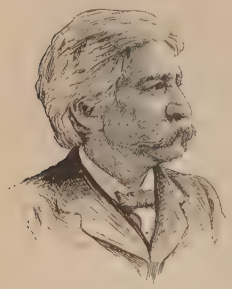
FRENCH, Samuel Gibbs, soldier, b. in Gloucester county, N. J., 22 Nov., 1818. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1839, was appointed brevet, 2d artillery, and was graduated with Grant in 1843. During the Mexican war he was promoted for the battle of Buena Vista, where he was dangerously wounded. He resigned his commission in the U. S. army, 31 May, 1856. He was appointed major of the corps of artillery in the Confederate states army, 2 April, 1861, brigadier-general in the provisional army, 23 Oct., 1861, and major-general, 31 Aug., 1862. From 14 Nov., 1861, to 8 March, 1862, he was in command at Evansport, Va., blockading the Potomac river. On 14 March, 1862, he relieved Gen. Branch, in command at New Berne, N. C., of the Confederate forces at Kington. He was sent to Wilmington, and was ordered, 17 July, 1862, to the command of the department of Southern Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Petersburg, Va. He was in command of the line of defence from the Appomattox and James rivers, and moved to Coggins's point, with infantry and artillery, 31 July. Early in June, 1863, he was ordered to report to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson, Miss. His division in 1863 was composed of the brigades of Maxey, McNair, and Evans, and in 1864 of the brigades of Cockerell, Ector, and Sears. He was engaged in all the battles of Gen. Johnston's campaign, from the siege of Jackson, Miss., to Atlanta, Jonesboro', Lovejoy's station, and Big Shanty, and was in the battles of Decatur, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, and the Meridian campaign. He directed the fortifications of Wilmington, Cape Fear river, Fort Fisher, and the line of the Blackwater.

FREVET, William Alfred, architect, b. in New Orleans, La., 19 Jan., 1833. He was educated in his native city and Baton Rouge, and adopted architecture as his profession. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a private in the Washington artillery from New Orleans. He was promoted from time to time, finally reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers. He served on Kirby Smith's staff, and was also assistant chief and acting chief of the trans-Mississippi department until the surrender. In 1866–'8 he was state engineer for Louisiana, and for several years after that he had charge of the construction of the public schools of the McDonough fund, some sixteen in number. He served as supervising architect of the U. S. government from June, 1887, until March, 1890, when he resigned. He designed the reconstruction of the state-house at Baton Rouge, and was the architect for the buildings of the state university at Pineville, La., the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and many of the public buildings and private residences in New Orleans and elsewhere in Louisiana and several of the neighboring states.

FRICK, Henry Clay, manufacturer, b. in West Overton, Pa., 19 Dec., 1849. After an English education, he began his business life as a clerk for his grandfather, who was a merchant and distiller in Fayette county. Later he embarked in the coke trade, which increased until the business was larger than all the other houses in the United States combined. He is president of the H. C. Frick coke company, also of the Carnegie steel company of Pittsburg. He first came into public notice by his extremely able and vigorous management during the famous strike at the Homestead works in 1892, when he was several times wounded, being both shot and stabbed by the rioters. In the summer of 1899 he went abroad and visited his former partner, Andrew Carnegie, at Skibo castle, in the north of Scotland.

FULLER, Melville Weston, jurist, b. in Augusta, Me., 11 Feb., 1833. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1853, studied law in Bangor with his uncle, George M. Weston, and then at Harvard, and began to practise in 1855 in his native city. There he was an associate editor of the "Age," served as president of the common council, and became city attorney in 1856; but he resigned in June of that year, and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was in active practice for thirty-two years. He rose to the highest rank in his profession, and was concerned in many important cases, among which were the National bank tax cases, one of which was the first that was argued before Chief-Justice Waite, the Cheney ecclesiastical case, the South park commissioners' cases, and the Lake front case. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1862, and later of the lower house of the legislature, where

he was a leader of the Douglas branch of the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. On 30 April, 1888, he was nominated by President Cleveland to be chief justice of the United States, and on 20 July he was confirmed by the senate. On 8 Oct. he took the oath of office and entered on his duties. Justice Fuller is, with one exception, the youngest member of the supreme court. In 1899 he was a member of the arbitration commission, convened in Paris, to which was referred the case of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary question. Among his addresses is one welcoming Stephen A. Douglas to Chicago in 1860, and another on Sidney Breese, which is prefixed to Judge Breese's "Early History of Illinois" (1884). The degree of LL. D. has been conferred on him by Harvard and other institutions.



Melville W. Fuller

FULLER, Thomas, Canadian architect, b. in Bath, England, 8 March, 1823. He was educated in his native place, and, after leaving school, was articled to an architect there, subsequently studying his profession in London. At an early age he was intrusted with the erection of a cathedral at Antigua. In 1857 he went to Toronto and formed a partnership with Chilion Jones. In 1859 their designs were accepted by the government for the parliament and departmental buildings and governor-general's residence at Ottawa. (See illustration of the capitol.) In the competition for the new capitol for the state of New York, his design was one of the three to which equal premiums were awarded. In the second competition, to which three successful competitors were invited, Augustus Laver, one of the three, prepared a joint

design with Mr. Fuller, which was ultimately adopted in 1867. He remained in Albany until 1881, when he returned to Ottawa, and in December of that year he was appointed chief architect of the Dominion of Canada.

FULLERTON, William, musician, b. in Newburg, N. Y., in 1854; d. in London, England, 25 Aug., 1888. He composed original musical themes before he was twelve years old, and, having adopted music as a profession, was carefully educated in Germany. He then settled in London, where he became intimate with Leopold, duke of Albany, whose apartments he shared, and was widely known as a musical critic, song-writer, and composer. In 1884 he published his first opera, "The Lady of the Locket," which was successfully produced at the Prince of Wales's theatre. Mr. Fullerton completed a second opera, "Waldemar," but died before its production.

FUNSTEN, James Bowen, P. E. bishop, b. in Clark county, Va., in March, 1858. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1875 and at the University of Virginia three years later. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law, later studied for the ministry, and was ordained priest in 1883. He had charge of churches in Richmond and Portsmouth, Va. He was consecrated missionary bishop of Boisé at Portsmouth in July, 1899, Bishops Cheshire, Gibson, Paret, Perrick, Peterkin, Randolph, Talbot, and Whittle being present at the ceremonial.

FUNSTON, Frederick, soldier, b. in Clarke county, Ohio, 9 Nov., 1865. He is a son of Edward Hogue, member of congress from Kansas (1884–'93), who was generally known in Washington as "Foghorn" Funston, and was a candidate for a cadetship at the U. S. military academy, which was won by Charles Crawford. He was for two years at the state university, Lawrence, but did not graduate. He was connected with the press, and in 1893 went to Alaska to report on its flora to the department of agriculture. Three years later he joined the insurgents in Cuba, serving there eighteen months, when he returned to the United States and was commissioned colonel, 20th Kansas volunteers. He distinguished himself in several battles in the Philippines, for which he was, in May, 1899, promoted to brigadier-general. Owing to severe illness, caused by old wounds, he was relieved from duty in the following August, and returned with his regiment to the United States. A letter received from Gen. Funston said that one reason why the 20th Kansas achieved the reputation it did was that Gov. Stanley invariably confirmed Col. Funston's recommendations for the promotion of officers, "although at various times under very severe pressure to do otherwise." The governor fully appreciated the fact that "a colonel's power over a regiment depends greatly on his recommendations for promotion taking precedence over any social or political pull."

Frederick Funston

FYFFE, Joseph, naval officer, b. in Ohio, 26 July, 1832; d. in Pierce, Neb., 25 Feb., 1896. He was appointed midshipman, 9 Sept., 1847, passing through all the intermediate grades and becoming rear-admiral, 10 July, 1894. He saw much service during the civil war, commanded ships in the Asiatic squadron and in the Pacific, his last duty being as commandant in 1893–'4 of the Boston navy-yard. He was retired in the latter year after eighteen years and eleven months sea service and sixteen years and one month of shore duty.

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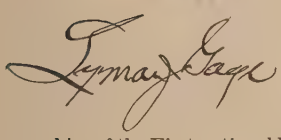
GABRIELS, Henry, R. C. bishop, b. in Wannegem-Lede, Belgium, 6 Oct., 1838. He received his collegiate education at Audenarde, his philosophy at St. Nicholas, his theology at Ghent and Louvain, became a licentiate in theology in 1864, and received an honorary doctorate in 1882. From 1864 to 1871, having come to the United States, he was professor in St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, and from 1871 to 1892 he was president of that institution. In 1891 he was appointed bishop of Ogdensburg, to succeed Bishop Wadhams, and was consecrated in May, 1892. The Catholic summer school has been established with permanent buildings and equipment at Plattsburg, in his diocese, which holds sessions every summer. His works are "Questiones Mechlinienses in Rubricas" (New York, 1887), adapted to the United States; "Rudiments of Hebrew Grammar," translated from Vosen (1888); and he edited Rev. Clarence A. Walworth's "Reminiscences of Bishop Wadhams."

GAGE, Lyman Judson, secretary of the treasury, b. in Demyter, Madison co., N. Y., 28 June, 1836. He received a common-school education in his native county, but his parents removing to Rome, N. Y., in 1848, he there entered the academy at that place. At eighteen years of age he was employed in a bank in Rome, but later he removed to Chicago, hoping to obtain there a better situation. Unsuccessful at first, he was employed in a lumber-yard, but in 1858 he secured the position of bookkeeper in the Merchants' loan and trust company, and in 1868 was made cashier of the First national bank of Chicago. The charter of the bank having expired, it was reorganized, Mr. Gage was made vice-president and general manager, and in 1891 was elected president. He never held any political office, though often solicited to become a candidate, notably for mayor of Chicago. Mr. Gage first became known throughout the country through his presidency of the local corporation having charge of the Chicago world's fair of 1893, whose success was largely due to his energetic efforts. He was also president of the civic federation of Chicago, and originated what were known as the economic conferences between representatives of all classes of thought in economic matters. He was appointed by President McKinley secretary of the treasury, and immediately confirmed by the senate on 5 March, 1897. His administration of the office has given general satisfaction.



GAGNON, Ernest Amédée Frederic, Canadian author, b. at Rivière du Loup, Quebec, now Louisville, 7 Nov., 1834, educated there and at Joliette college. He studied music in Paris, and travelled extensively in Europe. On returning to Canada he became organist of the French cathedral in Quebec. He composed several pieces of great merit, and published "Chansons populaires du Canada," which passed through three editions. Other works of his are "Le Fort et la Château Saint-Louis," "Le Comte de Paris à Quebec," "La Croix de Jacques Cartier," and numerous sketches and essays in magazines, reviews, and newspapers. In 1895 he was created *officier de l'instruction publique* by the government of France. He entered the civil service in 1875 as private secretary to Dr. de Boucherville, then premier of Quebec, and in the next year became secretary of the department of public works, which position he still holds.

GAINES, Wesley John, bishop of the A. M. E. church, b. in Wilkes county, Ga., 4 Oct., 1840. He was reared a slave, but received theological instruction from the pastor of an Episcopal church in Athens, Ga. In 1860 he entered the ministry of the M. E. church, and in 1865 united with the African M. E. church. He held several pastorates in churches of the latter denomination, has been presiding elder, secretary of its home and foreign missionary society, and was elected one of its bishops in May, 1888. In his capacity as bishop he has had charge of various episcopal districts, covering a wide range of territory. Bishop Gaines organized and built Bethel church, at Atlanta, which is the largest colored church in the south. He was the founder of Morrison Brown college, of Atlanta, which has an attendance of 400 pupils, and he has succeeded in raising $500,000 for the use of his denomination. He is also a trustee of Wilberforce university, Ohio, and of Payne theological seminary, being vice-president of the latter and president of the financial board of the church. His contributions to literature include "African Methodism in the South" (1890) and "The Negro and the White Man" (Philadelphia, 1897).

GALBRAITH, John, jurist, b. in Huntingdon county, Pa., 2 Aug., 1794; d. in Erie, Pa., 15 June, 1860. His father was a soldier of the American Revolution, and took part in the battle of Long Island, and after the war removed to Butler county, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life. The son served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the same office in Butler where James Thompson, afterward chief justice, was employed. He studied law, and in 1828 was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and twice re-elected. He became a member of congress in 1832, was re-elected in 1834 and 1838, and became presiding judge of the sixth judicial district in 1851, continuing in that office until his death. His home was in Erie, Pa., from 1839.—His son, **William Ayres,** also a jurist, was born in Franklin, Venango co., Pa., 9 May, 1823, and died in Erie, 3 Jan., 1898.

GALE, Stephen Francis, merchant, b. at Exeter, Rockingham co., N. H., 8 March, 1812. At the early age of fourteen he entered the publishing house of Hilliard, Gray & Co., of Boston, continuing with them for six years. He went to Chicago, then a small frontier town, in 1835, with a stock of books, and remained there for more than half a century. He was Chicago's first bookseller, and is now among the oldest surviving settlers of the great city. In 1839 he published a compilation of statutes of Illinois, the first law-book issued in that state. His half-brothers, Augustus H. and Charles Burley, joined him under the firm name of S. F. Gale & Co., and they conducted a large business as publishers and booksellers. He took an active part with William B. Ogden and others in secur-

ing the first railroad connection between the lakes and the Mississippi river, and was first president of the Aurora branch railway, now part of the great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, of which he was also the president for five years, connecting it with the Illinois central. Mr. Gale was largely interested in opening and developing coal-mines and stone-quarries in Illinois, and wise investments in real estate made him wealthy. He was a Whig and a Republican in politics, and active in all works of charity and the promotion of literature and good government.

GALLINGER, Jacob Harold, senator, b. in Cornwall, Ontario, 28 March, 1837, and was a printer in early life. Later he studied medicine, was graduated in May, 1858, and has since followed the profession of medicine and surgery. He is a member of many state and national medical societies, and a frequent contributor to the journals of his profession. Dr. Gallinger was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives for several terms, and also of the state senate, being president of that body for two years. He was surgeon-general of the state in 1879–'80, and was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican national convention of 1888. He was elected to the 49th and 50th congresses, declining a renomination to the 51st, and was elected U. S. senator to succeed Henry W. Blair. He took his seat 4 March, 1891, and was re-elected in 1897. Dr. Gallinger's term of service will expire in 1903.

GAMBLE, William, soldier, b. in Duross, County Tyrone, Ireland, 1 Jan., 1818; d. in Nicaragua, Central America, 20 Dec., 1866. He studied civil engineering, and was employed on the government survey of the north of Ireland, but came to the United States when he was twenty years old, and enlisted in the 1st U. S. dragoons. He served in the Florida war and on the western frontier, and rose to be sergeant-major, but on the expiration of his term of enlistment went to Chicago, Ill., where he followed his profession. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 8th Illinois cavalry, was chosen its lieutenant-colonel, afterward was promoted colonel, and fought with the Army of the Potomac, receiving a wound at Malvern Hill that was nearly fatal. He was for two years at the head of a brigade in defence of Washington, with headquarters at Fairfax Court-House, Va., and on 25 Sept., 1865, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. After service in the west he was mustered out of the volunteer service on 13 March, 1866, and on 28 July accepted a major's commission in the 8th regular cavalry. He was on his way with his regiment to California when he died of cholera.

GANA, Domingo (ga'h-nah), Chilian diplomatist, b. in Talca, 1844. He was educated in the National institute of Santiago, and graduated in law at the university of that city. After practising his profession he was appointed in 1871 under-secretary for foreign affairs and colonization, and took part in the conferences on board the U. S. ship "Lackawanna," off Arica, in October, 1880, when the government of the United States offered its friendly offices as mediator to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. He was sent to Mexico as minister in 1882, occupied the same post at the court of Brazil in 1884, at the end of 1886 was promoted to Washington, and later represented Chili in Germany and Italy. In 1893 he returned to the United States as minister.

GANONG, Francis William, naturalist, b. in Carleton, New Brunswick, 19 Feb., 1864. He was graduated at the University of New Brunswick, and in 1887 obtained the B. A. of Harvard, being for six years a tutor in that institution. He studied in Germany, and is now (1898) a professor in Smith college. He is a member of many learned societies and has contributed to scientific and historical journals, particularly on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several of his monographs on natural history have appeared in the bulletins of the New Brunswick natural history society and in the Transactions of the Royal society of Canada. To the latter publication he has also contributed historical articles, notably "Jacques Cartier's First Voyage" (1888); "The Cartography of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Cartier to Champlain" (1889); "The Site of Fort La Tour" (1891); and "Place-Nomenclature of New Brunswick" (1896). He has also compiled a "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Ganong" (1893).

GANTE, Pedro de (gahn'-tay), Flemish missionary, b. about 1500; d. in the city of Mexico in 1572. He entered the Franciscan order in Ghent, and, hearing of the conquest of Mexico by Cortés, resolved to dedicate himself to the conversion of the Indians, being one of the first three monks that went to Mexico in 1522. He labored first in Texcoco, and later at Tlaxcala, and was beloved by the natives, whom he treated with the greatest kindness, teaching them not only religion, but also music, sculpture, and useful trades. He removed afterward to Mexico, where he built the chapel of the Franciscan convent, the first parish church of Mexico, and founded the College of San Juan de Letran. In order to avoid the nomination as bishop of Mexico, which was tendered him twice, he refused to receive ordination as a priest, and died as a lay brother, mourned by all the natives of the valley of Mexico. He wrote "Nicam Ompehua in Doctrina Cristiana Mexico Tlatolli Tiquitohua," the first catechism in Aztec that was ever printed (Antwerp, 1528; Mexico, 1553), and "Epistola ad Provincialem Flandriæ de redus ad fidem christianam in novo orbe pertenentibus" (Antwerp, 1528).

GARCÍA-ROVIRA, Custodio, Colombian patriot, b. in Cartagena about 1780; d. in Bogotá, 8 Aug., 1816. He studied in the College of San Bartolomé of Bogotá, where he was graduated in theology and law. Although he practised at the bar he was also noteworthy as an amateur artist, musician, and poet. When the revolution for independence began he took an enthusiastic part in politics, was elected governor of the province of Socorro, and also served in the militia. In October, 1814, he was elected a member of the triumvirate that constituted the executive of the republic, and when, in November, 1815, Dr. Camilo Torres was named president, García-Rovira was appointed general-in-chief of the reserves, which were totally defeated by Calzada in Cachirí, 22 Feb., 1816. He retired to the south, and was gathering new forces when President Fernandez Madrid sent in his resignation to the commission of congress. The latter appointed García president, but before he could march on Popayán and assume the government the forces of Vice-President Liborio Mejía were routed by Gen. Samano at Cuchilla del Tambo in June, and García-Rovira sought to reach the Brazilian frontier to save the remainder of his forces. On 10 July, 1816, he was surprised at La Plata by a force under Col. Tolrá, captured, sent to Bogotá, and condemned by a court-martial to be shot.

GARCÍA Y IÑIGUEZ, Calixto (kah-leeks-toh gar-thé-ah), soldier, b. in Holguin, Cuba, 11 Aug., 1839; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Dec., 1898. He was educated at his native place and in Havana, where he took his degree of bachelor. He then

became a professor in Madrid, and afterward returned to Cuba to assume charge of his estate. He took a prominent part in the rebellion against Spain in October, 1868, and captured Santa Rita, Baire, Guisa, Holguin, and other points. He won many battles, but in the end was captured and made prisoner. An attempt to shoot himself failed, and he was taken to Spain and confined in the fortresses of Valencia and Santoña in 1873. After the treaty of peace of Zanjon was signed in 1878 he was set at liberty. When after nearly twenty years of comparative quiet insurrection again broke out in Cuba, García landed on the island, 24 May, 1896; he was appointed chief of the military department of the east and lieutenant-general in the Cuban army. Again he waged a successful guerrilla warfare, winning battles and capturing many towns; he succeeded in driving the Spaniards almost entirely out of that part of Cuba east of the Moron *trocha*. During the invasion of Cuba by the American forces in the summer of 1898 he cooperated with them; after the fall of Santiago on 14 July he resigned his command of the Cuban forces, but started at once for Holguin to attack the Spaniards there. On 17 Aug., while fighting a force of about 5,000 men between Gibara and Holguin, he heard of the signing of the protocol of 12 Aug. between the United States and the French minister at Washington, Jules Cambon, on behalf of Spain; he suspended hostilities at once, this being the last battle in Cuba. In October following he was appointed, on recommendation of Gen. Wood, a commissioner of the United States to assist in the pacification of Cuba and the restoration of order in the island. Gen. García arrived in the United States with a party of Cubans, and, after spending a few days in New York, proceeded to Washington, where he died suddenly.

Calixto García

GARDINER, Asa Bird, lawyer, b. in New York city, 30 Sept., 1839, and was graduated at the University of the city of New York. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Entered the volunteer service in the following year, and continued in the army during the civil war. In 1866 he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the regular army, promoted in 1869 to 1st lieutenant, and in 1873 was commissioned judge-advocate. He was professor of law at the U. S. military academy for four years, and later served as judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Hancock, commanding the division of the Atlantic. Major Gardiner was retired from the army at his own request in 1888, and resumed the practice of law. In 1898 he became district attorney of New York. He is an active member of the order of the Cincinnati and other patriotic organizations, and in 1875 received the degree of LL. D. from the New York university.

GARIBALDI, Giuseppe, Italian patriot, b. in Nice, 4 July, 1807; d. in Caprera, 2 June, 1882. He followed the sea from his earliest youth, and in 1836 went to Rio Janeiro, where he engaged in the coasting trade. In 1837 he offered his services to the revolted Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, and commanded a fleet of gunboats. After many daring exploits he was forced to burn his vessels, and went to Montevideo, where he became a broker and teacher of mathematics. He took service in Uruguay in the war against Rosas, and was given the command of a small naval force, which he was obliged to abandon after a battle at Costa Brava in June, 1842. Garibaldi then organized the famous Italian legion, with which for four years he fought numerous battles for the republic. In 1845 he commanded an expedition to Salto, where he established his headquarters, and toward the end of the year he resisted with 500 men for three days the assault of Urquiza's army of 4,000. In Feb., 1846, he repelled at San Antonio, with scarcely 200 men, Gen. Servando Gomez with 1,200 soldiers. In 1847, when he heard of Italy's rising against Austrian dominion, he went to assist his country, accompanied by a portion of the Italian legion; but after taking part in several unsuccessful attempts, including the defence of Rome against the French in 1849, he sailed in June, 1850, for New York. On Staten island he worked for a time with a countryman manufacturing candles and soap, and in 1851 he went by way of Central America and Panama to Callao, whence he sailed in 1852 in command of a vessel for China. Early in 1854 he returned to Italy, where he lived quietly in the island of Caprera. At the opening of war against Austria in 1859 he organized the Alpine chasseurs, and defeated the enemy in several encounters. After the peace of Villafranca he began preparations for the expedition, which was secretly encouraged by the government. Having conquered Sicily and being proclaimed dictator, he entered Naples in triumph in September, 1860, but afterward resigned the dictatorship and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel king of Italy, declining all proffered honors and retiring to Caprera. In 1862 he planned the rescue of Rome from the French, and again invaded Calabria from Sicily, but was wounded and captured at Aspromonte, 29 Aug., 1862, and sent back to Caprera. In June, 1866, during the Austro-Prussian war, he commanded for a short time an army of volunteers, and on 14 Oct., 1867, he undertook another expedition to liberate Rome, but was routed by the papal troops and the French. He entered the service of the French republic in 1870, and he organized and commanded the chasseurs of the Vosges. In 1871 he was elected to the Italian parliament, and took an active part in politics till the end of his life. In 1888 the Italians in New York erected a bronze statue of him by the late Giovanni Turini, which was unvailed in Washington square in 1888. He wrote several novels, including "Cantoni il volontario" (Genoa, 1870); "Clelia, ovvero il governo monaco; Roma del secolo XIX." (1870), which in the same year was translated into English under the title of "The

G. Garibaldi

Rule of the Monk, or Rome in the 19th Century"; "Il frate dominatore" (1873); and a poem, "Le Mila di Marsala" (1873). Many biographies of Garibaldi have been written, including those by W. Robson (London, 1860); by Theodore Dwight, (New York, 1860); and by Mrs. Gaskell (London, 1862). An interesting autobiography appeared after his death, under the title "Garibaldi: Memorie autobiografiche" (Florence, 1888).

GARLAND, Hamlin, author, b. in West Salem, Mass., 14 Sept., 1860. He removed to the west with his parents and was educated in the common schools of Mitchel county, Iowa, and at Cedar Valley seminary, Osage, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1881. Mr. Garland has devoted himself to lecturing on literary and artistic subjects, and to literature. He has published "Main Travelled Roads" (Boston, 1890; new edition, with additional stories, New York, 1899); "A Little Norsk" (New York, 1891); "Jason Edwards" (Boston, 1891); "A Member of the Third House" (Chicago, 1892); "A Spoil of Office" (Boston, 1892); "Prairie Folks" (Chicago, 1893); "Prairie Songs" (1893); "Crumbling Idols" (1894); "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly" (1896); "Wayside Courtships" (1897); "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant" (1898); and "The Trail of the Goldseekers" (1899).

GARRETT, Andrew, conchologist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 9 April, 1823; d. on the island of Huahine, Society group, 1 Nov., 1887. At eighteen years of age he went to sea, and in 1848 he began collecting shells in the islands of the South Pacific, which he made his special field of research for many years, besides exploring the coasts of South America, the East and West Indies, and the Sandwich and other islands. He made collections also of plants, birds, fishes, and other objects in natural history. For ten years he was engaged in the interests of the Goddefroi museum, Hamburg, and he was also associated with Prof. Louis Agassiz. His private collection of shells consisted of 30,000 examples of about 8,000 species, representing almost every known part of the globe. Mr. Garrett was a member of various scientific societies and an acknowledged authority among conchologists. He published "Andrew Garrett's Fische der Südsee," in six parts, edited by Dr. Albert Günther, of the British museum (1873, etc.), and papers on "Land and Fresh-Water Shells of the South Sea Islands," with plates, "New Species of Fishes of the Sandwich Islands," and "New Species of South Sea Shells."

GARY, James Albert, manufacturer, b. in Uncasville, Conn., 22 Oct., 1833. He was educated at Allegheny college, Pennsylvania. He removed with his parents to Maryland in 1840, and in 1861 became a partner with his father in the Alberton cotton-mills. His father dying in 1870, the son succeeded to the business, and has conducted it ever since. He was nominated as a Whig for the state senate of Maryland in 1858, but was defeated, and was one of the three delegates from his county to the Union convention in 1861 at the Maryland institute, espousing the Union cause. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and was in that year nominated as a Republican for congress, but was defeated. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1876, 1884, 1892, and 1896. He is vice-president of the Citizens' national bank of Baltimore and of the Consolidated gas company, a director of the American fire and insurance company, in the Trust and guarantee company and Savings bank of Baltimore, and connected with other corporations and enterprises. Mr. Gary was appointed by President McKinley postmaster-general, 5 March, 1897, and confirmed the same day.

GAST, Frederick Augustus, clergyman, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 17 Oct., 1835. He was graduated at Franklin and Marshall college in 1856, studied theology in the seminary of the Reformed church at Mercersburg, Pa., and was ordained to the ministry in 1859. He served two pastoral charges, and during part of the civil war was chaplain of the 45th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. In 1867 he became rector of the academy of Franklin and Marshall college, and in 1871 he was appointed tutor in the theological seminary, when it was transferred from Mercersburg to Lancaster. In 1873 he was elected professor of Hebrew and Old Testament theology He received the degree of D. D. in 1877 from Waynesburg college, is a member of various learned societies, and has contributed numerous articles to theological quarterlies and magazines, principally on subjects connected with the language and literature of the Old Testament.

GATLIN, Richard Caswell, soldier, b. in Lenoir county, N. C., 18 Jan., 1809; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 9 Sept., 1896. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, 1 July, 1828, and entered the army as brevet 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry. He served in the Seminole war in Florida until its close in 1842, and in 1845 accompanied his command to Corpus Christi, where it became a part of the army of observation under Gen. Zachary Taylor. He was severely wounded at the battle of Monterey, and was brevetted major, 23 Sept., 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct. He resigned, 20 May, 1861, having attained to the full rank of major. In June, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of North Carolina state troops, and assigned to the command of the coast defences of Wilmington. He was appointed colonel of the corps of infantry in the Confederate states army, to date from 16 March, 1861, and brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate states, 8 July, 1862, which he resigned, 8 Sept., 1862, and was then appointed adjutant-general of the state of North Carolina.

GAY, Claude, scientist, b. in Draguignan, France, 18 March, 1800; d. in Paris, 29 Nov., 1872. He was educated in his native town, but went in 1818 to Paris and studied natural science under Cuvier, Desfontaines, and Jussieu. After making botanical explorations of Italy, Greece, and Asia, he accepted a professorship in a French college in Chili. He arrived in Valparaiso in December, 1828, and soon his scientific works were so well known that in 1830 the secretary of the interior, Portales, commissioned him to make an exploration of the territory of the republic and to study its geography, natural history, industry, and commerce. After long excursions, seeing that his geodesic observations could not be exact for lack of proper instruments, he went to France, where he had them constructed under his personal supervision and returned in 1834 to Chili, where for seven years he explored the whole republic, the Chiloe archipelago, and the Juan Fernandez group. Besides taking barometrical and astronomical measurements and observing the declination of the magnet, he formed an extensive museum of natural history for Santiago, and President Manuel Bulnes conferred on him in 1841 Chilian citizenship, and obtained from congress authority to have his work printed in Paris by the Chilian government. He returned to Paris in 1843, and for many years labored assiduously to prepare his great book on Chili for publication. He was elected a member of the French institute in 1856, travelled in the two following years in Russia and Tartary, and in 1859 was commissioned by the Academy of sciences to

study the mining system in the United States. In 1861 he went to Chili, where he was rewarded by congress with a pension for life of $2,000, and in 1863 returned to Paris, residing there till his death. He made large charitable bequests. His works are "Orígen de la patata" (Santiago, 1834); "Noticias sobre las minas de azogue de Andagoyas é Illapel" (Valparaiso, 1837; in French, Paris, 1851); "Noticias sobre la isla de Juan Fernandez" (1840); "Historia Física y Política de Chile" (24 vols., Paris and Santiago, 1845–'54); "Triple variation de l'aiguille aimantée dans les parties Ouest de l'Amérique" (Paris, 1854); "Carte géneral du Chili" (1855); "Notes sur le Pérou" (1855); "Notes sur Buenos Ayres et Rio de Janeiro" (1856); "Rapport á l'Academie sur les mines des États Unis" (3 vols., 1861); and "Historia Civil de Chile" (1872).

GEORGE, John Malin, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Oct., 1802; d. there, 11 Feb., 1887. He was educated in his native city and at Burlington, N. J., and resided throughout his entire life on the family estate, Overbrook. He was the sole survivor of both his father and mother's families, and never married. By his will he left $35,000 to various religious and charitable institutions in Pennsylvania. The balance of the estate, after paying a number of private legacies, was devoted to the erection of a boarding-school in Pennsylvania for the education primarily of children of members of the Society of Friends.

GERHARDT, Karl, sculptor, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Jan., 1853. He is of German parentage, and in early life was a machinist in Chicopee, Mass., and then a designer of machinery in Hartford, Conn. His first works were a bust of his wife and "A Startled Bather," which so strongly indicated talent that he was sent to Paris for study. In his second year he contributed to the salon, where he also exhibited in 1884 "Echo," a statuette, and "Eve's Lullaby," a life-size group. His other works include a bust of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, taken in the last days of his illness; busts of Samuel L. Clemens (1883) and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (1886); a statue of Nathan Hale (see vol. iii., p. 31) in the state capitol at Hartford (1885); an equestrian statue of Gen. Israel Putnam in Brooklyn, Conn. (1887); a statue of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence, in Amesbury, Mass. (1888); Welton Fountain, Waterbury, Conn. (1888); statue of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren (see vol. vi., p. 362) at Gettysburg, Pa. (1888); and tablet to John Fitch, in the state capitol in Hartford, Conn. (1888).

GIBBS, John Blair, b. in Richmond, Va., 25 Sept., 1858; d. in Guantanamo, Cuba, 12 June, 1898. He was the second son of Alfred Gibbs, major in the U. S. army and brevet major-general of volunteers, who died at Fort Leavenworth, 26 Dec., 1868. Dr. Gibbs's grandfather married Laura Wolcott, daughter of Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury during part of the administration of Washington and Adams. He was educated at Rutgers college, and soon after graduation began the study of medicine. He graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently took up his residence in New York city, where he was connected with Bellevue hospital, and afterward with the Post-graduate hospital. After a year of study in Germany, he commenced practice in New York, where his genial and sympathetic nature made him a favorite with patients of all classes. When the war with Spain began he enlisted as a surgeon, passed an examination in surgery, was commissioned and sent on a transport with troops to Guantanamo, where he was killed in a night attack of the Spaniards on the marine camp. The University club of New York, as a mark of the respect and affection in which Dr. Gibbs was held, arranged for a memorial service in Trinity church, about three hundred and fifty members of the club being present. He was the first physician accepted as an army surgeon under the president's first call for volunteers, and also the first American officer killed in Cuba.

GIBSON, Charles Hopper, statesman, b. in Queen Anne county, Md., 19 Jan., 1842. He was graduated from Washington college, Chestertown, Md., and was admitted to the bar in 1864, after which he began the practice of law at Easton. In 1870 he accepted the appointment for the unexpired term of the state's attorney for Talbot county, to which position he was elected for four years in 1871, and again in 1875, holding the office for three consecutive terms, and declining a renomination for the fourth. Mr. Gibson was elected as a Democrat to the 49th and the two following congresses, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of U. S. senator Ephraim K. Wilson, and was elected to fill the unexpired term, 21 Jan., 1892. He has served on the naval and other committees of the senate, and has been chairman of the committee of manufactures. Senator Gibson's term expired 3 March, 1897.

GIBSON, John Monro, clergyman, b. in Whithorn, Wigtownshire, Scotland, 24 April, 1838. He went to Canada in 1855, and was graduated at Toronto university in 1862, and at Knox theological college in 1864, where he had taught languages since 1863. He was then pastor of a Presbyterian church in Montreal till 1874, and from 1868 till that date also lecturer in Greek and Hebrew exegesis in Montreal theological college. In 1874–'80 he held a charge in Chicago, and in the latter year he was appointed pastor of a Presbyterian church in London, England. The University of Chicago gave him the degree of D. D. in 1875. Dr. Gibson has published "The Ages before Moses" (New York, 1879); "The Foundations," lectures on the evidences of Christianity (Chicago, 1880; revised edition, entitled "Rock *versus* Sand," London, 1883); "The Mosaic Era" (London, 1811); and selected poems of Robert Browning, with notes, under the title "Pomegranates from an English Garden" (New York, 1885).

GIBSON, Robert Atkinson, P. E. bishop, b. in Petersburg, Va., 9 July, 1846. He was educated at the Episcopal high-school, Alexandria, Va., graduated at Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1867, and at the Virginia theological seminary in 1870. He was a missionary in five counties in Virginia, 1870–'2; assistant minister at St. James's church, Richmond, 1872–'8; rector of Trinity church, Parkersburg, W. Va., 1878–'87, of Christ church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1887–'97; and was elected bishop coadjutor of Virginia, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Newton. He was consecrated bishop in Holy Trinity church, Richmond, 3 Nov., 1897.

GIBSON, Robert Williams, architect, b. in Aveley, Essex, England, 17 Nov., 1854. He was educated at a private school in Gravesend, and then at the Royal academy of arts in London, where he completed his course in 1879. Subsequently he settled in New York city, where he has since followed his profession. His work includes the U. S. trust company's building in New York city and the cathedral church in Buffalo, and he has submitted a design for the projected cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal church to be built in New York city. Mr. Gibson's best-known work is

the cathedral of All Saints' in Albany, which is shown in the illustration, the design of which was selected in competition. This church, although not completed, was dedicated in 1888, with appropriate ceremonies, extending through an entire week. He published in the "American Architect," during 1884, a series of articles on "Spanish Architecture," with illustrations made by himself in Spain, and, in the "Engineering Record," "Observations on Heavy Buildings" (1888).

GIBSON, Walter Murray, prime minister of Hawaii, b. at sea in 1823; d. in San Francisco, 21 Jan., 1888. He was of English parentage, passed his youth in Montreal, and, after leading a roving life, went to California in 1848, and made a fortune by speculating in mining machinery. In 1849 he removed to Mexico in pursuance of Daniel Webster's plan to effect the centralization of the states, and later entered with Gen. Rafael Carrera, of Guatemala, into the same scheme respecting the Central American republics. Failing in the latter, he made a privateering expedition against the Dutch in Java, was imprisoned, from whence he escaped. In 1853, settling in Utah, he became a Mormon elder, and was sent by Brigham Young in 1861 to establish a Mormon colony in Hawaii, but he abandoned the scheme. He then formed a company of natives and leased the island of Lanai for agricultural purposes, but being abandoned by the natives, raised sheep and realized a fortune. He went to Honolulu in 1867, entered public life, and two years later visited the United States and assisted in negotiating the recently existing reciprocity treaty. Thereafter he was active in the councils of King Kalakaua, overthrew the ministry in 1872, became prime minister, and as minister of foreign affairs, secretary of the army and navy, and president of the boards of health, education, and immigration, he controlled the policy and revenues of the kingdom. In the uprising against Kalakaua in July, 1887, Gibson's life was in danger. He was given a civil trial, and escaped to California, where he died in obscurity.

GIESY, Samuel Hensel, clergyman, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 26 Aug., 1826; d in Washington, D. C., 27 May, 1888. His father, John Ulric, emigrated from Switzerland in 1804, and was one of the founders of the Reformed church in Lancaster, Ohio. The son was graduated at Marshall college, at the Marshall theological seminary, was licensed in 1849, and ordained a minister of the German Reformed church. In 1855–'60 he was pastor at Hagerstown, and till 1870 incumbent of Christ church, Philadelphia. Removing thence to Baltimore, he withdrew from his communion in 1871, and was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1873. He was called in 1874 to Christ church, Norwich, Conn., and remained there eleven years. While in this charge he founded chapels at Greenville and Willimantic, served as archdeacon of the eastern archdeaconry in 1879–'83, and was a delegate to the general convention in the latter year. In 1885 he assumed pastoral charge of the Church of the Epiphany in Washington. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1869 by Franklin and Marshall college. Dr. Giesy won the reputation of a profound theological writer and thinker. Besides sermons and addresses, he was the author of "The I Am's of Christ," which had a wide circulation (New York, 1884), and "The Study of the Creeds," which was nearly completed at his death.

GILBERG, Charles Alexander, chess-player, b. in Camden, N. J., 17 June, 1835. He was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1854, and is the managing partner in a large West India house in that city. He is widely known as an amateur chess-player, and has served as judge in almost every public contest that has taken place. His chess library of more than 1,500 volumes is the largest in this country, with the exception of that of John G. White, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Gilberg has received prizes for his chess problems, and has edited "American Chess-Nuts" (New York, 1868), and also "The Book of the Fifth American Congress" (1881).

GILBERT, Addison, merchant, b. in Gloucester, Mass., 23 Nov., 1808; d. there in July, 1888. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Dummer academy, Byfield; became a successful merchant, and accumulated large property. For fifty years he was active in the public affairs of Gloucester, being frequently sent to the legislature, and serving in local offices. He was president of the City national bank from its organization in 1876, and of the Cape Ann savings-bank from 1880, both of which he assisted in founding. He was an opponent of slavery, and in the civil war gave financial aid to the government. Among various bequests to public charities in Gloucester, Mr. Gilbert left $100,000 for a city hospital, $75,000 for an Old people's home, and $10,000 to the Widows' and orphans' society.

GILBERT, James Isham, soldier, b. in Louisville, Ky., 4 July, 1824; d. in Topeka, Kan., 11 Oct., 1887. He received his education in Prairie du Chien, Wis., and became a merchant and lumber-dealer. Early in the civil war he was commissioned colonel of an Iowa infantry regiment, was promoted to brigadier-general at Mobile, and for gallantry in the battle of Franklin, near Nashville, was made a major-general of volunteers. Gen. Gilbert was for several years postmaster at Lansing, and later was a silver-miner in Georgetown, Col.

GILBERT, Samuel Augustus, soldier, b. in Zanesville, Ohio, 25 Aug., 1825; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 9 June, 1868. He was educated at Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, and then entered the U. S. coast survey, in which service he continued until the civil war, attaining a rank next to that of superintendent. On 11 June, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Ohio volunteers, and accompanied his regiment to western Virginia. He was appointed colonel of the 44th Ohio regiment on 14 Oct., 1861, and in May, 1862, he took part in the raid upon the Central railroad, in which he marched more than eighty miles in sixty hours, including all stops. He commanded the right in the battle of Lewisburg, W. Va., 21 May, 1862, and captured a Confederate battery. In August, 1862, he was ordered to join Gen. John Pope east of the Blue Ridge, and he served there until 1863, when he commanded a brigade in Kentucky, and dispersed a political convention in Frankfort which he considered to be plotting treason. He continued in Kentucky and Tennessee until November, 1863, when he became engineer

on the staff of Gen. John G. Foster until Gen. James Longstreet retreated, when he resumed command of his brigade. Col. Gilbert's health having been impaired by exposure, he resigned on 20 April, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865.

GILBERT, William Lewis, manufacturer, b. in Northfield, Conn., 30 Dec., 1806. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and has been a manufacturer of clocks since 1828. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1848 and 1868, treasurer of the Connecticut western railroad for ten years, and has been its president since 1883. He holds the same office in five manufacturing companies in Winsted, Conn. Mr. Gilbert gave, in 1887, $400,000 to provide a home for friendless children in Winsted and vicinity, and a like sum for a free high-school in that place.

GILCHRIST, Robert, lawyer, b. in Jersey City, N. J., 21 Aug., 1825; d. there, 6 July, 1888. He was educated in private schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Subsequently he became a counsellor of the U. S. supreme court. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1859. At the first call for troops in 1861 he went to the front as a captain in the 2d New Jersey regiment. Until the close of the civil war he was a Republican, but he left that party on the question of reconstruction, and in 1866 he was a Democratic candidate for congress. In 1869 he was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey, to fill the unexpired term of George M. Robeson (appointed secretary of the navy in President Grant's cabinet), and in 1873 was reappointed for a full term. In 1875 he was a candidate for U. S. senator. He had been appointed one of the commissioners to revise the constitution of the state in 1873, but resigned before the work was completed, and he also declined the office of chief justice of New Jersey. Mr. Gilchrist was especially versed in constitutional law, and he was employed in many notable cases. His interpretation of the 15th amendment to the national constitution secured the right of suffrage to colored men in New Jersey. He was the author of the riparian-rights act, and was counsel for the state in the suit that tested its constitutionality. From this source the fund for maintenance of public schools in New Jersey is now chiefly derived. He also secured to the United States a half million dollars left by Joseph L. Lewis to be applied in payment of the national debt. His large law library, enriched with thousands of marginal notes, was sold at auction in New York six months after his death. —His wife, **Fredericka,** b. in Oswego, N. Y., in 1846, is a daughter of Samuel Raymond Beardsley (*q. v.*). She has published "The True Story of Hamlet and Ophelia," a study and new interpretation of Shakespeare's play (Boston, 1889).

GILLAM, Bernhard, cartoonist, b. at Banbury, England, 10 Oct., 1858; d. at Canajoharie, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1896. When young he came to the United States with his parents and settled in Williamsburg, N. Y., where he attended the public schools. Here he amused himself drawing pictures of his teachers, classmates, and persons whom he met on the streets. He entered a law-office, but, discovering his true calling, he connected himself with "Frank Leslie's Weekly" during the Garfield campaign, and his position as a cartoonist was at once established. Later he went to "Harper's Weekly," and subseqently to "Puck," where his "Tattooed Man" in the Blaine campaign of 1884 gave him a national reputation. He finally joined in establishing "Judge," under the firm name of Arkell & Gillam, making, chiefly through his political cartoons, a success of the paper. He was a great student of Shakespeare, and had memorized many of his plays.

GILPIN, William, governor of Colorado, b. in Newcastle county, Del., 4 Oct., 1812. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, studied at the U. S. military academy, and served in the Seminole war, but resigned his commission and removed to Independence, Mo., in 1841, where he practised law, which he had studied under his brother. He was secretary of the general assembly in 1841–'3. On 4 March, 1844, with a party of 125 pioneers, he founded Portland, Ore., about four miles above its present site, and drew up the articles of agreement for a territorial government. He afterward re-entered the army, serving through the Mexican war as major of the 1st Missouri cavalry, and in 1848 he made a successful expedition against the hostile Indians of Colorado, which resulted in a peace for eighteen years. In 1851 he returned to Independence, and in 1861 he was appointed first governor of Colorado. Gov. Gilpin has published "The Central Gold Region" (Philadelphia, 1859) and "The Mission of the North American People" (1873). In the latter he showed by charts the practicability of establishing a railroad around the world on the 40th parallel of latitude, on which are nearly all the great cities of both continents.

GINTER, Lewis, manufacturer, b. in New York city, 25 April, 1824; d. in Richmond, Va., 2 Oct., 1897. His ancestors came from Holland, their original name being Gunther, which the grandfather of Maj. Ginter changed. He was left an orphan, and when eighteen years old settled in Richmond, Va., opening a small store in which he sold toys, walking-canes, etc. He prospered in business, and enlarged and diversified his stock, and was the pioneer in Richmond of the direct importation of European goods. At the beginning of the civil war he had accumulated a fortune of $200,000, but sold out and invested all his means in tobacco, sugar, and cotton, which he stored, and joined the Confederate army. His tobacco and sugar were destroyed by the Confederates in May, 1865. He was more fortunate in his holding of cotton, which gave him a capital of $20,000 or $30,000 with which to begin business. He invested largely in stocks, and lost some $300,000, all of which he subsequently paid with interest. He was now fifty years old, but, not dismayed by his losses, he received consignments of smoking tobacco from John F. Allen, of Richmond, who subsequently became his partner, and from this time forward in the cigarette and smoking tobacco business he was eminently successful, achieving a fortune of about $12.000,000. He served in the Confederate army as commissary to Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, on whose retirement from the army he served in the same capacity under Gen. Edward L. Thomas, of Georgia. He provided a physician and medicines for all his employees without cost, and when one of his buildings was destroyed by fire paid all the employees their regular wages while rebuilding. At Christmas he distributed useful presents to all persons in his employ, and furnished books for the children of those who attended the schools. His benevolence during his lifetime was far-reaching, and in his will he left $2.000,000 to deserving persons and institutions in Richmond, including almost every charitable institution in the city. The many improvements which he projected in Richmond are provided for in his will, so that they will be completed as he designed.

GLEN, James, lecturer, b. in Scotland in 1749; d. in Demerara, British Guiana, 9 Sept., 1814. In

1783, while he was returning to his home after purchasing a plantation, the captain of the vessel told him he had a very remarkable book on board, written in Latin, which he commended to Mr. Glen's favorable attention. This was Swedenborg's "De Cœlo et Inferno." While in London he saw the advertisement by Robert Hindmarsh announcing a meeting, 19 Dec., 1783, which he attended, and found four others as much interested as himself, one being a curate to the vicar of Madelay. Mr. Glen, next year, instead of returning to his plantation, was led by his zeal for the new doctrines to land in Philadelphia to deliver public lectures on Swedenborg's religious views. Then he travelled through parts of Virginia and Kentucky. A box of books, which were translations of Swedenborg's writings, arrived in Philadelphia after he left, and these fell into the hands of Mr. Bailey, the public printer, who also embraced the doctrines they contained. "The True Christian Religion" was reprinted in 1788, Benjamin Franklin being one of the subscribers. Through Mr. Glen a beginning was made for the introduction of the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg into this country.

GLENNON, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. at Kinnegad, County Meath, Ireland, 14 June, 1862. He received his education at St. Mary's college, Mullingar, at All Hallows college, Dublin, and graduated in May, 1883, being ordained a priest in the following year. He was appointed assistant pastor of St. Patrick's church in Kansas City, and became its pastor, serving there from 1884 to 1887. He was pastor of the cathedral under Bishop Hogan of Kansas City from 1887 to 1892, and was appointed vicar-general of the diocese in 1892, 1893, and 1894, and from 1894 to 1895 he was administrator of the diocese. He was appointed coadjutor bishop of Kansas City, and was consecrated under the title of bishop of Pinara, with the right of succession, in June, 1896.

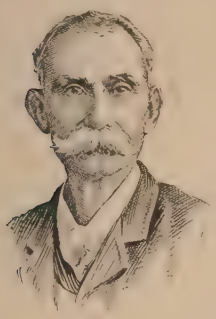
GLORIEUX, Alphonsus Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. at Dottignies, Belgium, 1 Feb., 1844. He received his education at the College of Courtrai, and pursued his theological studies at the American college of Louvain, with the intention of joining the American missions. He was ordained a priest at Mechlin by Cardinal Sterckx in August, 1867, and before the end of that year was in Oregon laboring in the mission. His first appointment was as pastor at Roseburg, Douglas county, to which were attached several dependent missions. His next service was at Oregon City, and thence he was sent to St. Paul. In 1871 he was appointed president of St. Michael's college, Portland, and in 1884 was appointed vicar-apostolic of Idaho. He was consecrated under the title of bishop of Apollonia in April, 1885, and was made bishop of Boisé, on the creation of the new see embracing the state of Idaho, in August, 1893.

GOBIN, John Peter Shindel, soldier, b. in Sunbury, Pa., 26 Jan., 1837. He attended the public schools, and then became a printer's apprentice. He went to Philadelphia, where he taught and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1859. At the outbreak of the war he was elected 1st lieutenant of 11th Pennsylvania infantry, and upon the reorganization of the regiment as the 47th Pennsylvania infantry was commissioned captain, 2 Sept., 1861. For bravery at Sabine Crossroads and Pleasant Hill in the Red river campaign he was promoted major, and later lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1865, and was mustered out on 25 Dec., 1865. He settled in Lebanon, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1867 he entered the Grand army of the republic as a member of Sedgwick post, and in 1886 he was elected commander of the department of Pennsylvania. In 1884 he was elected colonel of the 8th regiment of the Pennsylvania National guard, and in 1885 was promoted to brigadier-general, commanding the 3d brigade. In 1897 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand army of the republic. At the outbreak of war with Spain he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, resigning in February, 1899. He was elected to the state senate in 1884, re-elected and served continuously until 1899; elected president of the senate in 1891; re-elected in 1893, also elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1898.

GOMARA, Francisco Lopez de (go-mah'-rah), Spanish historian, b. in Seville, or, according to some authorities, in Gomera, Canary islands, in 1510; d. in Seville in 1560 or 1576. His parents had destined him for a military career, but he took holy orders, and was employed for several years as professor of rhetoric at Alcala. Desiring to acquire a personal knowledge of the New World, he went to Mexico about 1540, and remained there four years, part of the time as secretary of Hernan Cortés. On his return he resided for some time in Italy, and became intimate with Saxo Grammaticus and Olaus Magnus. His work is entitled "Primera y segunda parte de la historia general de las Indias con la conquista de Méjico y de la Nueva España" (Medina, 1553; Antwerp, 1554). It had great success, passing almost immediately through two editions, and was translated into Italian by Gravalis (Rome, 1566) and by Lucio Mauro (Venice, 1566), and into French by Martin Fumée (Paris, 1606). The second part, which is a history of the life of Cortés, has been reprinted by Bustamante (Mexico, 1826). Gomara's style is clear and fluent, but, unfortunately, the second part of his work seems to have been written from notes, which were not complete or exact, and often supplied by a fervid imagination. In the royal library of Madrid there are two of his works in manuscript, "Historia de Horuc y Aradin Barbaroja, reyes de Argel" and "Anales del Emperador Carlos V.," the publication of which has not been permitted by the royal government, because they depict the emperor's character in an unfavorable light.

GOMEZ Y BAEZ, Maximo (go'-meth), soldier, b. at Baní, San Domingo, 25 Aug., 1826. He received a public-school education, and then served in the army of San Domingo. He was a major-general in the insurgent army of Cuba during the revolution of 1868–'78. At the outbreak of the new insurrection in Cuba, 24 Feb., 1895, he was enjoying the quiet of his home in San Domingo. He was induced by José Martí (*q. v.*), the father of the new uprising, to take the field against the Spanish, and he became general-in-chief of the army of the republic of Cuba. During the first months of the war he was confronted with great difficulties, which caused him to be "troubled with the most terrible doubts." But in time the Cubans showed a more general disposition to join in the insurrection. He successfully attacked the Spaniards at Altagracia, ambushed a Spanish guerrilla party, and took El Mulatto and San Geronimo. He then crossed into the province of Sancti Spiritus, a movement which required his passing the *trocha*, a military line, which was guarded by nearly fifty thousand Spanish soldiers, between Jucaro and Moron. Gomez did not do as much fighting as some of the younger generals, yet he was continually confusing the Spaniards

by his circuitous movements. He was now in one province, now in another, and gave himself actively to the execution of the orders and decrees of the Cuban revolutionary government. When the war between Spain and the United States began, Gen. Gomez readily agreed to put his army at the disposal of his American allies, and co-operated with them. After hostilities ceased he bound his men to the observance of the peace protocol. In an open letter to his son, written in August, 1899, Gomez emphasizes the fact that the American intervention has produced so far all the favorable results which might reasonably have been expected from it. "It is absolutely false," he asserts, "that great differences exist between the Cubans and Spaniards, between the Cubans and Americans, or among the Cubans themselves. On the contrary, all is going well. More could not have been done in so short a time. An impatient populace does not realize that it is not the work of a day to organize society. The turbulence of high-strung minds must have time to abate in a people thirsting for liberty. The intervening power will fulfil the obligations it has incurred, and the Cuban people, heroic and sensible, will take the situation calmly, working and waiting for the independence which the future will surely bring. As to the suggestion that the intervening power contemplates robbing Cubans of their own, I do not believe it. Such a rumor is a calumny against an honorable people." Gen. Gomez has written various pamphlets on Cuban revolutions, published in Jamaica, New York, and Cuba. Among his works are "Mi Asistente," "Carta á Tomás Estrada Palma," "Panchito Gomez," and "Mi Escolta." See "In the Saddle with Gomez," by Mario Carrillo (New York, 1898); "The War with Spain," by Henry Cabot Lodge; and "History up to Date," by William A. Johnston (1899).



M. Gomez.

GONNEVILLE, Binot Paulmier de, navigator, descended from a noble family of the parish of Gonneville-les-Honfleur, in the bailiwick of Rouen, of whose birth and death no dates have been discovered. He embarked with sixty persons from Honfleur, 24 June, 1503, in the "Espoir," of 120 tons, for the East Indies, but, owing to a violent tempest, was cast on a southern shore, the situation of which remained for a long time an insolvable problem to the geographer. But d'Avezac and other specialists have determined that he found land in Brazil, January, 1504, and harbored his vessel in the Rio San Francisco do Sul under 26° 10′ south latitude. He embarked again for France about 1 Jan., 1505, and when on his way was forced by a tempest to put into a port of Ireland for repairs. He was again on his course—in view of the coasts of Normandy near the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, 7 May, 1505—when a catastrophe befell him. Edward Blunt, of Plymouth, re-enforced by another vessel from Brittany, attacked him. He defended himself, but the profits of the voyage were lost. Thirty-one of his men died from fever, or at the hands of the pirates. His daughter was espoused in 1521 to Essomeric, a native of the land he had visited, and who took his name. A great-grandson of this marriage, Jean Paulmier de Courtonne, published an account of his ancestor's voyage in his "Mémoir touchant l'Établissement d'une Mission Chrétienne dans le Troisième Monde" (Paris, 1663). See also d'Avezac's "Relation authentique du Voyage du Capitaine de Gonneville" (1869).

GOOD, Jeremiah Haak, clergyman, b. in Rehrersburg, Pa., 22 Nov., 1822; d. in Tiffin, Ohio, 25 Jan., 1888. After graduation at Franklin and Marshall college, he studied in the theological seminary and was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed church. He was pastor and also principal of a high-school at Lancaster, Ohio, till 1848, when he established at Columbus the "Western Missionary," which he edited for five years. At Tiffin he took an active part in establishing Heidelberg college, the new theological seminary, and a classical school, with his brother Reuben, in 1859. He was professor of mathematics in the college in 1850–'66, and held the chair of dogmatic theology in the seminary till shortly before his death. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Franklin and Marshall in 1868. Dr. Good did much toward directing the policy of his synod, and his services in the peace commission were of great value in bringing the dissensions of the church to a close. He was one of the translators of a new edition of the Heidelberg catechism, and published a new hymnal and a prayer-book.

GOODELL, Constans Liberty, clergyman, b. in Calais, Vt., 16 March, 1830; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 1 Feb., 1886. He was a grandnephew of Dr. William Goodell (*q. v.*). Hs was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1855, and at Andover theological seminary in 1858, was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church, and installed pastor of the South church at New Britain, Conn., in 1859. In 1872 he was called to Pilgrim church, St. Louis, where he remained till his death. He was one of the founders and a trustee of Drury college, Springfield, Mo., in 1873, the only Congregational institution then in the southwest, to which he contributed financially, and gave 200 valuable books to begin a library. Through the work of church extension that he organized the churches of his communion increased from four to twelve in St. Louis. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of D. D. Among addresses delivered by Dr. Goodell, the one before the American home missionary society, in May, 1881, calling for "a million dollars a year for home missions," obtained wide celebrity. He published "How to Build a Church" (St. Louis, 1883), from a series of articles in the "Advance."

GOODRICH, Casper Frederick, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 7 Jan., 1847. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy at the head of his class in 1864, promoted master in 1866, and lieutenant two years later. In 1869 he was made lieutenant-commander, in 1884 commander, and in 1897 he was advanced to his present rank of captain. He was naval *attaché* on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley during the Tel-el-Kebir campaign of 1882, commanded the "Jamestown," "Constellation," and "Concord," and in 1897–'8 was president of the naval war college. During the Spanish-American war Capt. Goodrich commanded the cruiser "St. Louis" and the U. S. steamship "Newark, rendering important service in both of those vessels, and in July, 1899, he was assigned to the command of the battle-ship "Iowa."

GOODSELL, Daniel Ayres, M. E. bishop, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1840. He was educated at the University of the city of New York, but left before graduation to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a delegate to every general conference from 1876 till 1888, and at the one in New York city in May, 1888, he was elected bishop. Wesleyan university conferred on him the degree of S. T. D. in 1880. Bishop Goodsell has been literary editor and editorial contributor of the New York "Christian Advocate" since 1880, and was an editorial contributor of the "Methodist Review" until May, 1888.

GOODWIN, Isaac, author, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 28 June, 1786; d. in Worcester, Mass., 16 Sept., 1832. He was educated in Plymouth, studied law there, practised his profession, and held local offices in Stirling and Worcester, Mass. From 1813 till 1832 he was a member and councillor of the American antiquarian society of Worcester. Besides many addresses and orations, he published "History of the Town of Stirling, Mass." (Worcester, 1815); "The Town Officer" (1824); and "The New England Sheriff" (1830).—His son, **John Abbott,** author, b. in Stirling, Mass., 21 May, 1824; d. in Lowell, Mass., 21 Sept., 1884, was educated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in the class of 1847, but was not graduated. He was in the Massachusetts legislature in 1854–'7 and 1859–'61, serving in the last years as speaker of the house, held local offices in Lowell, and delivered many speeches. Among his principal publications are "The Pilgrim Fathers neither Puritans nor Persecutors" (Lowell, 1875) and "The Pilgrim Republic" (Boston, 1888).

GORDON, Ambrose, soldier, b. in Monmouth, N. J., 21 May, 1750; d. in Augusta, Ga., 28 June, 1804. He joined a regiment of cavalry of which William Washington was a field officer, and accompanied Col. Washington as a captain when the regiment was sent as escort to Gen. Nathanael Greene on his succeeding Gen. Horatio Gates in command of the southern Continental army. At the termination of the war Capt. Gordon accepted grants of land from the state of Georgia for military services, and went into business in Augusta, Ga., with Col. Washington as his partner.—His son, **William Washington,** mayor of Savannah, b. in Augusta, Ga., 17 June, 1796; d. in Savannah, 20 March, 1842. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1815, appointed 3d lieutenant of ordnance, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Gaines. He then resigned from the army, and practised law in Savannah from 1818 till 1836. He was mayor of the city of Savannah from 1833 till 1835, and member of the state house of representatives from 1835 till 1836. He procured a charter for the Georgia central railroad, superintended the building of the road, and was president of the Central railroad and banking company from 1836 until his death. A monument was erected to his memory in one of the public squares of Savannah.—His son, **William Washington,** soldier, b. in Savannah, 14 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at Yale, and served in the Confederate army during the civil war, being 1st lieutenant of the Georgia hussars and adjutant and captain on the staffs of Gens. Henry W. Mercer and Robert H. Anderson, commanding infantry brigades. Has since its close been engaged in the cotton business in Savannah, and for six years he was a member of the Georgia legislature. He is the senior officer in command of the state militia, and as such has suppressed several riots, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in the Spanish-American war. Gen. Gordon has been president of the Savannah cotton exchange, and was a member of the evacuation commission for Puerto Rico appointed by the President.

GORHAM, Shubael, soldier, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 2 Sept., 1686; d. at Louisburg, 20 Feb., 1746. He took an active and efficient part in obtaining the grants made by the legislature of Massachusetts to the officers and soldiers of King Philip's war. He was the chief promoter of the settlement of Gorhamtown, Me., and gave much time and money to this purpose. On 2 Feb., 1745, he was commissioned colonel of the 7th Massachusetts regiment in the Louisburg expedition, being also captain of the first company. He died in the service.—**John,** his eldest son, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 12 Dec., 1709; d. in London about 1752. He removed to Falmouth (now Portland), Me., in 1742, and for a time resided in Gorham, where he built the first mills in the town and owned much land. In 1744 he was at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, commanding a company of Indian rangers. This fort being threatened by the French and Indians in 1745, he was sent to Boston for succor, and while there was invited to raise a number of men to join the expedition against Louisburg. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in his father's regiment, 20 Feb., 1745, and was also made captain of the second company. Upon the death of his father he became colonel, and, returning to Annapolis, was placed in command of the Boston troops sent to Minas with Col. Arthur Noble. In 1748 he commanded Gorham's independent company of rangers, stationed in Nova Scotia. He visited England in 1749, being sent by Gov. Shirley to explain the condition of military affairs in the colonies, and, it seems, also to prosecute his claims for recognition and recompense for expenses incurred in the Louisburg expedition.

GORRIE, John, inventor, b. in Charleston, S. C., 3 Oct., 1803; d. in Appalachicola, Fla., 16 June, 1855. He was educated in his native city, and graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York. Removing to Appalachicola in 1833, he practised his profession there for about twenty years. In 1850 he patented a machine for making ice, which is now widely used in the southern states. Dr. Gorrie is unquestionably the original inventor of the artificial production of ice. The first machine known in Europe was exhibited in London in the summer of 1862.

GOTTHEIL, Gustave, clergyman, b. in Pinne, Poland, 28 May, 1827. He is of Jewish parentage, was educated according to the rabbinical code, attended lectures in the University of Berlin and at the institute for Hebrew literature, and in 1855 became assistant minister to the celebrated Dr. Samuel Holdheim, of the Berlin reform temple. He was called to Manchester, England, in 1860, and to Temple Emanu-El, New York city, in 1873, resigning in October, 1899. Dr. Gottheil is a liberal in his religious opinions, and a leader in the reform branch of the Hebrew church. He has been active in social and charitable reforms, contributing many papers on these subjects to the reviews, and is the author of "Hymns and Anthems" (New York, 1887). In August, 1899, his son, Prof. Gottheil, made an important address at the Zionist congress held in Basle, Switzerland, describing the great progress of Zionism in the United States.

GOULD, George, jurist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 2 Sept., 1807; d. in Troy, N. Y., 6 Dec., 1868. He was the eldest son of Judge James Gould (*q. v.*) He was graduated at Yale in 1827, studied law in his father's law-school, and, after his admission to the bar in 1830, removed to Troy, where he attained

eminence in his profession. He was mayor of the city in 1852, and in 1855–'63 was a judge of the state supreme court. Judge Gould edited his father's work on pleading, and adapted it to the new code of procedure (1860). An interesting memoir of him was printed privately by his widow (Troy, 1871), who died in August, 1899.

GOULD, George Jay, capitalist, b. in New York, 6 Feb., 1864. He was privately educated and became an assistant of his father, Jay Gould (*q. v.*), in his many financial affairs. Since April, 1888, he has been president of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway, and since 1893 also president of Texas and Pacific railway, of the International and Great Northern railway, of the Missouri Pacific railway, and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway. Since 1892 Mr. Gould has also been the president of the Manhattan elevated railway of New York.—His brother, **Edwin,** b. in New York, 25 Feb., 1866, was graduated at Columbia, and is president of the St. Louis and Southwestern railway.—Their eldest sister, **Helen Miller,** b. in New York, 20 June, 1868, is identified with charitable work in her native city. When the war with Spain began she gave the U. S. government $100,000; was an active member of the Women's national war relief association, contributing freely to its work; personally cared for sick and convalescent soldiers at Fort Wykoff, Long Island, giving $25,000 for needed supplies; and at the Windsor hotel fire, in March, 1899, opened her house on the Fifth avenue for the relief of the dying and injured. Miss Gould has also been a generous donor to the University of the city of New York and to various charities.

GRACE, Thomas, R. C. bishop, b. at Wexford, Ireland, 2 Aug., 1841. He received his education at St. Peter's college, Wexford, made his ecclesiastical studies at All Hallows college, Dublin, and was ordained a priest, 11 June, 1867. In this year he went to California and performed his first parochial work at Redbluff, Tehama county, where he built the convent of mercy, and was afterward pastor for eight years at St. Marysville. For twelve years prior to 1876 he was pastor of the cathedral at Sacramento, and on the death of Bishop Manogue he was appointed bishop of Sacramento, being consecrated in June, 1896, by Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco.

GRADY, Henry Woodfern, journalist, b. in Athens, Ga., in 1851; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 23 Dec., 1889. He studied at the Universities of Georgia and Virginia, and entered journalism as correspondent of the "Constitution," Atlanta, to which he contributed a series of letters on the resources of Georgia. Then he became Georgia correspondent of the "New York Herald," and in 1870 he established the "Daily Commercial" in Rome, Ga. This venture was unsuccessful, as were also his purchase in 1872 of an interest in the Atlanta "Herald" and his subsequent establishment of the "Courier" in that city. In 1880 he bought a quarter interest in the "Constitution," to which he contributed a noteworthy series of articles on the condition of the south. In 1889 he made, at a dinner of the New England society, an address that attracted wide attention by its oratory and its expression of friendly feeling toward the north. Extracts from this address were published in all parts of the United States, and Mr. Grady became known as a representative of the younger and more progressive element in the southern states, or of what then came to be called "the New South." He died of pneumonia that was the result of a cold contracted in Boston, where he had gone to deliver an address on "The Future of the Negro" before the Merchants' association. His life has been written by James W. Lee (New York, 1896).

GRANT, Edward Maxwell, civil engineer, b. in Dean's Corners, Saratoga, N. Y., 21 Nov., 1839; d. in Belgrade, Servia, 21 Oct., 1884. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1860, adopted the profession of civil engineering, and during the civil war he was captain of an engineer corps. He engaged in his profession in the south in 1865, built all the bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad and the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, the iron-wrought bridge over Alabama river, which was the only structure of its kind then in existence, and a narrow-gauge railroad in Alabama. He went abroad in 1874, built iron furnaces in England and Finland, and at the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war was appointed brigadier-general in the Bulgarian army, at the same time acting as war correspondent for the "London Daily News" from Belgrade, Servia. He was subsequently staff correspondent of the "London Times," and after the battle of Plevna crossed the Balkan mountains in midwinter on horseback to Adrianople. Afterward he returned to Belgrade, and was U. S. vice-consul-general there until his death. His personal influence with King Milan of Servia enabled him to procure concessions for developing the country, and he was decorated with the cross of the commandery.

GRASETT, Henry James, Canadian clergyman, b. in Gibraltar, Spain, in 1808; d. in Toronto, Canada, 26 March, 1882. He went to Canada in 1813 with his father, Dr. Henry Grasett, a surgeon in the British navy, was sent to England to be educated, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1834. He then returned to Quebec, and was ordained to the ministry of the Church of England. He was assistant at St. James's cathedral, Toronto, in 1835–'47, rector in 1847–'67, and dean from the latter year until his death. Dean Grasett was identified with the low church or evangelical party, a vice-president of the Evangelical association of the diocese of Toronto, a promoter of the Protestant Episcopal divinity school, president of the Upper Canada tract society, and a vice-president of the Upper Canada Bible society. From 1847 till 1875 he was a member of the council of public instruction, serving thirteen years as its chairman, and for many years he was chairman of the high-school board of Toronto. As a preacher he was concise, clear, and exhaustive, without oratorical effort.—His son, **Frederick Le Maitre,** physician, b. in Toronto, 1 April, 1851, was educated at London university, Dublin, and Edinburgh, returned to Toronto, and established himself as a physician. He is a fellow of the Royal college of Edinburgh and a member of the Royal college of surgeons of England. In 1895 he was elected president of the Ontario medical association.

GRATZ, Hyman, founder, b. in Philadelphia, 23 Sept., 1776; d. there, 29 Jan., 1857. He was educated in his native city, of which he became a prominent and public-spirited citizen. He was a director of the Academy of fine arts and for sixteen years its treasurer. One of the founders, in 1818, of the Philadelphia company for insurance on lives and granting annuities, of which he was president from 1837 to 1857. Treasurer (1824–'56) of the Mickveh Israel congregation (the oldest Jewish synagogue in Philadelphia), and an incorporator of the Philadelphia club in 1850. By his will he left a "trust," which became available in 1893, "to establish a college for the instruction of Jews in Philadelphia." The Gratz college was opened in

1895 and is now in its fourth year of usefulness. Hyman and his brother Simon owned the house on the southern corner of Seventh and Market streets, in which Jefferson wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence.—His sister, **Rebecca,** philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, 4 March, 1781; d. there, 29 Aug., 1869. She had every advantage of education afforded by the best schools and private instruction of her native city. Her parents were strict adherents to the Jewish faith, and most of the daughter's energies were devoted to the improvement of her own people. She established in 1835 the first Hebrew Sunday-school in the United States, and continued its active superintendent until 1864. Miss Gratz was one of the founders of the Jewish Foster home in 1852, and secretary of the Hebrew benevolent society from its inception in 1819 until her death. She was also active in many Christian charities; her name appears on the first list of managers of the Philadelphia orphan asylum, 1814, and as secretary of the board from 1817 to 1865. She is believed to be the original of Rebecca of York in "Ivanhoe." She was intimate with Washington Irving and the lady to whom he was engaged. In 1817 Irving visited Abbotsford, and the dignity of character of Rebecca Gratz as described by him impressed Scott, and doubtless influenced him in depicting a Jewess, beautiful, noble, and true to her faith, sacrificing her affections to "doing good amongst her own people," as Rebecca describes her future life to Rowena. There is preserved a beautiful miniature of Miss Gratz by Malbone (1806) and two portraits by Thomas Sully (1831), from one of which, belonging to Mrs. Clay, of Kentucky, the accompanying vignette is copied.

GRAU, Maurice, operatic manager, b. in Brunn, Austria, 20 Dec., 1849, and came to New York as a child. He was graduated at the Free academy, afterward attending the Columbia college law-school, and was two years in a law office. In 1872 he became manager for Aimée, and since that time has continued his career as a successful operatic and theatrical manager, conducting seasons for Patti, Sarah Bernhardt, Sir Henry Irving, Rējane, and other stars. He is now managing director of the Maurice Grau opera company, New York, and of the Royal opera-house, London. In August, 1899, he was made a knight of the Legion of honor, in recognition of his work on behalf of French art. The cross was conferred on Mr. Grau by special desire of M. Delcassé, the minister of foreign affairs, being, with a single exception, the first instance of the distinction being conferred on a foreign impressario, in view of his thirty years' valuable service to operatic music in France.

GRAYBIEL, Mary, missionary, b. in Williamsville, Erie co., N. Y., 6 Feb., 1846. She was graduated at the classical institute of her native town in 1864, taught for five years, and in 1882 she became a missionary to Hindostan under the care of the foreign missionary society of the denomination of Disciples. She settled in the mission at Bilaspur, and having secured an appropriation of $4,000 built a stone and wood church for the use of the natives, herself planning and superintending the erection of the building. Under her care the mission has greatly prospered, and she has established a successful native school.

GREEN, Andrew Haswell, lawyer, b. at Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., 6 Oct., 1820. He received his education in the schools of his native state, adopting the law as his profession. During his career in New York city he has filled many positions as trustee and executor of estates, and among the latter that of Samuel J. Tilden. He was a commissioner of education and president of the board in 1856, president of the Central park board from 1857 to 1870, and comptroller of the city from 1871 to 1876. His entrance upon this office was at the time of the Tweed ring's peculations. The finances of the city were in confusion, and the claims urged upon the treasury amounted to millions. Against much opposition, Mr. Green labored for the solution of the problem of the city's finances, which the ring's frauds had ushered into existence. He introduced new methods of checks into the system of the comptroller's office, which are still continued in that department. He may be called the "father of Greater New York," for in 1868 he conceived the plan for the amalgamation of the cities and towns which, in 1897, were constituted the Greater New York, and for which he, in 1899, was presented in the city with a gold medal. Mr. Green was the originator of the plan which has resulted in the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries under one head as the New York public library, of which he is a trustee. He has published various important reports touching on public and educational topics relative to New York city.

GREEN, Edward Howland Robinson, capitalist, b. in London, England, 22 Aug., 1868, is the son of Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, reputed to be one of the wealthiest women in the world. The family came to New York in 1872, and he received his education in the schools of that city and at Fordham college, where he was graduated in 1888. He then took up the study of law, and secured his admission to the bar. Instead of entering into active practice of his profession, he became a clerk in the office of the Connecticut river railway. Later he became more deeply interested in railways, serving as director of several, and as president of the Texas Midland railway, in which he has a controlling interest, since 1893. He made his home at Terrell, Tex., and took an active part in the politics of the state, serving as chairman of the Republican state central committee.

GREEN, Henry Woodhull, jurist, b. in Lawrenceville, N. J., 20 Sept., 1804; d. in Trenton, 19 Dec., 1876. He was graduated at Princeton in 1820, studied law in the office of Chief-Justice Ewing, was licensed as an attorney, and began the practice of his profession in Trenton, where he thereafter resided. He was recorder of that city for several years, later reporter of the court of chancery, and a member of the legislature in 1842. In the convention that nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen, in 1844, he advocated the latter's nomination, and he was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of New Jersey. The legislature of 1845 named him, with Peter D. Vroom and William L. Dayton, a commission to revise the laws of the state, the result being the revised statutes of 1846, the only systematic code ever attempted in New Jersey.

He became chief justice of the state in 1846, and was reappointed in 1853, retaining the office until 1860, when he became chancellor. Owing to his zeal in the discharge of his duties, his health failed, and he was obliged to resign the latter office in 1866, a year before the expiration of his term. His opinions as chief justice of the supreme court and as chancellor are characterized by thorough research, great force of argument, and lucidity of expression. Judge Green was president of the board of trustees of Princeton theological seminary, and from 1850 until his death was a trustee of the college there, of which he was a liberal benefactor. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*.—His son, **Charles Ewing,** b. in Trenton, 9 Oct., 1840; d. there, 23 Dec., 1897. He was graduated from Princeton in 1860, was licensed as a lawyer in 1863, was chancery reporter, 1863–'77, and was also register in bankruptcy for several years. As one of the residuary legatees of his uncle, John Cleve Green, he devoted much attention to advancing the interests of the Lawrenceville school, Princeton theological seminary and university, being a trustee of those institutions. In 1892 the latter conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

GREENHALGE, Frederick Thomas, lawyer, b. in Clitheroe, England, 19 July, 1842; d. in Lowell, Mass., 5 March, 1896. He removed with his parents to Lowell in 1850, and was employed there in the mills of the Merrimack print-works. He entered Harvard in the class of 1863, but, his father dying, was obliged to leave college to earn his support. He, however, received his degree from Harvard in 1870. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1865, and began public life as a member of the common council of Lowell. Later he was a member of the school-board, and mayor of the city, member of the legislature, and, 1889–'90, a member of congress. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1884 and 1890, and in the latter year chairman of the Republican state convention. He was elected governor of Massachusetts successively in 1893, 1894, and 1895, the last time by 60,000 majority. See his "Life," by James E. Nesmith (Boston, 1897).

GREER, David Hummell, clergyman, b. in Wheeling, W. Va., 20 March, 1844. He was graduated at Washington college, studied theology at the Protestant Episcopal seminary at Gambier, Ohio. He was ordained priest at Alexandria, Va., in 1868, and became rector of Trinity church, Covington, Ky. He went abroad in 1871, and on his return was elected rector of Grace church, Providence, R. I., and entered upon his work there on 15 Sept., 1872. He organized several missions in connection with the parish church, and was deputy from the diocese to four successive general conventions. He accepted the rectorship of St. Bartholomew's church, New York city, in 1888. He is a broad churchman, and an eloquent extemporaneous preacher.

GRIDLEY, Charles Vernon, naval officer, b. in Logansport, Ind., 23 June, 1845; d. in Kobé, Japan, 4 June, 1898. He was appointed an acting midshipman from Michigan, 26 Sept., 1860, and remained at the U. S. naval academy until October, 1863, when he was made an ensign and attached to the steamship "Oneida," of the West Gulf squadron, from 1863 to 1865. He was on board his ship in the battle of Mobile bay on 5 Aug., 1864. At the close of the war, having served in a number of engagements, he was attached to the steam-sloop "Brooklyn," of the Brazilian squadron, and later was aboard the "Kearsarge." He was promoted to lieutenant on 21 Feb., 1867, and lieutenant-commander one year later and assigned to the "Michigan," and afterward to the "Monongahela." He was executive officer of the flag-ship "Trenton," of the European squadron, and was made commander in March, 1882. He was for a time assigned to the torpedo station, and also to the Boston navy-yard. He was made commander of the "Jamestown" in 1884, and later was inspector of lighthouses at Buffalo. He became captain in March, 1897, and was ordered to the Asiatic squadron, where he was assigned to the "Olympia." On Sunday, 1 May, 1898, the American fleet attacked and destroyed the entire Spanish squadron in the bay of Manila. Just before the naval battle began Capt. Gridley took his station in the conning tower, with Commodore Dewey on the bridge. As the flag-ship led the fleet into the bay, and when the "Olympia" drew near the Spanish ships, Dewey gave the order, "You may fire, Gridley, when you are ready," and the conflict began. At the time of the action Capt. Gridley was very ill, but he insisted on actively commanding his ship. Soon afterward his malady became aggravated and he obtained sick leave, dying a few days after leaving the "Olympia" to return to the United States. His widow and daughter were present at the Dewey celebration in New York in September, 1899.

C. V. Gridley

GRIFFIN, Appleton Prentiss Clark, bibliographer, b. in West Wilton, N. H., 24 July, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and under private tutors, and engaged in library work, serving as custodian of the shelves in the Boston public library from 1871 till 1890, and as keeper of books from the latter date till 1894. From 1895 till 1897 he was engaged in preparing a full descriptive catalogue of books from Washington's library in the Boston Athenæum, and also examined and reported on the manuscripts of that institution. Since 1897 he has been assistant librarian of the library of congress, Washington. He has published "Discovery of the Mississippi," a bibliographical account (New York, 1883); "Index of Articles upon American Local History in Collections" (Boston, 1889); "Bibliography of the Historical Publications issued by the New England States" (1895); "Bibliography of American Historical Societies" (Washington, 1896); "Index of the Literature of American Local History in Collections published in 1890–'95" (Boston, 1896); and "Catalogue of the Washington Collection in the Boston Athenæum" (1897).

GRIFFIN, Samuel Paine, navigator, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1826; d. in Aspinwall, Panama, 4 July, 1887. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy at the head of his class, served throughout the Mexican war in California waters, and in 1849 was in the first U. S. arctic expedition that was sent out to search for Sir John Franklin. He resigned from the navy in 1854, engaged in business in New Orleans, and during the civil war was

detailed by Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks to collect a fleet for the Rio Grande expedition. He soon afterward entered the service of the Pacific mail steamship company, commanding, as their commodore, successive steamers of their fleet till 1882. Capt. Griffin was an authority on ship-building, and the author of a code of international fog-signals.

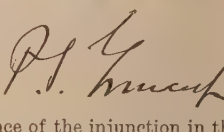
GRIFFIN, Thomas Musgrove, engineer, b. in New York city, 23 April, 1823. He was graduated at Hobart in 1848, and adopted the profession of a civil engineer. He assisted in the preliminary surveys of the Panama railroad, built the suspension bridge at Hamilton, Canada, the first bridge over the Mississippi river in 1854, and two others in 1876 and 1877, and was mechanical engineer under Admiral Francis H. Gregory during the civil war. He has invented and patented several improvements on suspension bridges.

GRIGGS, John William, statesman, b. in Newton, Sussex co., N. J., 10 July, 1849, and was graduated from Lafayette college in 1868. He began the study of law, and in 1871 removed from Newton to Paterson, where he was admitted to the bar. Four years later he was elected to the house of assembly from Passaic county. In 1877 he was again sent to the house of assembly, but the following year he was defeated. In 1882 he was elected state senator, being re-elected in 1884, and again two years later. In the senate of 1886 he was elected to the presidency. In 1892 President Harrison gave serious consideration to his name in connection with a vacancy on the U. S. supreme bench, caused by the death of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, but the appointment went to another. In 1895 Mr. Griggs was chosen over Alexander T. McGill by a plurality of 26,900 votes, being the first Republican governor elected in New Jersey in twenty-five years. In January, 1898, he became attorney-general in President McKinley's cabinet.

GRINNELL, Frederick, inventor, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 14 Aug., 1836. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1854, and became a draughtsman and mechanical engineer. He was successively superintendent of the Corliss steam-engine works, Providence, R. I., manager of the Jersey City locomotive works, and superintendent of motive power on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and in 1869 became president, manager, and mechanical engineer of the Providence steam and gas pipe company. He introduced and has done much to perfect the automatic fire extinguisher and alarm, taking out about forty patents in connection with it.

GRISWOLD, Alphonso Miner, journalist, b. in Westmoreland, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1834; d. in New York city, 14 March, 1891. He was educated at Hamilton college, and became a journalist in Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. His paragraphs and humorous essays, under the pen-name of "The Fat Contributor," won him reputation, and he spent the years 1865–'78 in the lecture field, his topic being "American Antiquities" and "Queer Folks." In 1872–'83 he owned the Cincinnati "Satuday Night," a humorous literary journal, and after 1886 he was an editor and one of the proprietors of "Texas Siftings."

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, b. in Ashland, Ohio, 15 Feb., 1852. His lineage on his father's side runs back to Holland, on his mother's to Germany, but all the ancestors have been in this country from a period before the Revolution. He was educated in the schools of Ashland, and in Wittenberg college, one of the educational institutions of the Lutheran church, graduating in 1872 at the head of his class. He obtained his degree of bachelor of laws from the Boston law-school. Mr. Grosscup practised law in Ashland, Ohio, from 1874 to 1883, being city solicitor for six years of that time. In 1876 he was a candidate of the Republican party for congress, but was defeated. Going to Chicago in 1883, he entered the law firm headed by Leonard Swett, a former law partner of Abraham Lincoln. From this time he participated in many of the most important trials occurring in the west, and attained wide reputation as a lawyer. He was appointed to the U. S. district bench by President Harrison, 12 Dec., 1892. Soon after he attracted the attention of the country in his decision upon the application of the government to close the World's Columbian exposition on Sundays. His most widely known service, however, was the issuance of the injunction in the Debs riots of 1894, and his charge to the grand jury in the midst of the riots. He has in the meantime handed down many decisions of widespread interest to large portions of the public and the legal profession generally.



GRUBB, Edward Burd, soldier, b. in Burlington, N. J., 13 Nov., 1841. He was graduated at Burlington college in 1860, entered the National army in 1861, and rose from the rank of 2d lieutenant to that of colonel of New Jersey volunteers, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865. He engaged in the mining and coal business after the civil war, in 1877 built and operated the first coke furnace in Virginia, and became president of the Lynchburg iron company. He was president of the common council of Burlington, a member of the Loyal legion, and department commander of the Grand army of the republic. He represented this country at the court of Madrid for four years. Gen. Grubb is the author of "What I saw of the Suez Canal," which was the first account of that enterprise published in this country (Philadelphia, 1869).

GUERNSEY, Rocellus Sheridan, lawyer, b. in Westford, Otsego co., N. Y., 10 April, 1836. He was educated at a district school and by private instruction, has practised law for forty years, and has been a member of the bar of the U. S. supreme court since 1863. Mr. Guernsey has been counsel for the Western Union telegraph company and for the Postal telegraph cable company for many years. His more important works are "Mechanics' Lien Laws," relative to the counties of New York, Kings, and Queens (New York, 1873); "How Shakespeare's Plays were written" (1874); "Suicide: History of the Penal Laws relating to it" (1885); "Corporation Code" (1884); "Ecclesiastical Law in Hamlet" (1885); "New York City and Vicinity during the War of 1812–'15" (2 vols. 1889), and "Taxation and its Relations to Capital and Labor" (1897).

GUINEY, Louise Imogen (gui'-ny), poet, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Jan., 1861. Her father, Patrick R. Guiney, served in the National army during the civil war, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864, and died in 1877 from the effects of

a wound that he received in the battle of the Wilderness. Louise was graduated at Elmhurst academy, Providence, R. I., in 1879, and early contributed verses to the newspapers. Her publications are "Songs at the Start" (Boston, 1844); "Goose-Quill Papers" (1885); "The White Sail, and other Poems" (1887); "Brownies and Bogles" (1888); "Monsieur Henry" (New York, 1892); "A Roadside Harp" (Boston, 1893); "A Little English Gallery" (New York, 1894); "Lovers' Saint Ruth's" (Boston, 1895); "Patrines" (1897); and "The Martyr's Idyl, and Shorter Poems" (1899). Miss Guiney has also edited Thomas William Parson's translation of Dante (Boston, 1893) and James Clarence Mangan's poems (1897).

GUNN, Frederick William, educator, b. in Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., 4 Oct., 1816; d. there, 10 Aug., 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, taught in New Preston, Conn., and subsequently in Towanda, Pa., with Orville H. Platt. In 1850 he established in Washington, Conn., the boy's boarding-school that is now known as the Gunnery. His unique methods and the homelike character of the admirable school soon won it a wide reputation, and he continued in its charge till his death. The school is described in Josiah G. Holland's novel entitled "Arthur Bonnicastle" as the "Bird's Nest," and also in William Hamilton Gibson's "Snug Hamlet." See also "The Master of the Gunnery" (New York, 1884).

GUNSAULUS, Frank Wakely, clergyman, b. at Chesterville, Ohio, 1 Jan., 1856, and was graduated at the Wesleyan university of that state in June, 1875. He filled the pulpits of Congregational churches in Columbus, Ohio, Newtonville, Mass., Baltimore, and Chicago, where he was pastor of Plymouth church for ten years, resigning in 1897, owing to impaired health, accepting a call to Central church in March, 1899. He is an eloquent and popular preacher, has been president of Armour institute of technology since 1893, and is the author of "The Transfiguration of Christ" (Boston, 1885); "Monk and Knight: An Historical Study in Fiction" (Chicago, 1891); "Phidias, and other Poems" (1893); "Songs of Night and Day" (1896); "Gladstone: The Man and his Work" (1898); "Metamorphosis of a Creed," "November at Eastwood," "Loose Leaves of Song," and "The Man of Galilee" (1899).

GUTIERREZ, Rafael Antonio (goo-te-á-reth), president of San Salvador, b. in San Salvador, 26 Jan., 1854. He devoted himself to military life and to agricultural pursuits, distinguishing himself as a soldier, and is now a general. He has acted an important part in politics, and suffered banishment in Guatemala. When in 1894 the uprising against President Carlos Ezeta took place, Gutierrez was one of the leaders, and after the triumph was elected president in 1894, which place he still holds. He has endeavored to give a solution to the economical problems of his country, to improve the different branches of the administration, and aided in the recent formation of the "República Mayor de Centro América," of which San Salvador constitutes a part.

GZOWSKI, Sir Casimir Stanislaus, patriot, b. in St. Petersburg, 5 March, 1813; d. in Toronto, Canada, 24 Aug., 1898. He was the son of Count Gzowski, a Polish nobleman, who was an officer in the imperial guard. The son was graduated from the military engineering college at Kremnitz, and entered the Russian army. When the disastrous rebellion against the tyranny of Constantine broke out young Gzowski, with the patriotism of his race, threw in his lot with the insurgents. He was present at the Polish triumph at Warsaw, and took part in the engagements which followed. He was several times wounded, and when the final catastrophe came the division to which he was attached surrendered, the officers were imprisoned for several months, and were afterward exiled to the United States. After four years in this country, he moved to Toronto, where he resided up to the time of his death. Sir Casimir was the first president of the Society of Canadian civil engineers, and was also the first chairman of the Niagara Falls park commission. A fine bronze bust of him has been placed in Queen Victoria park, near Table rock. He also won considerable reputation in building the international bridge over the Niagara river. Sir Casimir Gzowski, who was among the most prominent men of Canada, was knighted in 1875, in recognition of "valuable services rendered to the Dominion of Canada."

H

HADDOCK, George Channing, clergyman, b. in Watertown, N. Y., 23 Jan., 1832; d. in Sioux City, Iowa, 3 Aug., 1886. He was partially educated at Black river institute in his native town, learned the printer's trade, and was connected with several Republican newspapers in Wisconsin. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, and from 1860 until 1882 was actively engaged in temperance work. He was transferred to the Iowa conference in 1882, and while endeavoring to enforce the prohibition laws of that state was assassinated in Sioux City. He published several fugitive poems that became popular, including "Autumn Leaves," "The Skeleton Guest," and "The Cross of Gold." See his "Life," by his son (New York, 1887).

HAGGART, John Graham, Canadian statesman, b. in Perth, Ontario, 14 Nov., 1836. He became a mill-owner, was mayor of Perth for several years, an unsuccessful candidate for parliament in 1867 and 1869, was chosen to that office as a Liberal Conservative in 1872, and afterward served for many years by re-election. In July, 1888, he became postmaster-general, and in January, 1892, he was transferred to the department of railways and canals, which he held for four years.

HAGOOD, Johnson, soldier, b. at Barnwell, S. C., 21 Feb., 1829; d. there, 4 Jan., 1898. He was educated at the South Carolina military academy, where he graduated in 1847. He was elected master in equity, which he held until the civil war, when he raised the 1st South Carolina volunteers, of which he was elected colonel. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army in May, 1862. On his appointment he was assigned to duty on the coast of South Carolina, and was employed in the siege of Charleston against Gen. Gillmore in 1863, and was in command of battery Wagner. He was ordered to Virginia in 1864. He was engaged at Walthall junction and Swift creek against Gen. Butler, and subsequently under Beauregard was engaged in the battle of Drury's Bluff and in the operations resulting in confining Gen. Butler to his fortified base in Bermuda Hundred. He was subsequently detached with Hoke's division, to which his brigade had been assigned, to Lee's army, reaching it in time to participate in the battle of Cold Harbor. Returning to Gen. Beauregard's command, he was engaged in the three days' battle preceding the siege of Petersburg, his brigade serving in the trenches during the siege which followed. He was afterward in the battle of Weldon Road and in the operations north of the James following the fall of Fort Harrison. In December, 1864, he joined Gen. Bragg in North Carolina and was engaged at Fort Fisher, commanding the rear guard of Bragg's army, and in all operations following and including the battle of Bentonville. After the war he was president of the South Carolina state agricultural society and chairman of the board of visitors of the South Carolina military academy.

HAID, Leo, R. C. bishop, b. in Latrobe, Westmoreland co., Pa., 14 July, 1849. He was educated at the Benedictine abbey of St. Vincent in his native county, entered the Benedictine novitiate in 1872, became a professed Benedictine and was ordained a priest in 1872. He then became chaplain and a professor at St. Vincent's abbey, and in June, 1885, he was elected abbot of St. Mary Help abbey, and consecrated as a mitred abbot in November. In this position he extended his labors beyond the monastery and among the negroes, made many converts, erecting a new college and the church and school of St. Benedict for the colored people of the vicinity. North Carolina having been erected into a vicariate apostolic by Pius IX., he appointed Abbot Haid vicar apostolic and titular bishop of Messene in 1888. He still fills the offices of abbot of the abbey and vicar apostolic of North Carolina.

HALE, Irving, soldier, b. in North Bloomfield, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1861, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy, at the head of his class, in June, 1884. Resigning his commission in the army in 1890, he entered the service of the General electric company, and was their manager in Colorado when the war with Spain began. He went to the Philippine islands as colonel of the 1st regiment Colorado volunteers, and after the capture of Manila, for his distinguished services, he was promoted to brigadier-general by President McKinley, and placed in command of the 2d brigade. In August, 1899, he returned to the United States, and has since resigned his commission, and resumed his business in Colorado.

HALE, William Thomas, journalist, b. in Liberty, Tenn., 1 Feb., 1857, receiving an academic education in his native town. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession from 1880 until 1893, since which time he has been connected with the "Commercial Appeal" of Memphis, the "Post-Dispatch" of St. Louis, the "American" of Nashville, and the "Sentinel" of Knoxville. Mr. Hale, who has published many popular poems, is the author of "Divorce and Land Laws of Tennessee" (Liberty, 1889); "Showers and Sunshine," a volume of poems (Memphis, 1896); "The Backwoods Trail: Stories of the Indians and Pioneers" (Nashville, 1899); and "An Autumn Lane, and other Poems" (1899).

HALIBURTON, Robert Grant, Canadian author, b. in New Windsor, Nova Scotia, 3 June, 1831. He is a son of Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), was graduated at King's college, and admitted to the bar, soon enjoying an extensive practice in Halifax. In 1877 he removed to Ottawa, where he continues his law practice. Mr. Haliburton has been a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, also to "Blackwood's Magazine" and the "North American Review," and is a member of the American association for the advancement of science and other kindred societies.—His brother, Sir **Arthur Laurence,** b. in Windsor, 26 Sept., 1832, entered the British army, and was permanent under-secretary of war, from which he retired, and was knighted in 1897, during the queen's jubilee.

HALL, Abraham Oakey, lawyer, b. in Albany N. Y., 26 July, 1826 (while his mother was there on a visit); d. in New York city, 7 Oct., 1898. His father died when he was three years old; by the efforts of his mother, and by writing for the New York city papers, he managed to work his way through New York university, where he was graduated in 1844. He attended the Harvard law-school for one term, aided by his uncle, Samuel W. Oakey, a New Orleans merchant; on his return to New York he entered an office, but soon went to New Orleans and studied with Thomas and John Slidell. He returned to New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. All this time he wrote for the press, and he continued to do so during many succeeding years. He won success

at the bar, arguing before the supreme court before he was twenty-four years of age. With Nathaniel B. Blunt and Aaron J. Vanderpoel he originated a prominent New York law firm. Blunt was elected district attorney in 1850, selecting Hall as his assistant. When Blunt died in 1854, Hall resigned, but was elected to the position at the ensuing election. It is said that he argued two hundred cases as district attorney; he also contributed many reformatory statutes applicable to the city. He became mayor in 1869, and was re-elected in 1870. It was charged at the time, and later stated in Bryce's "American Commonwealth," that he had criminal relations with the Tweed ring; the courts, however, exonerated him, and his dying in poverty would seem to disprove the charge. After his retirement he appeared on the stage in 1875 in "The Crucible," a play written by himself, which was not a success. He returned to journalism, and was for a time city editor of the "World." He then gave up his position, went abroad, and practised at the English bar. Mr. Hall also took charge of the London bureau of the "New York Herald" until 1889. He returned to this country in 1891, and resumed literary pursuits. His writings include "The Manhattaner in New Orleans" (New York, 1851); "Old Whitey's Christmas Trot" (1857); "The Congressman's Christmas Dream" (1870); "Ballads" (1880); and an exhaustive "History of the Tweed Ring," left in manuscript.

HALL, Anne, artist, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 26 May, 1792; d. in New York city, 11 Dec., 1863. She was the sister of Jonathan Prescott Hall (*q. v.*). She took some lessons in applying colors to ivory from Samuel King, who taught Washington Allston, and received instruction in oil-painting from Alexander Robertson, in New York, and John Trumbull, but soon turned her entire attention to miniature painting, in which she became celebrated. She was elected a member of the National academy of design, where she occasionally exhibited. Her miniature portrait of Garafilia Mohalbi, the Greek girl, has been considered her masterpiece, and has been engraved repeatedly. Her beautiful picture of Dr. John W. Francis's son John has been long engraved under the name of "Oberon." Her miniatures are scattered widely over the country, but many of the best are in the possession of her relatives in New York.

HALL, Arthur Crawshay Alliston, bishop, P. E. church, b. in Binfield, Berkshire co., England, 12 April, 1847. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, receiving his degrees from there, of B. A. in 1869, M. A. in 1872, and D. D. in 1893. He has been a licensed preacher in the diocese of Oxford, as a member of the society of St. John the Evangelist. In 1874 he was assistant minister in the Church of the Advent, Boston, becoming in 1882 minister of the mission church of St. John the Evangelist, and so continuing until 1891. The diocese of Vermont elected Dr. Hall its third bishop, and he was consecrated in February, 1894. Dr. Hall has written many religious tracts and books, the latest being the Baldwin lecture (1897) entitled "Christ's Temptation and Ours," "The Virgin Mother," "The Church's Discipline concerning Marriage and Divorce," and a devotional exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews entitled "Concerning Christ and the Church."

HALL, Granville Stanley, psychologist, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 6 May, 1845. He was graduated at Williams in 1867, was professor of psychology at Antioch college, Ohio, in 1872–'6, studied in Berlin, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Leipsic, and was lecturer on psychology at Harvard in 1876 and again in 1881–'2, becoming professor of that branch at Johns Hopkins university in 1882. In 1888 he accepted the presidency of Clark university. Harvard gave him the degree of Ph. D. in 1876. Prof. Hall has written extensively for periodicals on psychological and educational topics, and is editor of the "American Journal of Psychology," and the author of "Aspects of German Culture" (Boston, 1881), and, with John M. Mansfield, "Hints toward a Select and Descriptive Bibliography of Education" (1886).

HALL, James A., soldier, b. in Jefferson, Me., 10 Aug., 1835; d. on a train near Syracuse, N. Y., 10 June, 1893. He was educated at the Warren academy, in his native state. Abandoning the dry-goods business in which he had been engaged, he entered the army in November, 1861, as 1st lieutenant of the 2d Maine battery, and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general, his services being especially conspicuous at Gettysburg, where he was wounded and had his horse shot under him. Gen. Hall was mustered out, 22 July, 1865, and in the following month was assigned as colonel to the 2d regiment of Hancock's corps, from which he was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., in March, 1866. He was for thirteen years after the war collector of customs at Waldoboro', Me.

HALL, John, clergyman, b. in Market Hill, County Armagh, 31 July, 1829; d. in Bangor, County Down, 17 Sept., 1898. He was graduated at Belfast college, and was licensed to preach in 1849. Three years he served as a missionary at Camlin, when he was called to the First church, Armagh, and in 1858 was transferred to the church of St. Mary's abbey, now Rutland square, Dublin. In the office of commissioner of education, to which he was shortly afterward appointed, he discharged his arduous duties with unflagging zeal and without compensation. In 1867 Dr. Hall was chosen delegate from the general assembly in Ireland to the old-school assembly then in session in Cincinnati, where he made strong appeals in behalf of church unity, and it is believed hastened the desired union. At the new-school assembly in Rochester he was equally successful. He preached in the Fifth avenue church in June, in the following month a call was sent to him, and in October he returned to New York, entering upon his duties on the first Sunday of the following month. The church soon became too small for the rapidly increasing congregation, and the present imposing edifice was built and generally known as Dr. Hall's church. During his ministry of more than three decades it became the most important Presbyterian parish in the country and justly celebrated for its wide-spread charity. While neither a great orator nor a profound scholar, but a simple, earnest, conservative Christian pastor, he was recognized as one of the leading ministers of his denomination. In 1875 Dr. Hall delivered the Lyman Beecher course of lectures at Yale, and in 1882 he became chancellor of the University of the city of New York. His death occurred at his sister's residence during his annual visit to Ireland, and his burial was in

Woodlawn cemetery, after a funeral service held in the Fifth avenue church. He became in 1859 the editor and owner of "The Evangelical Witness," and was the author of "Family Prayers for Four Weeks" (New York, 1868); "Papers for Home Reading" (1871); "Familiar Talks to Boys" (1873); "God's Word through Preaching" (1875); "Foundation-Stones for Young Builders" (1880); "A Christian Home and how to maintain it" (1883); and, in conjunction with George H. Stuart, "American Evangelists" (1875).

HALLOCK, Charles, journalist, b. in New York city, 13 March, 1834. He is the son of Gerard Hallock (*q. v.*). Studied at Yale in 1850–'1, and at Amherst in 1851–'2, receiving his degree from the latter in 1871. He was associate editor and proprietor of the New York "Journal of Commerce" from 1855 till 1862, and founder and proprietor of "Forest and Stream" from 1873 till 1880. Mr. Hallock was an incorporator and director of the Flushing and Queens county bank, New York, and a money broker and commission merchant in St. John and Halifax for several years. His business ventures have included sunflower culture for the oil product, the restoration of abandoned New England farms, sheep-culture in the northwest on Indian model farms, a farm colony for sportsmen in Minnesota, the development of Alaska, the substitution of porous terra-cotta for adobe and titipati in Mexico, a crematory for burning garbage, a smoke-consumer and coal-saver, and many other economic schemes. He has published "Life of Stonewall Jackson" (Augusta, Ga., 1863); "The Fishing Tourist" (New York, 1873); "Camp Life in Florida" (1875); "The Sportsman's Gazetteer" (1877); "Our New Alaska" (1886); and "The Salmon Fisher" (New York, 1890).

HAMILTON, Archibald, naval officer, b. in South Carolina in 1793; d. at sea, 15 Jan., 1815. He was the son of Paul Hamilton (*q. v.*). He entered the navy as midshipman, 18 May, 1809, and took part in the action between the "United States" and the "Macedonian," which resulted in the capture of the latter, and was promoted lieutenant for his gallantry on that occasion, 24 July, 1813. Being commissioned by Commodore Decatur to take the flag of the captured frigate and present it to President Madison, young Hamilton proceeded to the national capital, but on his arrival found that the president, with his entire cabinet, had gone to a military ball. Following them and gaining admission to the ballroom, he crossed to where Mrs. Madison was standing and laid the captured trophy at her feet. Being a very handsome youth, he at once became for the ladies the hero of the evening. Having a few days' leave of absence, he spent them in Washington, and improved the time by becoming engaged to Miss Maria Mayo, one of the beauties of the day. Returning to his ship, Hamilton continued to share the fortunes of her commander until the action in January, 1815, when the "President," to which Commodore Decatur had transferred his flag, was captured by the British squadron. During the engagement Hamilton, who was acting as fourth lieutenant, fell mortally wounded. Miss Mayo was inconsolable for the loss of her lover, but subsequently married Gen. Winfield Scott.

HAMILTON, Edward John, clergyman, b. in Belfast, Ireland, 29 Nov., 1834. He came to this country at an early age, and was graduated at Hanover college and at Princeton theological seminary in 1858. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Oyster Bay, L. I., and elsewhere; during the civil war was chaplain in the National army for three years, was professor of mental philosophy at Hanover college in 1868–'79, and of logic, ethics, and political science at Princeton in 1882. From 1883 to 1891 he filled the chair of intellectual science at Hamilton college, and since 1895 has been professor of philosophy at the State university of Washington. Wabash college, Indiana, gave him the degree of D. D. Dr. Hamilton has published a "New Analysis in Fundamental Morals" (New York, 1872); "The Human Mind" (1883); and "Mental Science" (1886).

HAMILTON, Otho, soldier, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1700; d. in Waterford, Ireland, 7 Feb., 1770. His father, Capt. Thomas Hamilton, third son of Dr. John Hamilton, of Muirhouse, Midlothian, and Anne, granddaughter of Lord Elphinstone, served with reputation in the Swedish army, and later was a well-known citizen of Edinburgh. Otho in early life entered the army, and in 1727 was a lieutenant in the 40th regiment, then stationed at Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia. On 28 July, 1727, he was appointed to act as provincial secretary, or secretary of the council, Capt. Lawrence Armstrong being lieutenant-governor. On 9 Oct., 1731, he was appointed a member of the council, Major Mascarene's absence in Boston making a vacancy. In 1736 he was again acting secretary, and in that year he was one of several that received a grant of 50,000 acres of land on the south side of the basin of Minas. In 1740 he was one of the five men that were appointed from Nova Scotia by King George II. to settle the boundaries between the province of Massachusetts Bay and the colony of Rhode Island, but being then on military duty at Canso he did not act. In May, 1764, he was in command of the troops in Nova Scotia with the rank of major, and was stationed at Halifax. Later he is said to have been military governor of Placentia, in Newfoundland. He married in America and had three children.

HAND, Daniel, philanthropist, b. in Madison, Conn., 16 July, 1801; d. in Guilford, Conn., 17 Dec., 1891. He was a merchant in Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., where he accumulated a fortune. After the civil war he retired and returned to the north, where he became known as a philanthropist, his first gift being a high-school building to his native town. In 1888 he gave to the American missionary association more than $1,000,000, to be held in trust and known as the Daniel Hand educational fund for colored people, to be used in the "states in which slavery was recognized in 1861." For many years he lived in Guilford.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, b. in Missouri, 26 May, 1847; d. in Augusta, Ga., 8 Jan., 1898. His father was a Presbyterian minister of Virginia, and it was while, with his wife, he was temporarily in the west that their son was born there. Moses received a little education, and in 1862 entered the Confederate army, acting as a special courier. After the war he entered upon a

journalistic career, being connected with various papers, including the editorship of the "Richmond Inquirer," the "Philadelphia Press," and the Chicago "Times-Herald." He was commissioner from Virginia to the Centennial exhibition, chief of the department of publicity and promotion of the Columbian exposition, and in July, 1897, President McKinley appointed him special commissioner of the United States for the Paris exposition of 1900. Major Handy went to France, and was successful in his main object of obtaining a large additional grant of space besides that already allotted to American exhibits. He returned to this country with failing health in the latter part of October, 1897.

HANNA, Marcus Alonzo, senator, b. in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbia co., Ohio, 24 Sept., 1837. He was graduated at the Western Reserve college, and entered the wholesale house of which his father was the senior partner. On his death, in 1862, the son represented his interest in the firm for five years. He then formed a partnership in the iron and coal business, which is still carried on. Mr. Hanna is also connected with the shipping on the lakes, and with many important railway and other corporations. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1896, was elected chairman of the latter organization in 1896, and still holds that position. In March, 1897, he was appointed by Gov. Bushnell to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by John Sherman's acceptance of the position of secretary of state in McKinley's cabinet. The senator was elected by the Ohio legislature with a small majority, to succeed himself, for the term of six years, ending in March, 1903.

HANSBROUGH, Henry Clay, senator, b. in Prairie du Rocher, Ill., 30 Jan., 1848; received a common-school education, and in 1867 removed with his family to California. There he learned the trade of a printer, and later published a daily paper in San José, and was afterward connected with the San Francisco "Chronicle." In 1882 he removed to the territory of Dakota, engaging in journalism and becoming prominent in politics. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1888, and was elected as a Republican to the 51st congress. In 1891 Mr. Hansbrough was elected to the U. S. senate, to succeed Gilbert A. Pierce. His term of service will expire in March, 1903.

HANSON, Roger Weightman, soldier, b. in Clark county, Ky., 27 Aug., 1827; d. near Murfreesboro', Tenn., 2 Jan., 1863. He was 1st lieutenant in Capt. John S. William's company of Kentucky volunteers in the Mexican war. He was a member of the general assembly from Fayette county, Ky., in 1855, was an elector on the Fillmore ticket, and in 1857 candidate of what was known as the Know-Nothing party for congress, but was defeated by James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay. In 1860 he canvassed Kentucky for Bell and Everett. He was appointed colonel of the 2d Kentucky regiment in the Confederate service, 2 Sept., 1861, and promoted brigadier-general, 31 Dec., 1862. He was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro' or Stone's river.

HARBY, Lee Cohen, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 7 Sept., 1849, and was educated at home by her father, a graduate of Glasgow university, and by her aunt, an accomplished linguist. Since her marriage to Mr. Harby she has resided chiefly in Galveston and New York city, devoting her leisure to writing and contributing stories and poems, also historical articles to the leading magazines. Mrs. Harby has read papers before the American historical association, of which she is a member, and she is also a member of the New York historical society, the Texas historical society, and the American and British societies of authors.

HARGER, Oscar (hár-jer), palæontologist, b. in Oxford, Conn., 12 Jan., 1843; d. in New Haven, Conn., 6 Nov., 1887. He was graduated at Yale in 1868, and during his college course showed a marked fondness for mathematical studies. His attention had also been directed to botany, in which he was unusually proficient, and on graduation he was led to pursue zoölogical studies under Addison E. Verrill. He showed special aptitude for original work, and had begun important investigations when in 1870 he was appointed assistant in palæontology at Yale, under Othniel C. Marsh. Besides membership in various scientific societies, he was in 1875–'7 secretary of the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences. The greater part of his time was given to work in vertebrate palæontology, but he also did much in invertebrate zoölogy, publishing papers on myriapods, a fossil arachnid, isopods, and the results of dredging expeditions. His last work was a report on the "Marine Isopoda of New England and Adjacent Waters" (1880) and one on "The Isopoda of the Blake Dredgings on the Eastern Coast of the United States" (1883).

HARMON, John Hanchett, editor, b. in Portage, Ohio, 21 June, 1819; d. in Detroit, Mich., 6 Aug., 1888. His father was one of the first settlers in Portage county. The son learned the printer's trade, edited a newspaper in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in 1836, removed to Detroit, entered the "Free Press" printing office, and became a proprietor of that journal. He took an active part in 1837 in aid of the Canadian insurgents, and was in several skirmishes. He served several terms in the city council, became mayor of Detroit in 1852, was collector of the port for several years, and territorial governor of Minnesota in 1858–'9. Mr. Harmon was an active Democrat and skilful politician, and was a delegate to all the national conventions of his party from 1840 till 1884.

HARMON, Judson, lawyer, b. in Newtown, Hamilton co., Ohio, 3 Feb., 1846. He was educated at Denison university, and studied jurisprudence at the law-school of his native city, graduating in 1869. He joined the Republican seceders who supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. In 1876 he was a candidate for the office of judge of the court of common pleas in Cincinnati, and he was declared elected, but the legislature unseated him in favor of Gen. Cox. A few years later Mr. Harmon was elected judge of the superior court, but he resigned in 1887 in order to resume practice. He was nominated and confirmed in 1891 as attorney-general to suceeed Mr. Richard Olney, who was advanced to the state department on the death of Secretary Gresham.

HARRIET, mother superior, b. in Charleston, S. C., 7 May, 1823; d. in Peekskill, N. Y., 5 April, 1896. Her name to the world was Harriet Starr Cannon, being a member of a well-known family, and she was highly educated. She early became imbued with a desire to devote her life to charitable work, and coming to New York joined St. Luke's hospital, then recently founded by Dr. Muhlenberg. For four years she was a member of the order of deaconesses. In 1865 she founded the community of St. Mary, a religious society of the Protestant Episcopal church, purchasing land at Peekskill and establishing a school known as St. Gabriel, under the sanction of Bishop Horatio Potter. From this nucleus grew, under Mother Harriet's wise administration, the large Anglican

order of St. Mary, now established in four dioceses with some six hundred members and associates, and including hospitals, schools, and reformatories. Mother Harriet was buried in the private cemetery of the sisterhood. See "Harriet Starr Cannon, First Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, a Brief Memoir by Morgan Dix, Sometime Pastor of the Community" (New York, 1896).

HARRIS, Cicero Richardson, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. in Fayetteville, N. C., 25 Aug., 1844. He is of African descent, went with his family to Ohio in 1850, and was educated in the Central high-school of Cleveland. He returned to his native place as a teacher in 1866, became principal of Zion Wesley institute (now Livingstone college) in 1880, and was professor of mathematics there in 1882–'8. He was general secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in 1880–'4, and its general steward from 1880 till 1888, when he became a bishop.—His elder brother, **John Dennis,** became a physician, was surgeon in the U. S. freedman's hospital in Washington, and has written "Summer on the Borders of the Caribbean."

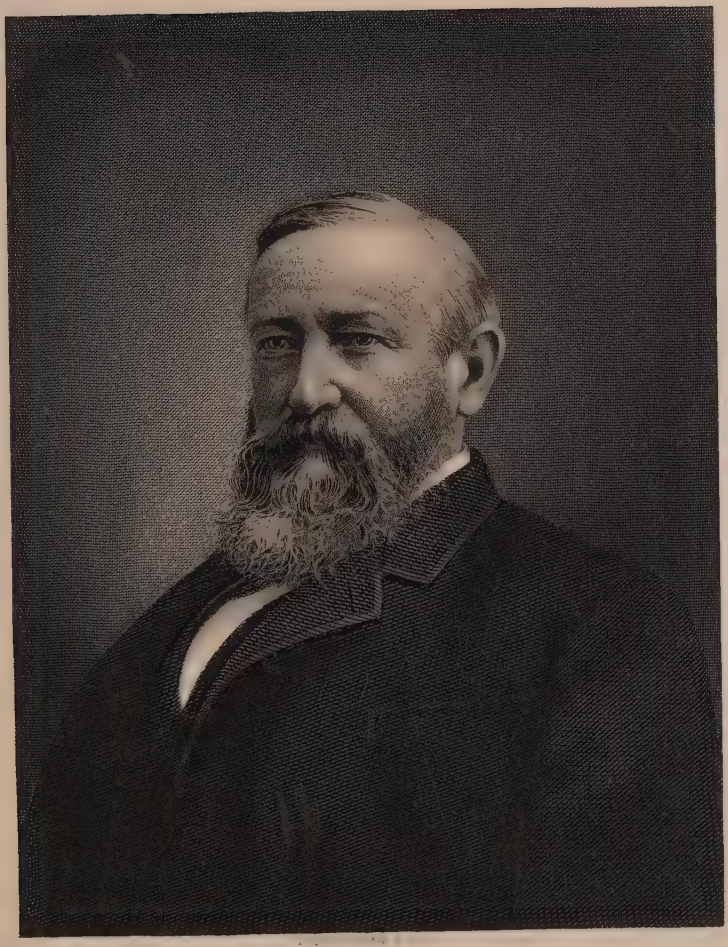
HARRIS, George Francis, contractor, b. in Chesterfield, Mass., 7 March, 1818; d. in Clayton, Ala., 18 March, 1888. He was one of the earliest railway contractors in this country, having built the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad in 1846 and the Great Western railroad of Canada in 1852–'3. From 1876 till his death resided in New York city, being connected with various railroad enterprises. He invented the Harris track-laying machine in 1880, and subsequently devoted his attention to that subject. In 1887 one-fifth of all the railway track in the United States was laid by the machine that is controlled by the firm of which Mr. Harris was the senior partner.

HARRIS, Jonathan Newton, philanthropist, b. in Salem, Conn., 18 Nov., 1815; d. in New London, Conn., 18 Oct., 1896. He was a member of the state senate, twice mayor of New London, and at the beginning of the civil war he equipped the entire garrison at Fort Trumbull. He was long a director and promoter of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, and founded the Harris school of science in Kioto, Japan, at a cost of $100,000. Mr. Harris also gave $50,000 each to the Moody school at Northfield and to the Mount Hermon school, and annually distributed that amount to various churches and benevolent organizations.

HARRIS, William Alexander, senator, b. in Loudoun county, Va., 29 Oct., 1841; was graduated at Columbian university and at the Virginia military institute. He served three years in the Confederate army, and in 1865 removed to Kansas, where he was employed as an engineer in the construction of the Union Pacific railway. In 1868 he became agent for the sale of the Delaware reservation and other lands in connection with farming and stock-raising, particularly as a breeder of pure-bred shorthorns. He was elected to the 53d congress as a Populist and indorsed by the Democrats. Mr. Harris was elected to the U. S. senate, and took his seat in March, 1897, for six years.

HARRISON, Benjamin, twenty-third president of the United States, b. in North Bend, Ohio, 20 Aug., 1833. It has been stated that his lineage can be traced to Harrison the regicide. He came directly from the Virginia Harrisons, who were distinguished in the early history of that colony, his great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, being one of the seven Virginia delegates to the congress which drew the Declaration of Independence. The Harrisons owned large landed estates on the bank of the Ohio near the mouth of the Big Miami. Benjamin assisted in the work on his father's farm, which contained about four hundred acres. The products of the farm were annually shipped in flat boats to New Orleans, and his father usually went with the cargo, the crew being composed of men from the neighborhood who were familiar with the perils of transportation on the Mississippi river. His first studies were prosecuted in the log school-house, and at the age of fifteen he went to Farmers (now Belmont) college, at College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati. After a two years' stay there he became a student at Miami university, Oxford, where an acquaintance formed at College Hill ripened into a permanent attachment for Miss Caroline L. Scott, who afterward became his wife. The young lady had faith in his star, and did not hesitate to ally her fortunes with his. They were married while he was yet a law student and before he had attained his majority. He graduated fourth in his class in 1852, Milton Sayler taking first honors and David Swing standing second. As a boy he distinguished himself as an off-hand debater in the Union literary society. From the first he showed an aptitude for thinking on his legs, and a gift of utterance which enabled him to express himself in apt words. At a town meeting, where an abolitionist abused Webster and Clay for the part they took in the compromise measures of 1850, the citizens were amazed to see a slender, tow-headed boy of seventeen mount a bench and make a vigorous speech in vindication of the great statesmen. He studied law with Storer & Gwynne, of Cincinnati, and in 1853 married and was admitted to the bar. In 1854 he put up his sign as attorney-at-law in Indianapolis, where he has kept his residence ever since. It was not long before his ability became known. His first effort at the bar was in prosecuting a man charged with burglary. He received a few dollars by acting as crier for the United States Court, and was glad to take a five-dollar fee now and then for a case before a country justice, though one half of the fee was necessary to pay for the hire of a horse to take him to the place of trial. Whoever employed him could count on his doing his very best, whether the interests involved were small or great. Promptness and thoroughness are characteristics which have been manifest in his whole career, professional and political. In 1855 he formed a partnership with William Wallace, and when that gentleman was elected county clerk in 1861 he formed a partnership with W. P. Fishback, which was interrupted by his enlisting in the army in 1862, but the connection was resumed again in 1865, when the firm became Porter, Harrison & Fishback, and so continued until 1870, when Mr. Fishback retired, Judge Hines taking his place. Gov. Porter retiring, W. H. H. Miller became a partner in the firm, and upon Judge Hines retiring, Mr. John B. Elam became a member of the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam, which continued until it was dissolved by Gen. Harrison's election to the presidency in 1888. While not always the senior in years, he was the senior in fact in every firm of which he was a member; such is the ungrudging testimony of all those who have been his partners.

Though breaking the chronological order of events somewhat, it is as well to complete here the sketch of his professional career. He has been concerned in the most important litigation in Indiana for nearly thirty years. He was employed in all sorts of cases, such as came to attorneys engaged in general practice before the era of professional specialists. The panorama of human life



Benj Harrison

with all its disappointments and successes is unrolled before the busy lawyer who has such a practice. The exclusive devotion to special branches makes men strong in their lines; it narrows them also, and the lawyer whose work has a wider range acquires greater breadth of view, a happy versatility, and a flexibility of mind which enable him to pass from one subject to another without weariness and without distraction. Benjamin Harrison has amazed his associates in professional and official life by the ease and ability with which he despatches so much important business in a masterly style. For the exigencies of high station the discipline of his professional life was an excellent preparation. As a lawyer he was thorough in the preparation and study of his cases, in the preliminary statement he was clear and exhaustive, putting court and jury in full possession of his theory of the case; as an examiner of witnesses he had no rival; and as an advocate his performances were characterized by clearness, cogency, and completeness which left nothing further to be said on his side of the case. It often happened that his colleagues who had prepared to assist in the argument threw away their notes and rested the case upon his single speech. As a cross-examiner he was unsurpassed. No rascally witness escaped him. No trumped-up story or false alibi could pass muster under his searching scrutiny. In a case where Gov. Hendricks was defending a man in the Federal Court against a charge of conspiring to violate the election laws, the governor injudiciously put his client in the witness-box. He denied his participation in the crime in the most positive manner; but little by little under Harrison's cross-examination he was driven to admit fact after fact, the cumulative force of which drove him at last to a practical confession of his guilt. In the celebrated Clem murder case several alibis, fabricated for the principal actor in the conspiracy, were pulverized by his cross-examination. It was not his plan to confuse or persecute a witness, but to quietly, persistently, and courteously press for a full disclosure of the facts. He never attempted to browbeat a witness, never excited the sympathy of a jury for a witness by any show of unfairness. His skill as a *nisi prius* lawyer was surpassed by his power before the higher and appellate courts. He put himself on paper admirably, and his briefs are models of strength and conciseness. He was deferential to the courts, courteous to his opponents, generous to his colleagues. He showed no fussy fear that he would be shouldered to the rear. It was not necessary. It soon became evident to his opponents and associates that he was the conspicuous figure in the fight. Unlike many able attorneys, he cared more for success than for an exhibition of his own powers. Lawyers who had never met him were sometimes led to think that his abilities had been overrated; no lawyer who ever encountered him in a forensic fight came out of it with such an opinion. His commanding abilities as a lawyer stood him in good stead in his political career, which began with the organization of the Republican party. He became conspicuous in Indiana politics in 1860, when, as a candidate for the office of reporter of the Supreme Court, he made a thorough canvass of the state. His first debate with Gov. Hendricks was in that year. By some mistake of the campaign committees he and Hendricks were announced to speak the same day in Rockville. Hendricks was then the Democratic candidate for governor, and was in the zenith of his fame as a stump speaker. He courteously invited Harrison to divide time with him and made the opening speech. The local Republican managers were amazed at the temerity of a stripling who dared to measure strength with the Goliath of the Indiana Democracy, and showed their distrust of his ability by leaving the courthouse. Harrison, who had been seasoned and warmed for the work by speaking every day for weeks, assumed the aggressive, and as his few political friends began to show their appreciation by applause, the audience increased until the courtroom was packed with enthusiastic Republicans, who crowded about the speaker when he closed and showered their congratulations upon him. Mr. Voorhees was present, and, feeling the force of the impression made by Harrison, arose when the speech was finished and said he would answer the speech that night in the same place.

Since 1860 he has taken an active part in every political canvass in Indiana. In that year he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court, and his official work may be found in ten volumes of the Indiana reports. His official and professional labors were onerous, but the tasks were lightened by the thought that he was paying for the modest cottage home which he had bought on credit. Then came the war, and Gov. Morton's call upon him to raise a regiment of volunteers. He enlisted, and in a few weeks was commissioned colonel of the 70th Indiana infantry. He made arrangements to have the duties of his office of reporter performed in his absence, several of his professional brethren undertaking to do the work without cost to him, so that his home could be paid for. The Democrats put the name of a candidate for the office on their state ticket in 1862. The Republicans, supposing that Harrison would be allowed to serve out his term, made no nomination. No votes were cast except for the Democrat, and in a mandamus suit brought by him to compel the clerk to give him the manuscript opinions of the judges, the Supreme Court, composed of Democrats, decided that Harrison's enlistment vacated the office, and that the Democrat who was elected by default should fill it for the unexpired term. At the next election, in 1864, while Harrison was still in the field, he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and after the close of the war assumed the office and served out his full term of four years.

The following is a brief summary of his military record: Benjamin Harrison was mustered into service as colonel of the 70th regiment of Indiana infantry volunteers with the field and staff of that regiment at Indianapolis, Ind., to date from 7 Aug., 1862, to serve three years. The following remarks appear opposite his name on the muster-in roll of the field and staff: "Mustered into service as 2d lieutenant, 14 July, 1862; as captain, 22 July, 1862; and as colonel, 7 Aug., 1862." He was in command of his regiment from date of muster in to 20 Aug., 1863; of the 2d brigade, 3d division, reserve corps, to about 20 Sept., 1863; of his regiment to 9 Jan., 1864; of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 11th army corps, to 18 April, 1864; of his regiment to 29 June, 1864; and of the 1st brigade, 3d division,

20th army corps, to 23 Sept., 1864, when he was detailed for special duty in the state of Indiana. The exact date that he returned to duty in the field is not shown; but on 12 Nov., 1864, he was directed to report in person to the general commanding at Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently commanded the 1st brigade, provisional division, army of the Cumberland, to 16 Jan., 1865, when, upon his own application, he was relieved and directed to rejoin his proper command for duty in Gen. Sherman's army at Savannah, Ga. On his way *via* New York to rejoin his command at Savannah, he was stricken down with a severe fever and lay for several weeks at Narrowsburg, N. Y. When able to leave his bed he started for Savannah, but arrived too late to join Gen. Sherman, and was assigned to command the camp of convalescents and recruits at Blair's Landing, S. C., on the Pocotaligo river, and soon after joined Gen. Sherman's army at Raleigh. He resumed command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th army corps, 21 April, 1865; was relieved therefrom 8 June, 1865, upon the discontinuance of the brigade by reason of the muster out of the troops composing it, and on the same date, 8 June, 1865, was mustered out and honorably discharged as colonel with the field and staff of his regiment, near Washington, D. C. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 Jan., 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade." As a regimental commander he was in action at Russellville, Ky., 30 Sept., 1862; in the Atlanta campaign, at Resaca, Ga., 14–15 May, 1864; at Cassville, Ga., 24 May, 1864; at New Hope, Ga., 25 May, 1864; at Dallas, Ga., 27–28 May, 1864; and at Kenesaw Mountains, Ga., 10–28 June, 1864. As a brigade commander he participated in the operations at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 29 June to 3 July, 1864; in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Ga., 20 July, 1864; in the siege of Atlanta, Ga., 21 July to 2 Sept., 1864; and in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., 15–16 Dec., 1864; and was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston's Confederate army at Durham's Station, N. C., 26 April, 1865.

At the close of his term of office as reporter of the Supreme Court he resumed the law practice and soon had his hands full of work, being retained in almost every important case in the federal and state courts at Indianapolis. In 1876 Godlove S. Orth, the Republican candidate for governor, withdrew from the canvass while Gen. Harrison was taking a vacation on the north shore of Lake Superior. Without consulting him, his name was put upon the ticket as candidate for governor, and when he arrived from the north an enthusiastic crowd met him at the station and escorted him to his home. The trading of horses while crossing the river did not work well, and though Gen. Harrison made a splendid canvass, running two thousand ahead of his ticket, the popularity of Gov. Hendricks, who was on the National ticket, pulled the whole Democratic state ticket through by a plurality of three thousand. The gallant fight made by Gen. Harrison in that losing battle imposed a debt of gratitude upon his party which has not been forgotten. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi river commission. In 1880 he was chairman of the Indiana delegation in the convention which nominated James A. Garfield. Some of his friends presented his name for the nomination in that convention, but he insisted that it should be withdrawn. His canvass of Indiana and other states during the campaign of 1880 was brilliant and effective. President Garfield offered him a place in his cabinet, which he declined. He was chosen U. S. senator in 1881, and served until 1887. His course in the senate was such as to win the esteem and friendship of his Republican colleagues and to command the respect of his political opponents. This was his first experience in a legislative body, but he soon took rank among the foremost debaters of the senate. Chairman of the committee on territories, he was persistent in his demand for the admission to statehood of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Idaho, and though not succeeding at the time, he had the pleasure afterward of putting his presidential signature to the laws making them all states of the Union. In his speeches in the senate he criticised Mr. Cleveland's vetoes of the pension bills, voted and spoke in favor of an increase of the navy, the reform of the civil service, a judicious tariff reform; he favored every measure of public policy which had received the approval of his party. He has always been a strong partisan, and has believed and acted in the belief that since the Republican party was organized it has done nothing of which Republicans should be ashamed, or at least nothing to justify a change of allegiance from it to the Democratic party. From one point of view, such a course in a public man may be criticised. It may be doubted, however, if any Indiana Republican who has been confronted with the type of Democrats which have dominated that party for the last thirty years is to be censured for standing by his own party through thick and thin.

The Republican party leaders saw in 1888 that the only hope of winning against Cleveland was to put up a candidate who could carry some of the doubtful states. Early in the year the Republican leaders in Indiana and almost the entire Republican press of the state pronounced in favor of Harrison, and his name was presented by the solid delegation to the convention at Chicago. On the first ballot he received 83 votes, standing fifth on the list, John Sherman standing first with 225. Seven more ballots were taken, during which Chauncey M. Depew withdrew and his supporters went to Harrison, giving him the nomination on the eighth ballot by a vote of 544. There was great rejoicing on the part of his friends in Indiana, and as soon as the result was known there began a series of demonstrations which are without parallel in the history of presidential campaigns. On the day of the nomination a large delegation came to Indianapolis from Hendricks county in a special train and proceeded at once to Gen. Harrison's residence and called him out for a speech, and from that day until the election delegations kept coming from different parts of Indiana, from Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and other states, all of which were received and welcomed by him in impromptu speeches which, by their appropriateness, variety, force, and elegance of style, won the approval of our best literary critics as well as of the public. In these ninety-four speeches he made no slip. He said nothing that needed apology or explanation from his friends. Verbatim reports of the addresses were printed from day to day in all the leading papers of the country, and he never in anything he said gave his political opponents ground for unfriendly criticism. It is an open secret that some of the members of the National Republican committee were terrified when they learned that the "Hoosier" candidate had commenced the campaign by these free-spoken, off-hand talks with his neighbors. They proposed that some one should go to Indianapolis and put a stop to the business.

A gentleman who knew Gen. Harrison's ability told them not to be alarmed, and at the end of a week the fearful gentlemen had changed their minds and said that if they would allow Gen. Harrison to go on in that way he would certainly elect himself in spite of any blundering of the committee or campaign managers.

A few extracts from some of these speeches may give some idea of their quality. To the California delegation the day after the nomination he said: "I feel sure, too, my fellow-citizens, that we have joined now a contest of great principles, and that the armies which are to fight out this great contest before the American people will encamp upon the high plains of principle and not in the low swamps of personal defamation or detraction." To a number of veterans of the Union army: "We went not as partisans but patriots into the strife which involved the national life. . . . The army was great in its assembling. It came with an impulse that was majestic and terrible. It was as great in its muster out as in the brilliant work which it had done in the field. . . . When the war was over . . . every man had in some humble place a chair by some fireside where he was loved and toward which his heart went forward with a quick step." To the Tippecanoe club, composed of men who had voted for his grandfather in 1840: "I came among you with the heritage, I trust, of a good name, such as all of you enjoy. It is the only inheritance that has been transmitted in our family." Gen. Harrison was not in the habit of boasting of his lineage, of which he had reason to be proud. If it was ever the subject of conversation in his presence he never introduced it. To a delegation of farmers: "The law throws the ægis of its protection over us all. It stands sentinel about your country homes . . . it comes into our more thickly populated community and speaks its mandate for individual security and public order. There is an open avenue through the ballot for the modification or repeal of laws which are unjust or oppressive. To the law we bow with reverence. It is the one king that commands our allegiance." To a delegation of railway employees: "Heroism has been found at the throttle and brake as well as upon the battle-field, and as well worthy of song and marble. The trainman crushed between the platforms, who used his last breath not for prayer or messages of love, but to say to the panic-stricken who gathered around him, 'Put out the red light for the other train,' inscribed his name very high upon the shaft where the names of the faithful and brave are written." To an Illinois delegation: "It was on the soil of Illinois that Lovejoy died, a martyr to free speech. . . . Another great epoch in the march of liberty found on the soil of Illinois the theater of its most influential event. I refer to that high debate in the presence of your people, but before the world, in which Douglas won the senatorship and Lincoln the presidency and immortal fame. . . . The wise work of our fathers in constituting this government will stand all tests of internal dissension and revolution, and all tests of external assault, if we can only preserve a pure, free ballot." To a delegation of coal-miners: "I do not care now to deal with statistics. One fact is enough for me. The tide of emigration from all European countries has been and is toward our shores. The gates of Castle Garden swing inward; they do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. . . . Here there are better conditions, wider and more hopeful prospects for workmen than in any other land. . . . The more work there is to do in this country the higher the wages that will be paid for the doing of it. . . . A policy which will transfer work from our mines and our factories to foreign mines and foreign factories inevitably tends to a depression of wages here. These are truths that do not require profound study." To an Indiana delegation: "I hope the time is coming, and has even now arrived, when the great sense of justice which possesses our people will teach men of all parties that party success is not to be promoted at the expense of an injustice to any of our citizens." As early as 31 July, 1888, he said: "But we do not mean to be content with our own market; we should seek to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American states. . . . those friendly political and commercial relations which shall promote their interests equally with ours." Addressing a company of survivors of his own regiment, he said: "It is no time now to use an apothecary's scale to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country." To a club of railroad employees: "The laboring men of this land may safely trust every just reform in which they are interested to public discussion and to the tests of reason; they may surely hope upon these lines, which are open to them, to accomplish, under our American institutions, all those right things they have conceived to be necessary to their highest success and well-being." Addressing a meeting on the day of Sheridan's funeral: "He was one of those great commanders who, upon the field of battle, towered a very god of war. . . . He rested and refreshed his command with the wine of victory, and found recuperation in the dispersion of the enemy that confronted him." To a delegation of farmers: "I congratulate you not so much upon the rich farms of your country as upon your virtuous and happy homes. The home is the best, as it is the first, school of citizenship."

All these campaign speeches, with a description of the circumstances of their delivery, are collected in a volume published by Lovell & Co., of New York. But more remarkable than these are the one hundred and forty addresses delivered during his trip to the Pacific coast and back—a journey of 10,000 miles, which was accomplished in thirty-one days, from 15 April to 15 May, 1890, without the variation of one minute from the prearranged schedule for arriving and departing from the hundreds of stations on the way. These addresses were non-political, and breathe throughout a spirit of high patriotism and a call to the high responsibilities of citizenship. In a letter to an American friend who had sent him the volume containing these speeches, Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge says: "The speeches give me a very high idea of Mr. Harrison. We know very little here of your politicians, and it is pleasant to be brought face to face with any one so manly and high-minded as Mr. Harrison shows himself in the book you sent me. The perpetual demand which American customs make upon any one of the least position in the way of speech-making must be very trying. In a degree (not within

1,000 miles of the president) I found it so myself when I was in America. But a private foreigner may say what he likes; a president, of course, must most carefully watch his words."

It was assumed that with Mr. Blaine in the cabinet President Harrison would be a very inconspicuous and unimportant person in the administration. It is one of the marked characteristics of the man that when he is assigned to a place he assumes all its responsibilities. As a lawyer he never shouldered himself to the front, but when placed in the lead he was the leader. The simple fact is, he was not for a moment overshadowed by any member of his cabinet. He insisted upon knowing what was going on in each department and maintained an intelligent supervision of them all. Nor is it detracting from the just fame of Mr. Blaine to say that by reason of that gentleman's failing health the work of the state department was much more than usual the work of the president. Those who have known him long did not fail to see his hand in the discussion of the legal rights of aliens domiciled here, contained in the dignified note to the Italian government concerning the New Orleans massacre. The statement of the basis of our liability for wrong inflicted upon the subjects of friendly nations when they are the result of dereliction of duty by the local authorities was masterly, and the dignified manner in which that government was informed that the United States would be just, but would not be forced to a hasty decision, was admirable. In the Chile affair, in which that government denied its responsibility for the assaults upon our sailors at Santiago and refused safe conduct to some of the members of the Balmaceda administration who had taken refuge at the United States legation, President Harrison was earnest and persistent in his demands, and, as the correspondence shows, after waiting patiently for a response, and becoming weary at last of the vacillating conduct of the Chilian government, made a peremptory request, which was promptly and satisfactorily answered. It is due to the republic of Chile to say that during the whole of the controversy the rival parties in that country kept it in a state of constant revolution. The evidence in the case showed that our sailors were outraged because they belonged to the U. S. navy, and that the authorities of Chile permitted, if they did not connive at it. In such a case it would have been pusillanimous on the part of the Government to have failed to demand reparation. The Bering sea controversy, now happily in settlement by arbitration, was full of difficulty when Mr. Blaine's sudden illness threw the burden of the matter for a time upon President Harrison. Lord Salisbury was delaying, the season for pelagic sealing was coming on, no *modus vivendi* had been agreed upon. President Harrison took measures for intercepting the Canadian sealers, and it was not long until the terms of the treaty were arranged. The statement of the "five points" submitted to the arbitrators by the treaty is a good specimen of President Harrison's thorough and comprehensive work. Eastern journals who were not friendly to President Harrison have generously united in endorsing the conduct of the state department during his administration, and have especially commended it for being thoroughly patriotic and American. And it may be said from the time of his nomination until he retired from the presidential office he sustained himself with a dignity and ability commensurate with the responsibilities of his exalted station. His policy in regard to the tariff has been censured, but he simply maintained the views held by the majority of the Republican party with which he has always been in sympathy. He is what may properly be called an out-and-out protectionist. His firm stand in favor of honest money gave confidence to the business interests of the country when they were imperilled by the wild schemes of the advocates of free-silver coinage. He was renominated for the presidency by the Republican national convention at Minneapolis without serious opposition. To the surprise of the country he signally failed of re-election. Public opinion has been much divided as to the causes of this result. It was certainly not on account of any failure upon the part of President Harrison to carry out the policy of his party, or to realize the expectation of his friends in the ability shown by him in performing the duties of his station. The fatal illness of Mrs. Harrison, and her death a few days before the election, cast a shadow over the closing days of his official life. His administration as a whole was business-like in its management of our domestic affairs, dignified, firm, and patriotic in its foreign policy, promoting the prosperity of our people at home and keeping peace with all nations. In his last message to congress, on 6 Dec., 1892, after giving a summary of the operations of the different departments, he said: "This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility, and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why, in many lines of production, we should not surpass all other nations, as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime."

Upon retiring from the presidency Gen. Harrison was engaged by the late Senator Stanford to deliver a course of lectures at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, in California, on constitutional law, and he successfully filled that engagement during the winter of 1893–'4. Foreigners who have studied our institutions have expressed regrets that in America no provision is made for the dignified retirement of our ex-presidents, and they have suggested that some office with a life tenure be bestowed upon them with a suitable provision for their support out of the public treasury. The temper of our people and the genius of our institutions are not in accord with any such desire. The great volunteer generals of the war came back to the ranks and took their places with their fellow-citizens in the walks of private life. So our great political leaders, from the senate and from the presidency, when their term of office is over, come back to their homes and ordinary pursuits without any impairment of their dignity or their self-respect. In his retirement from the labors of his official station Gen. Harrison can realize the truth of what he said in a speech on the day of his nomination in 1888: "Kings sometimes bestow decorations upon those whom they desire to honor, but that man is most highly decorated who has the affectionate regard of his neighbors and friends." This he has in full measure. Judged by the stand-

ards of a few unprincipled and disappointed politicians who expected to thrive on the use and abuse of public patronage, Gen. Harrison is a cold-blooded man. But it is possible that such men are not as well qualified to judge of the temperature of a man's blood as his friends and intimates who have seen him in all the vicissitudes of his daily life, ministering with sympathy and self-sacrifice to relatives and friends who, overtaken by some great calamity, have found his heart as tender as a child's. The country takes little note of the petulant criticisms of its public servants, but it will hold at their true worth the great and useful virtues of ability, wisdom, integrity, courage, and patriotism whenever they are exhibited by men in high official station. The engraving on page 131 is a view of his home in Indianapolis. In April, 1896, the ex-president married Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock, and three years later he appeared as counsel in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, concluding his argument in Paris, 27 Sept., 1899. He is the author of "This Country of Ours" (New York, 1897). His life has been written by Gen. Lewis Wallace (Philadelphia, 1888). A selection of Gen. Harrison's speeches, edited by Charles Hedges, appeared in 1888, and another collection was published four years later.—His wife, **Caroline Lavinia Scott**, b. in Oxford, Ohio, 1 Oct., 1832; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 Oct., 1892, was the daughter of John W. Scott, who was a professor in Miami university at the time of her birth, and afterward became president of the seminary in Oxford. She was graduated at the seminary in 1852, the same year that Gen. Harrison took his degree at the university, and was married to him on 20 Oct., 1853. She was a musician, and was also devoted to painting, besides which she was a diligent reader, and gave part of her time to literary clubs, of several of which she was a member. Mrs. Harrison was a manager of the orphan asylum in Indianapolis and a member of the Presbyterian church in that city, and until her removal to Washington taught a class in Sunday-school. They had two children. The son, Russell, was graduated at Lafayette in 1877 as a mining engineer, and, in addition to other engineering work, has been connected with the U. S. mints at New Orleans and Helena as assayer. He is now a resident of Montana, where he is engaged in journalism. The daughter, Mary, married James R. McKee, a prosperous merchant of Indianapolis, Ind., who has since removed to New York, where he is engaged in business pursuits.

Carrie S. Harrison

HARRISON, George, colonist, b. probably in England about 1599; d. in Virginia in 1624. He came to Virginia in 1618, and three years later secured 200 acres of land. In the spring of 1624 he was wounded in a duel with Richard Stephens, near James City, and died fourteen days later. This is supposed to be the first duel fought in this country. *Vide* Alexander Brown's "Genesis of the United States" (Boston, 1890).

HARRISON, Susie Frances, Canadian author, b. in Toronto about 1860. She is the daughter of John Byron Riley, and was educated in her native city and in Montreal. At an early age she began writing essays and short stories and songs. She was married in 1879 to J. W. T. Harrison. She is a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Temple Bar," and other magazines. Among her works published in book-form are "Crowded Out" (1888); "The Canadian Birthday Book" (1889); "Pine, Rose, and Fleur-de-lis" (1890); and "Down the River, and other Poems" (1891).

HARRISON, Thomas, Canadian educator, b. at Sheffield, New Brunswick, 24 Oct., 1839. His grandfather, James, emigrated to South Carolina in 1767 from County Antrim, Ireland, and fought in the Revolutionary war under Sir Henry Clinton. Thomas was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and was elected a mathematical scholar in 1863; in 1864 he was graduated A. B. and LL. B. at the University of Dublin. He was appointed professor of the English language and literature and of mental and moral philosophy in the University of New Brunswick in June, 1870, becoming superintendent of the meteorological station at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1874, and president of the university and professor of mathematics in August, 1885, which last position he resigned on his appointment as chancellor of the university in 1892.

HARRISSE, Henry, author, b. in Paris, France, in June, 1830. While quite young he came to this country and obtained employment in the North Carolina state university. He was deeply interested in philosophy, and in 1858 completed an English translation of Descartes's philosophical works, but could not find a publisher. From philosophy he turned to history, the career of Columbus appealed to him, and he is best known from his bibliographical and historical works on America. From North Carolina he went to Washington, D. C., and soon became a professor in the Georgetown Jesuit college. On the advice of Stephen A. Douglas he removed to Chicago, where he practised law and wrote for journals and magazines. Later he settled in New York as legal correspondent for a Spanish bank, and also wrote for the periodicals. About 1866 he returned to Paris, engaging in the practice of law and writing important historical works. After the siege he was intrusted with a large sum of money for distribution among the poor of Paris, especially needy scholars who were too proud to seek charity. About this time he began the study of Egyptology under the guidance of Maspero and De Rougé, but soon abandoned this field. His works include "Notes on Columbus" (New York, 1866), "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima" (1866) and "Additions" (Paris, 1872); "Notes pour servir à l'histoire . . . de la Nouvelle France" (1872); "Jean et Sébastien Cabot" (1882); "Les Corte-Real" (1883); "Christophe Colomb" (2 vols., 1884); "Christopher Columbus and the Bank of Saint George" (pri-

Henry Harrisse

vately printed, New York, 1888); "Discovery of North America" (London, 1892); "John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America" (1896); and "Diplomatic History of America" (1898). See "Henry Harrisse: Biographical and Bibliographical Sketch," by Adolph Growoll (New York, 1899), where is given a list of seventy-one of his bibliographical writings, of which the above may perhaps be deemed the most important.

HARTLEY, Jonathan Scott, sculptor, b. in Albany, N. Y., 23 Sept., 1845. He was educated at the Albany academy, and began his professional life as a worker in marble. Subsequently he went to England, where he passed three years, entered the Royal academy, and gained a silver medal in 1869. After residing for a year in Germany, he returned to the United States, and after another visit to Europe, when he went to Paris and Rome, he became a resident of New York. He is one of the original members of the Salmagundi sketch club, and was professor of anatomy in the schools of the Art students' league in 1878–'84, and president of the league in 1879–'80. His works include "The Young Samaritan"; "King René's Daughter" (1872); "The Whirlwind" (1878); a statue of Miles Morgan, erected at Springfield, Mass., in 1882; and bas-reliefs on the monument at Saratoga that commemorates the defeat of Burgoyne.

HARTLEY, Thomas, soldier, b. in Reading, Pa., 7 Sept., 1748; d. in York, Pa., 21 Dec., 1800. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in York, Pa. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Irvine's regiment, 9 Jan., 1776, and was colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania in the same year. Col. Hartley commanded an expedition in October, 1778, against the savages who had been concerned in the Wyoming massacre, destroyed their settlement, killed many of them, and recovered part of the property that they had carried away. He was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1778, and was elected a representative in congress from Pennsylvania, serving by continuous re-elections from 4 March, 1789, to 21 Dec., 1800. He was one of the council of censors in 1783, and a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention that adopted the national constitution.

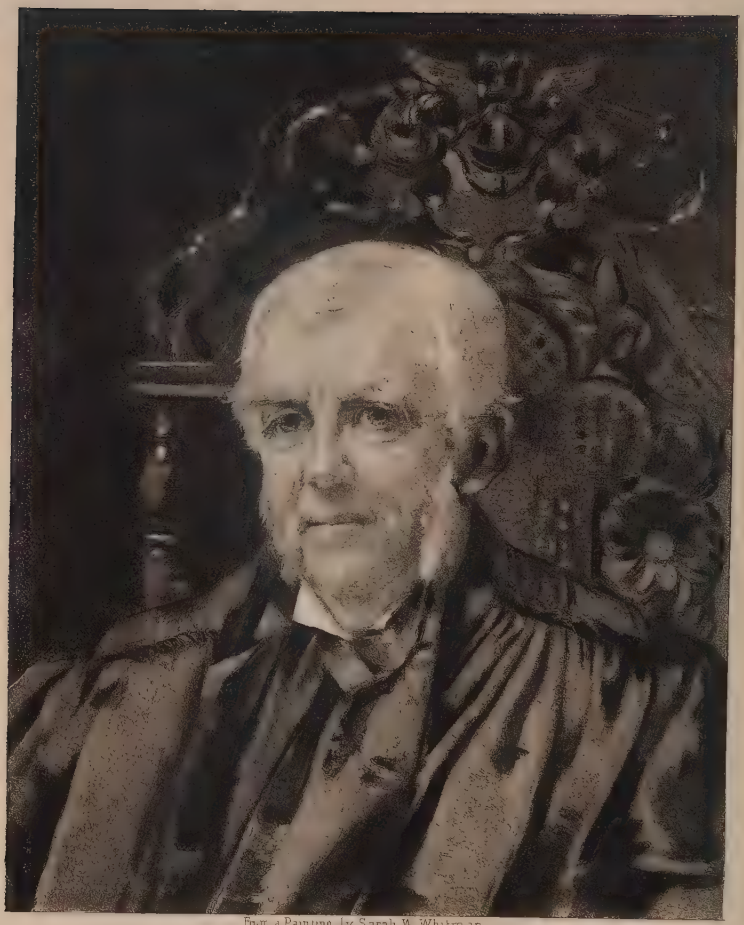
HARVEY, Hayward Augustus, inventor, b. in Jamestown, N. Y., 17 Jan., 1824; d. in Orange, N. J., 28 Aug., 1893. He was educated at the Poughkeepsie collegiate school, and then devoted himself to mechanical inventions. His improvements included nearly fifty patents in cutting screws and rolling screws, as well as many for bolts and bolt machinery. He also invented a new process for the manufacture of steel, and he became president of the Harvey steel company in Newark, N. J. All of his inventions in screws and for the making of steel are protected by patents in European countries. The "Harveyized" steel plates, in a comparative test with those of England, France, and Germany, were pronounced superior, and the United States purchased the right to manufacture it for the war-vessels of the new navy begun in 1890. Altogether Mr. Harvey had secured about 150 patents in this country.

HARVEY, Hezekiah, clergyman, b. in Hulver, Suffolk, England, 27 Nov., 1821. He came to the United States in 1830, and after graduation at Madison university, and at its theological seminary in 1847, became tutor there. In 1849–'57 he was pastor of the Baptist church in Homer, N. Y., and since that time he has been a professor in the Hamilton theological seminary, with the exception of a pastorate in Dayton, Ohio, in 1864–'9. He is the author of "Memoir of Rev. Alfred Bennett" (New York, 1852); "The Church: its Polity and Ordinances" (Philadelphia, 1879); and "The Pastor: his Qualifications and Duties" (1879).

HASKELL, James Richards, inventor, b. in Geneva, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1825. He was educated at Richfield (Ohio) academy, and at the preparatory department of Western Reserve college. In 1854 he began a series of experiments with steel breech-loading rifled cannon and breech-loading small-arms, manufacturing twenty-five of the former, which were purchased by the Mexican government, and were the first of the description that were made in the United States. In 1855 he began experimenting with multicharge guns in association with Azel S. Lyman, who first conceived the idea of applying successive charges of powder to accelerate the velocity of a projectile. In 1855 congress appropriated funds in order to test these guns, but the bureau of ordnance opposed such action. Mr. Haskell's experiments have cost more than $300,000, and the system is now completed, so that the power of these guns is more than doubled, and at the same time the maximum pressure used is less than that in other guns. In 1862, with Rafael Rafael, he invented and constructed a machine gun for very rapid firing, but, notwithstanding a favorable report on it by a board of army officers, the authorities refused to adopt it. Mr. Haskell is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and has written several pamphlets on national armament and on ordnance problems.

HASKELL, Joseph Theodore, soldier, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 19 Nov., 1838; d. in Columbus, 16 Sept., 1898. At the age of twenty-five he entered the army as captain and commissary of subsistence, 19 Feb., 1863, and as such served throughout the civil war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 8 Dec., 1866, but had been commissioned captain in the 23d regular infantry, 28 July, 1866. He was promoted major of the 24th infantry, 28 June, 1872, and on 27 Aug., 1896, lieutenant-colonel of the 17th infantry. From January, 1869, to January, 1872, he was in command of the San Juan islands, which were at that time a matter of controversy between the United States and Great Britain. The matter was settled by arbitration, Emperor William of Germany deciding in favor of the United States. In 1888 Major Haskell was appointed a member of the tactics board, in which position he aided in compiling the military tactics at present in use in the army. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 Col. Poland was appointed brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. Haskell was assigned command of the 17th infantry. He led that regiment in the battle of El Caney, 1 July, 1898, and distinguished himself for bravery, leading the regiment through the succession of barbed-wire fences that surrounded the block-houses until he was shot. He was wounded in three places, but kept his place on the firing-line during the whole day. For his bravery in this engagement he was promoted brigadier-general. He was sent to his home at Columbus post and recovered rapidly. The 17th regiment returned to Columbus on 16 Sept. following, and the great excitement of the day in his weakened condition caused his instant death.

HASTINGS, Henry, merchant, b. in Townsend, Mass., 2 Sept., 1818; d. in West Medford, 9 Aug., 1887. He was educated at Harvard, and studied law under Henry A. Wise in Virginia, but abandoned that profession in 1844 to become a cotton merchant in the south. He settled in Boston as a



From a Painting by Sarah W. Whitman

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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ship-builder in 1853, and became the owner of about forty sailing vessels, including the "Charger," the "North American," the "South American," and the "Kate Hastings," which were considered the best wooden sailing vessels in the world. During the civil war he was advised to put his vessels under the protection of the British flag, but he refused, with the remark: "Never shall any ship of mine, while she has a stick standing, fly any other flag than the Stars and Stripes." He was known as "Commodore" Hastings, and was the last of the great ship-owners of Boston.

HATCHER, Robert A., congressman, b. in Buckingham county, Va., 24 Feb., 1819; d. in Charleston, Mo., 18 Dec., 1886. His grandfather, Jeremiah Hatcher, was a Baptist minister of Virginia at the close of the eighteenth century, and his father, Archibald, was a merchant of Lynchburg, who was afterward the first mayor of Lafayette, Ind. The son was educated in Lynchburg, studied law, and was admitted to practice in Kentucky. He removed to New Madrid, Mo., in 1847, where he followed his profession, and was for six years circuit attorney of the 10th judicial district of the state. At the opening of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a captain, later serving as a staff officer with Gen. Leonidas Polk. He was a member of the state convention in 1862, was made aide-de-camp to Gen. A. P. Stewart, and became a major and assistant adjutant-general. He was elected a representative from Missouri to the 2d Confederate congress, serving till the close of the war. In 1872 he was elected to the 43d congress, and he was twice re-elected.

HAWKINS, Hamilton Smith, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1834. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy in July, 1852, and was graduated in 1855. On 26 April, 1861, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 6th infantry, and 1st lieutenant on 14 May following. He was commissioned captain on 20 Sept., 1863, and reached the rank of major of the 10th infantry 31 Oct., 1883. On 17 Feb., 1889, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 23d infantry; he was made commandant of cadets at West Point on 1 Feb., 1888, and on 13 Aug., 1894, he was promoted colonel of the 16th infantry; in September following he was transferred to the 20th infantry. On 10 Oct., 1894, he was made commandant of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, where his regiment was stationed. In the invasion of Cuba during the war with Spain in 1898, he commanded the division that captured San Juan hill in the second day's fight at Santiago, and was there wounded in the foot. On the retirement of William M. Graham, 28 Sept., 1898, he was promoted brigadier-general. Immediately after receiving his commission, however, he was placed upon the retired list under the thirty years' service clause upon his own application.

HAYDEN, Horace Edwin, clergyman, b. in Catonsville, Md., 18 Feb., 1837. He is a grandson of Horace H. Hayden, and was educated at St. Timothy's college, Maryland, and Kenyon college, served in the Confederate army in 1861–'5, and was graduated at the Virginia theological seminary in 1867. He was ordained priest by Bishop Whittle of Virginia in 1868, and became rector of Christ church, Point Pleasant. He has been assistant minister of St. Stephen's church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., since 1879. Mr. Hayden has devoted much study to archæological and historical pursuits, and is a member of numerous historical and scientific societies. He has published "History of the West Virginia Soldiers' Medals" (1881); "Descendants of Paul Weitzel, of Lancaster, Pa., 1740" (1883); "Biographical Sketch of Oliver Pollock, Esq., U. S. Agent at New Orleans, 1776–1784" (1883); "Virginia Genealogies" (1888); and "Massacre of Wyoming" (1895).

HAYDN, Hiram Collins, clergyman, b. in Pompey, N. Y., 11 Dec., 1831. He was graduated at Amherst, and at Union theological seminary, New York city, and was ordained to the ministry in 1862. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Connecticut and Ohio in 1862–'71, and of the First Presbyterian church in Cleveland in 1872–'80, district secretary of the American board of foreign missions in 1880–'4, and since the latter date has held his former charge in Cleveland, combining with his duties those of the presidency of Adelbert college in 1887 and of Western Reserve college in 1888–'91. Wooster university gave him the degree of D. D. Dr. Haydn has published "Lay Effort" (New York, 1877); "Death and Beyond" (1878); "On Amusements" (1880); "The Blessed Man" (1887); "American Heroes on Mission Fields"; and "The Bible and Current Thought" (New York, 1890).

HAYMOND, Creed, lawyer, b. in Beverly, Randolph co., Va., 22 April, 1836. When sixteen he crossed the plains with a party to California. On his arrival he engaged in business in northern Sierra county until 1859, when he began the study of the law, and on being admitted to the bar soon took high rank in his profession. He was captain of the Sierra Grays, and went with his company into the field under Col. Jack Hays in the spring of 1860 against the Indians of Nevada after the Pyramid Lake massacre. He was also colonel of the 1st artillery regiment of the California National guard. He served as chairman of the code commission of the state, and, with his associates, prepared the first complete code that was adopted by any state in the Union. He subsequently was a member for two terms of the senate of California. While connected with the chief civil suits of the state, he also served as counsel in many criminal cases. He defended Shepardson, charged with the highway robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co., and on the third trial obtained an acquittal. Later he conducted the cases of the men known as the More murderers in San Buenaventura, and saved all his clients from the gallows, and all but one from the penitentiary. In the noted railroad tax cases he for the first time raised the question of the protecting influence and power of the 14th amendment of the U. S. constitution against the discriminating exercise of powers by a state as between citizens or property of the same class, and contended that a state could not discriminate in the matter of taxation as between citizens holding the same class of property, nor as to property of the same class, because of its ownership by citizens or associations of citizens. While this position has not yet been affirmed by the U. S. supreme court, it has been approved by the California circuit court and by the courts of seven other states.

HAYS, Harry Thompson, soldier, b. in Wilkinson county, Miss., 14 April, 1820; d. in New Orleans, 21 Aug., 1876. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's college, Maryland, and afterward studied law in Baltimore. He began practice in New Orleans in 1844, but later abandoned the law and joined his brother, Col. Jack Hays, in the Texas rangers for service in the Mexican war. At the close of the war he returned to New Orleans, and resumed practice as a lawyer. He was a member of the Louisiana constitutional conven-

tion of 1852. He entered the Confederate service as colonel of the 6th Louisiana infantry, and was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army in July, 1862, and major-general in March, 1865. His brigade was composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Louisiana regiments of infantry, Early's division, Jackson's corps, Army of northern Virginia. He returned to New Orleans when the war ended, and resumed the practice of law, but was chosen sheriff of New Orleans, and served out his term, when he again returned to the law, which he continued until his death.

HAYS, James Buchanan, jurist, b. in Crawford county, Pa., 10 Sept., 1838; d. in Boisé City, Idaho, 31 May, 1888. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin, adopted the profession of law, and for four years was clerk of the circuit court of Dodge county. He was district attorney in 1874–'82, and in 1885–'8 chief justice of the supreme court of Idaho. Among the important cases in which he rendered decisions was that of the Mormon test oath case, in which he held that the law was constitutional that prevented members of that sect from holding office and voting, and the interesting Excelsior mining case.

HAYWARD, Monroe Leland, senator, b. in Willsborough, N. Y., 22 Dec., 1840; d. in Nebraska City, 5 Dec., 1899. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the 22d New York infantry; later he was transferred to the 5th cavalry, and in December, 1862, he was discharged because of disabilities arising from sickness. He returned home, and studied at the Fort Edward collegiate institute, where he was graduated in 1866. His father had removed to Wisconsin, whither the son followed, and studied law at Whitewater; in 1867 he moved to Nebraska, and settled at Nebraska City. In 1875 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1887 he served for a time as judge of the district court, filling out the remainder of a term by appointment from the governor. He has been chairman of five state conventions, and in 1898 he was the candidate of the Republican party for governor; he was defeated, although he cut down the fusion plurality from 21,000 to 3,000. In March, 1899, he was elected U. S. senator for six years. Of his two sons, one, Edwin P., is a surgeon in the U. S. army, and the second, William H., a lawyer, served as captain in the 2d Nebraska regiment during the war with Spain in 1898.

HEAP, Samuel D., diplomatist, b. in Carlisle, Pa., May, 1781; d. in June, 1851. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1801, studied medicine and surgery with Dr. Philip S. Physick and Dr. Benjamin Rush, and was appointed surgeon to the U. S. navy, but, after serving for several years, resigned, and became *chargé d'affaires* in Tunis, where he effected a most advantageous change in the U. S. treaty with that country, causing to be expunged from it articles that for more than a quarter of a century had been a standing disgrace to our flag, and a source also of frequent humiliating litigation and expense. He obtained an alteration in the 14th article, to procure which was thought to be of sufficient importance by a former administration to send commissioners and offer a considerable sum, but without having been successful. These advantages were secured without the sacrifice of a single dollar. Since the ratification in 1825 of this change in the treaty, the U. S. vessels, on arriving in the ports of the regency of Tunis, have been saluted with 21 guns without being subjected to the disgrace of paying a barrel of powder for each gun, which had previously been required. Mr. Heap's two sons, Gwin Harris (*q. v.*) and David Porter, served in the civil war, as did also his nephews, Admiral Porter and Commodores William and Henry Porter, and the husbands of two of his nieces and a grand-niece, Admirals Nicholson and Emmons and Commodore Marchand.

HEBERT, Louis, soldier, b. in Iberville parish, La., 12 March, 1820. The family of Valery Hebèrt, his father, were among the first settlers of Iberville, and his ancestor Louis Hebèrt, after whom he was named, was one of the founders of the city of Quebec. He was a graduate of Jefferson college of St. James parish, and soon after his graduation entered the military academy, and was made brevet lieutenant of engineers in July, 1845. He resigned from the army the following year. He served two terms in the senate of Louisiana, and was engineer of the state. He was commissioned colonel of the 3d Louisiana infantry in the Confederate army in 1861, and brigadier-general in May, 1862. He commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, Army of the west, composed of the 3d Louisiana and the 14th and 17th Arkansas regiments of infantry, Whitfield's Texas legion, Greer's regiment of dismounted cavalry, and McDonald's light battery of artillery. Afterward he commanded a brigade in Maury's division, Army of the west. He is a representative of the old French or Creole people of Louisiana, and is still active in the management of his sugar plantation.

HEITFIELD, Henry, senator, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 12 Jan., 1859, received his early education in the schools of that city, and removed to Kansas, where he continued to reside till 1882, in which year he went to the state of Washington. In the following year he emigrated to Idaho, where he still resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Heitfield was elected to the state senate in 1894, being re-elected in 1896. During the following year he was elected as a Populist to the U. S. senate, his term of office expiring in March, 1903.

HENDERSON, David Bremner, statesman, b. in Old Deer, Scotland, 14 March, 1840. He accompanied his family to Illinois in 1846, and three years later to Iowa. He was graduated at Upper Iowa university, studied law in Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He enlisted as a private in the 12th regiment, Iowa infantry, in September, 1861, being elected and commissioned 1st lieutenant of Company C, and serving with it until discharged, owing to the loss of a leg, in February, 1863. He reentered the army as colonel of the 46th Iowa infantry, continuing as such until the close of the civil war. Col. Henderson was collector of internal revenue from 1865 to 1869, when he resigned to become a member of a law firm. He was elected to the 48th congress as a Republican, and is still a member of the house. He was elected speaker as successor to Thomas B. Reed, December, 1899, defeating James B. Richardson, Democratic candidate, by a majority of twenty-four. He is a member of the Loyal legion, and active in the management of the Society of the army of Tennessee at its annual meetings in the west.

D. B. Henderson.

HENDRIX, Eugene Russell, M. E. bishop, b. in Fayette, Mo., 17 May, 1847. He was graduated at Wesleyan, and at Union theological seminary, New York, in 1869, and after holding several pastorates in the Methodist church, south, became in 1878 president of Central college, Fayette, Mo. In 1886 he was made a bishop. In 1878 he received the degree of D. D. from Emory college, Ga. Dr. Hendrix declined the vice-chancellorship of Vanderbilt university in 1885, and also the presidency of the University of Missouri. He was chairman of the committee to arrange for the centennial celebration of organized American Methodism in behalf of the church, south, when $2,000,000 were raised as a thank-offering. He was a delegate to the œcumenical conference in London in 1881, and to the centennial conference in Baltimore in 1884, and a member of the general conferences of 1882 and 1886. He made a missionary tour of the world in 1876–'7 with Bishop Marvin of St. Louis, and on his return published "Around the World" (Nashville, Tenn., 1878).

HENNESSY, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. near Cloyne, Cork co., Ireland, 19 July, 1847. Arriving in the United States with his family when young, he received his classical education at the college of the Christian brothers at St. Louis, Mo., and graduated in 1862. He completed his theological course at the Salesianum, Milwaukee, at Cape Girardeau he made his philosophy, and returning to the Salesianum in 1866, and having been a professor there, was ordained a priest in 1869 by dispensation, being then under the canonical age. His first mission covered ten counties of Missouri, with his headquarters at Iron mountain, and he built a number of churches. In 1877 he established the Ursuline convent at Arcadia, in 1878 was appointed procurator and vice-president of the board of managers of the St. Louis protectory, and in February, 1880, he succeeded Archbishop Ryan as pastor of St. John's church, St. Louis. He founded a reformatory school at Glencoe. He was appointed bishop of Wichita, Kan., and was consecrated in November, 1888.

HEPBURN, William Peter, congressman, b. in Wellsville, Columbiana co., Ohio, 4 Nov., 1833. As a child he was taken by his family to Iowa, and sent to the schools of the then territory. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, served during the civil war in the 2d Iowa cavalry, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860 and 1888, and was a presidential elector-at-large for Iowa in 1876 and in 1888. He was sent to the 47th congress, and has been re-elected five times, receiving for the 55th congress 24,786 votes as against 23,960 votes for the candidate nominated by both the Democratic and Populist conventions. In September, 1899, Col. Hepburn delivered an exceedingly eloquent oration at the opening of the Philadelphia export exposition.

HERBERT, Hilary Abner, statesman, b. at Laurensville, S. C., 12 March, 1834. When a schoolboy, he removed with his father's family to Greenville, Ala. In 1853 he entered the University of Alabama, and on leaving it he went to the University of Virginia, and after a two years' course returned home, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. When Alabama seceded, he joined the southern army in Virginia as a captain in the 8th Alabama regiment. He was wounded and captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, having won the commission of major. Within two months he was exchanged and again entered active service. In 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Alabama, and became colonel in 1864. In the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded, and was borne by his men from the field. Upon the surrender of Lee he resumed the practice of law at Greenville. In 1872 he removed to Montgomery, was elected to the 45th congress in 1876, and was re-elected to the 47th congress and placed upon the ways and means committee. He was made chairman of the naval committee in the 49th congress, which position he filled until his appointment as secretary of the navy, 4 March, 1893, except in the 51st congress, when Charles A. Boutelle, Republican, was chairman, Mr. Herbert being first on the Democratic side. He now resides in Washington. In 1888 he wrote for a Democratic campaign book a history of the efforts to increase the navy. He also edited a volume, published two years later, entitled "Why the Solid South, or Reconstruction and its Results."

HERBERT, Ivor Caradoc, British soldier, b. in Llanarth, Monmouth co., England, 15 July, 1851. He entered the Grenadier guards, 5 Nov., 1870, and became colonel, 18 Aug., 1889, was brigade-major of the home district from 25 Feb. to 31 July, 1882, went to Egypt as brigade-major in August of that year, and later resumed his old post. In November, 1885, he became commandant of the school for auxiliary forces, Wellington barracks, and in April, 1886, he accepted the post of military *attaché* at St. Petersburg. He was present at the action of Majuba and at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882; was mentioned in despatches, and received medal with clasp, bronze star, and order of the Medjidie. In the Nile expedition of 1884–'5 he was present at the action of Abu-Klea, with the guards' camel-corps, for which he received two clasps. In November, 1890, he was appointed major-general commanding the militia of Canada, and introduced many reforms in that service, though several of his improvements were subjected to harsh criticism. Gen. Herbert resigned, and returned to England in the autumn of 1895, rejoining his regiment there.

HERBERT OF LEA, Elizabeth, Baroness, philanthropist, b. in England about 1825. She is the only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Charles Ashe A'Court and niece of Lord Heytesbury, and on 12 Aug., 1846, married Sidney Herbert, second son of the eleventh earl of Pembroke. Her husband was created Baron Herbert of Lea, 15 Jan., 1861, held for some time the secretaryship of state for war, and died, 2 Aug., 1861. His elder brother died childless, and Lady Herbert's eldest son, George Robert Charles, succeeded to the earldom of Pembroke in 1862. Lady Herbert has passed many years in the West Indies in philanthropic labors among the negroes, and came to this country in 1888 to work among the colored people of the south, seeking their conversion to Roman Catholicism.—Her son, **Michel Henry,** b. 25 June, 1857, as *attaché* of the British legation at Washington, became acting minister in November, 1888, on the dismissal of Lord Sackville, and on the 27th of that month he married an American.

HERDIC, Peter, inventor, b. near Fort Plain, N. Y., in 1824; d. in New York city, 2 March, 1888. He removed to Bradford county, Pa., when he was a youth, aided his mother in clearing a few acres of uncultivated land there, and in 1846 bought a tract of pine land in the forest of Lycoming county. Settling in Williamsport, he aided in increasing that town from 5,000 inhabitants to 25,000, became the owner of its sewers, gas-works, street-railways, bridges, and hotels, and at a cost of $80,000 erected Trinity church, which he gave to its congregation. He failed with large

liabilities in 1879, removed to Philadelphia, and organized the Herdic coach company, inventing the cab or omnibus that is known by his name, which soon became popular, and in a measure restored his fortunes. Mr. Herdic invested in sawmills during his career in Williamsport, and invented what is known as the "boom," by which logs are floated down stream and caught in a blockade, doing away with the expensive raft system.

HERNDON, William Henry, b. in Greensburg, Ky., 25 Dec., 1818; d. near Springfield, Ill., 18 March, 1891. His parents emigrated from Virginia about 1808 to Green county, Ky.; in 1821 they removed to Illinois and settled near Springfield. His father, Archer G. Herndon, was at one time elected to the legislature of Illinois, being a colleague of Abraham Lincoln from Sangamon county. The son when not attending school assisted his father in his store, and spent one year at the Illinois college at Jacksonville. Returning home, he entered the employ of Joshua F. Speed, whose store was the favorite resort of Mr. Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Edward D. Baker, and other young men who became famous. In 1841 he began the study of law in the office of Lincoln and Stephen T. Logan, was admitted to the bar and became the former's partner in 1843, and remained such till Lincoln's death. A student not only of law, but of political economy, psychology, and general literature, Mr. Herndon was of great assistance to Lincoln. They travelled the circuit, and together gained an extensive practice as lawyers in central Illinois. In 1853 Herndon was elected clerk and in 1855 mayor of the city of Springfield; was a candidate for presidential elector on the Fremont ticket in the campaign of 1856; was appointed bank commissioner for Illinois in 1857, holding that office till it was abolished in 1863–'4. In the campaigns of 1856, '60, and '64 Mr. Herndon canvassed Illinois for the Republican ticket. Although offered an appointment to office by President Lincoln he declined it, and continued the practice of law till 1872, when he retired from the profession and moved to his farm, six miles from Springfield. In the religious world he was known as a free-thinker, and frequently appeared in the press of the day in advocacy of his liberal views. In 1865 he began the collection of material for a life of Lincoln, which in 1885–'9, with the assistance of Jesse W. Weik, was published under the title of "Herndon's Lincoln."

HERRESHOFF, John Brown, boat-builder, b. in Bristol, R. I., in 1841. He comes of an old Rhode Island family which for generations has sent its sons to sea. It was an ancestor of his, John Brown, that provided the boats for the men that burned the "Gaspée," and one of the ships of this same John Brown was the first vessel to carry the Stars and Stripes to China. With such hereditary influences John Brown Herreshoff naturally took an early interest in boats. When scarcely in his teens he had become an expert sailor, but at the age of fifteen he became blind. This misfortune, however, did not drive him away from his beloved boats. A hand of wonderful delicacy of touch and a memory of wonderful capacity for details stood him in stead of his eyes. His history from this time on is really the history of the Herreshoff manufacturing company, of which he became president, and the history of the boats designed and built by the company. In the construction and building of these boats his name is closely linked with that of his brother, NATHANIEL G., b. in Bristol, R. I., about 1848. He studied at the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1866–'9, and then underwent an apprenticeship at the Corliss engine-works in Providence, where he helped build the great engine that supplied the motive power for the machinery at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia. This training he supplemented by a course of engineering abroad, where he visited many of the best-equipped shipyards in Europe. Upon his return he devoted himself to his business, giving his attention to the designing of steam vessels as well as sailing yachts. He has given special care to the construction and design of the machinery in use on the boats built by the company, his coil boiler being perhaps one of the best known and most characteristic of his inventions. In 1876 he designed and built for the U. S. naval school at Newport a torpedo-boat, the "Lightning," capable of making twenty miles an hour. At that time no other firm in the country made a specialty of high-speed machinery, and for this reason the government placed a staff of naval officers at the Herreshoff shops to experiment along that line. Another early steamboat designed by him was the "Stiletto"; later came the torpedo-boat "Cushing," the "Now Then," "Henrietta," and "Vamoose," to mention only a few. One of his earliest designs for sailing craft was the "Shadow." The boat that gave him the greatest fame was perhaps the "Gloriana," a forty-six-footer, launched in 1891, which with her raking stem and overhang stern marked an important step in yacht architecture. The "Wasp," in the following season, showed an advance in speed even on that swift boat. Then came the "Vigilant," designed as a defender of the "America's" cup in 1893, the "Defender" in 1895, and the "Columbia" in 1899.

HERRICK, George Frederic, missionary, b. in Milton, Vt., 19 April, 1834. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1856 and at Andover theological seminary in 1859, and went at once as a missionary of the American board to Turkey. A large part of his life since that time has been spent in Constantinople, where he has been much engaged in literary work for the mission. He was one of the revisers of the Turkish translation of the Bible, and has published in Turkish commentaries on Matthew, Mark, and The Acts. In 1870–'3 he was professor of church history in the theological seminary in Marsovan, Turkey, and in 1879 he was appointed to the same chair there. The degree of D. D. was given him by the University of Vermont. Dr. Herrick has also published in Turkish "History of the Christian Religion and Church" (Constantinople, 1872) and "Belief and Worship" (1878).

HERSEY, Alfred Cushing, merchant, b. in Hingham, Mass., 26 Nov., 1804; d. in Boston, 8 March, 1888. He received an academic education, settled in Boston, and, with Horace Scudder and Barnabas Davis, was a lessee of commercial and mercantile wharves, becoming their largest owner. He was also interested in the shipping business, owning shares in forty vessels. He built the South Shore railroad between Braintree and Cohasset and was its first president, was one of the original owners and directors of the Boston and Hingham steamboat company, and was heavily interested in cotton-mills in New Hampshire. Mr. Hersey was the last of the old school of Boston merchants and wharfingers, an active Republican politician, and a public-spirited citizen.

HESLIN, Thomas, R. C. bishop, b. in the parish of Killoe, Longford co., Ireland, in April, 1847. He accepted the call of Archbishop Odin to New Orleans in 1863, and with several other students

and some priests whom he joined at Havre, France, came to New Orleans with Bishop Dubuis. He studied philosophy and theology at Bouligny seminary under the Lazarist fathers at New Orleans, taught at St. Mary's college, Jefferson, and at the Carrollton parish school, until ordained a priest in 1869, at Mobile, Ala., but was attached to the archdiocese of New Orleans. He performed parochial work for over fifteen years successively as assistant priest at the New Orleans cathedral, St. Vincent de Paul's church, and at St. Patrick's, and as pastor at St. Michael's church for fifteen years. He labored among colored people of the south, and built schools. He was appointed bishop of Natchez and consecrated as such by Archbishop Janssens in the cathedral of New Orleans in 1889. Since he became a bishop he has established non-Catholic missions by the aid of the Missionary union of New York, and commenced a special mission for the colored people.

HEWITT, John Hill, author, b. in New York city, 11 July, 1801; d. in Baltimore, Md., 7 Oct., 1890. He entered the U. S. military academy at West Point, and was one of the band of cadets who attempted to blow up the buildings. Resigning from the army, he went to the south, where he studied law, and in 1825 he settled in Baltimore. In 1833 the Baltimore "Saturday Visitor" offered a sum for a prize poem and tale. Hewitt carried off the former with "The Song of the Wind," while Edgar Allan Poe secured the latter with "A Manuscript found in a Bottle." Each considered himself deserving of both prizes, and upon their meeting on the street they engaged in an encounter. Hewitt published "Miscellaneous Poems" (Baltimore 1838); wrote a comedy, "The Governess," which was produced; and composed the oratorio "Jephthah's Daughter." He was also the author of "Washington, or One Hundred Years," a play, and "Shadows on the Wall" (1877), which is a collection of personal reminiscences.

HEYWOOD, Charles, marine officer, b. in Maine, 3 Oct., 1839. He was appointed to the navy from New York, and received his commission as 2d lieutenant in April, 1858. He was on duty in Washington, in Brooklyn, Staten island, where he was engaged in repressing the quarantine riots, on the frigate "Niagara," on the special service of transporting negroes back to Africa in September, 1858, and served also at Greytown, where he had the special duty of watching Walker, the filibusterer. After service at various places he was present at the destruction of the Norfolk navy-yard. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in May, 1861, and captain, 23 Nov. following. He was on board the "Cumberland" during its fight with the "Merrimac," and was specially mentioned for his bravery. He served throughout the civil war, was fleet marine officer on board the "Hartford," took part in the battle of Mobile bay, and the capture of Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powel, and other engagements in the gulf. For gallantry in presence of the enemy he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel. After the war he was on duty at various land stations and on the European and North Atlantic fleet stations. During July and August, 1877, he had command of a battalion of marines at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Reading during the labor riots; for his services he was honorably mentioned by Major-Gen. Hancock. Subsequently he saw service at Mare island, at Brooklyn, and at Washington. In 1885 he was sent with a detachment of marines to Panama; during the troubles on the isthmus his command rendered effective service. In 1888 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and on 30 Jan., 1891, he was made commandant of the U. S. marine corps, with the rank of brigadier-general, and saw active service during the war with Spain.

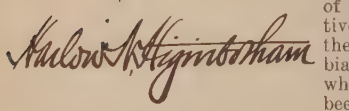
HICHBORN, Philip, naval constructor, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 4 March, 1839. He was educated in the Boston high-school, and then indentured to the government, under Melvin Simmons, master shipwright of the Charlestown navy-yard. In July, 1860, he went to California, and soon became master shipwright of the Mare island navy-yard. In 1869 he was appointed assistant naval constructor, with the station rank of lieutenant in the navy. From California he was ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1870, and five years later he was assigned to League island, Pa. In June, 1884, having received his commission as a naval constructor in 1875, he was sent to Europe on special duty. Hichborn's report upon European dock-yards embodies the result of his investigations, and has become a text-book among the profession. For six years he was a member of the board of inspection and survey, of which Admiral D. D. Porter was president. In 1881 he was made a member of the first naval advisory board, and was prominently associated with all matters affecting the designing and construction of the new naval vessels. He has for many years been a member of the institution of naval architects in England. In 1884 he was ordered to the navy department as assistant chief of bureau, and in July, 1893, was appointed chief constructor of the navy, and reappointed in 1897. Commodore Hichborn in 1890 prepared an important article upon "Sheathed or Unsheathed Ships," which was published in the April number of "Proceedings of the Naval Institute" of that year.

HICKSON, Sir Joseph, Canadian railway manager, b. in 1830 in Rotterburn, Northumberland co., England; d. in Montreal, 4 Jan., 1877. He was educated at private schools, came to Canada in 1862, in the capacity of chief accountant of the Grand trunk railway company. He rapidly rose from one grade to another until 1874, when he was appointed general manager of the line, with full powers. He proved a very successful administrative and executive officer. He was president of the Michigan air line, and of the Chicago, Detroit and Canada grand trunk junction railroad; vice-president of the Montreal and Champlain junction railway and of the International bridge company, Buffalo. He was also a director of the Central Vermont railway company. He was colonel in the Canadian volunteers, and in 1890 was knighted.

HIGGINS, Anthony, senator, b. in Red Lion Hundred, New Castle co., Del., 4 May, 1840. He was graduated from Yale and from the Harvard law-school, being admitted to the bar in 1864. He was U. S. attorney-general for Delaware from 1869 until 1876, was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1868, and received the votes of the Republican members of the legislature for the U. S. senate in 1881. Mr. Higgins was Republican candidate for congress in 1884, and was elected to the senate to succeed Eli Salisbury, Democrat, taking his seat in March, 1889. His term of office expired in 1895, and he was succeeded by Richard R. Kenney. Senator Higgins received in 1891 the degree of LL. D. from Yale.

HIGINBOTHAM, Harlow Niles, merchant, b. in Joliet, Ill., 10 Oct., 1838. He was educated in Lombard university, at Galesburg, and the Commercial college in Chicago; began business life in the County bank at Joliet, and after rising to the position of cashier went to Chicago in April, 1861, entering the house of Cooley, Farwell & Co. In

August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Mercantile battery of Chicago, serving until December, 1864; he then took a position with the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, and was advanced by them and their successors until, in 1878, he became a partner in the house of Marshall Field & Co., being placed in charge of the credits of the concern, a position calling for the most onerous and delicate duties. Notwithstanding his business engagements, Mr. Higinbotham has devoted much time to public affairs as president or trustee of various institutions, and as chairman of the executive committee of the Field Columbian museum, to which he has been a munificent donor. He became a celebrity by his unsolicited and unanimous election to the presidency of the World's Columbian exposition when its affairs were in a critical condition. The success of the exposition was largely due to his great capacity and untiring devotion.



HILDRETH, Charles Lotin, poet, b. in New York city, 28 Aug., 1856; d. there in 1896. He was educated in the College of the city of New York, studied medicine, and practised surgery for four years. Owing to financial troubles in the family, he was in his sixteenth year compelled to support himself by his pen while at college as well as while studying medicine and surgery. He published in his eighteenth year "Arts and Artists in America," followed by "Judith: A Novel," "The New Symphony," and other works. His first poem appeared in his fifteenth year, and he contributed poetry constantly to magazines. His collected poems were published in 1888 under the title of "The Masque of Death." This was followed by "Ol, the Mysterious City," and other works. He became one of the editors of "Belford's Magazine," and contributed many poems, articles, and reviews to that and other periodicals, also contributing articles to encyclopædias, and edited several volumes of English verse. He was a descendant of Richard Hildreth, who emigrated from England in 1643, and a nephew of Richard Hildreth, the well-known historian (*q. v.*).

HILL, Britton Armstrong, lawyer, b. in Milford, Hunterdon co., N. J., 7 Dec., 1816; d. in St. Louis, 21 Oct., 1888. He was educated at Ogdensburg, N. Y., admitted to the bar of Albany, and after practising two years in Ogdensburg settled in Missouri, and established a successful practice in St. Louis, devoting himself specially to land practice and insurance, and railroad cases. In 1861–'5 he was a partner, with Thomas Ewing and Orville H. Browning in the legal firm of Ewing, Hill & Browning, in Washington, D. C., but he returned to St. Louis, and resumed practice in that city. During the civil war he ardently supported the National cause, and was an organizer of the Union leagues of St. Louis and other towns in Missouri. He has devoted much time and study to the reform and perfection of the constitution of the state and National governments, to abolishing the system of granting to railroad corporations the public highways, with unlimited power to tax freight and passengers, and to establishing the greenback system of finance. On that subject his opinions in his work "Absolute Money" (St. Louis, 1875) were sustained by the decision of the supreme court of the United States in 1884, declaring the greenback to be a legal tender. His other works are "Liberty and Law Under Federative Government" (1873) and "Gold, Silver, and Paper" (1877).

HILL, John Henry, missionary, b. in New York city in 1791; d. in Athens, Greece, 1 July, 1882. He was graduated at Columbia in 1807, studied at the Protestant Episcopal theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., was ordained deacon in 1830 and priest in 1831, and the same year was sent to Athens as a missionary. In July, 1832, with his wife, he established a girls' school in that city, which they successfully conducted for half a century. He became chaplain of the British legation in 1845, and held that post for many years. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1856, and Columbia that of LL. D. in 1868. Dr. Hill translated devotional and other books into modern Greek. In recognition of his services in the education of the women of Athens, he was buried with the honors of a taxiarch, by special orders of the government, and the municipality of Athens erected a marble column over his grave. See "Service Commemorative of his Life and Work, with Memorial Sermon, by Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens" (New York, 1882).

HILLEBRAND, William Francis, chemist, b. in Honolulu, Hawaiian islands, 12 Dec., 1853. He was educated at Cornell and Heidelberg, receiving the degree of Ph. D. at the latter institution, after which he studied in the chemical laboratories in the universities in Strasburg and Freiburg. In 1878 he returned to this country, and in 1879 opened an assay office in Leadville, Col., but a year later entered the service of the U. S. geological survey, and in 1880 was sent to Denver to establish a chemical laboratory for the Rocky Mountain division of the survey. For five years he remained in charge of this laboratory, and then was transferred to the chief laboratory in Washington, where he has since remained. His most important chemical researches have been the metallic separation of cerium, lanthanum, and the original didymium, the determination of the specific heats of the above metals, the detection of nitrogen in the various varieties of uraninite, which led to the discovery that the gas was a mixture, the major part of the supposed nitrogen being helium. The results of these researches have been published in "Liebig's Annalen" and "Poggendorff's Annalen" abroad, and in this country in the "American Journal of Science," the "Proceedings of the Colorado Scientific Society," the "American Chemical Journal," and the "Journal of the "American Chemical Society." Dr. Hillebrand is a member of the American chemical society and other scientific organizations.

HILLERN, Bertha von, artist, b. in Treves, Germany, 4 Aug., 1857. She came to this country in 1877, and for two years devoted her time to advocating athletic exercises for women, appearing in public as a pedestrian. She then devoted herself to the study of art, which she has since pursued as a profession in Boston. Among her pictures are "The Monk Felix," from Longfellow's "Golden Legend"; "Evening Prayer at the Wayside Shrine, Germany" (1883); "The Conversion

of the Heathen General Placidus, by a Miracle while Hunting" (1885); "Live-Oak Forest in the Ojai Valley, California" (1887); "St. Paul, the First Hermit," and "A Walk through the Pine Barrens, Florida" (1888). In 1888 she exhibited a large number of landscapes in Boston.

HILLYAR, Sir **James,** British admiral; b. in Portsea, Hants, 29 Oct., 1769; d. at Torr Point, Devonshire, 10 July, 1843. He entered the navy in 1779 on board the "Chatham," and was in her at the capture of the "Magicienne" off Boston, 2 Sept., 1781. After active service in the North American and home stations, he was in 1793 appointed to the "Bolivar," under Admiral Hotham. When serving on the "Victory," flagship of Lord Hood, for energy and good conduct at Toulon, and afterward in Corsica, he was appointed lieutenant of the "Aquilon," Capt. Robert Stopford. He was then removed to the "Phaeton," in which he served with Cornwallis in his celebrated "Retreat." Commanded the "Excellent" and the "Niger" in 1800, and in the following year served under Sir Sidney Smith on the coast of Egypt. In 1803 he continued in active cruising under the orders of Nelson, who specially recommended him for promotion. He was advanced to post-captain, and in 1809 was appointed to the "St. George" as flag-captain, when Sir James Soumarez placed him in command of the "Phœbe," a 36-gun frigate. In her, in 1810, he was present at the reduction of Mauritius, and of Java, August, 1811. Early in 1813 he was sent to the Pacific to destroy the American fur establishments in the north, being joined by the "Raccoon" and "Cherub" sloops at Juan Fernandez. Hearing that the U. S. frigate "Essex," Capt. Porter, was taking British merchantmen on that station, having gone as far as the Gallapagos islands, he sent the "Raccoon" to execute his original orders, and proceeded with the "Phœbe" and "Cherub" to search for the American frigate, which he found at Valparaiso, with her consort, a prize, the "Essex, Jr." In the engagement which followed, 27 March, the "Essex," having lost her main-top-mast in a sudden squall, was obliged to strike her colors after a gallant resistance, owing to her inability to work her heavy 32-pounder carronades. Capt. Hillyar commanded the "Revenge," 1830–'1, "Caledonia," 1832–'3, was made rear-admiral in 1837, nominated K. C. H. in 1834, and advanced to K. C. B. in 1840.

HINGSTON, Sir **William Hales,** Canadian scientist, b. near Quebec, 29 June, 1829, educated at the Montreal college, McGill university, and in Edinburgh, where he took his diploma as a surgeon. In 1853 he began the practice of physician and surgeon at Montreal, and was eminently successful. Sir William has been president of the Canadian medical association, of the College of physicians and surgeons, of the Medico-chirurgical society, and was vice-president of the British association for the advancement of science. The Victoria university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D., and D. C. L. was granted him by Bishop's college, of Lennoxville. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Montreal. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the house of commons of Canada in December, 1895, at a by-election, but in 1896 he was called to the senate, sitting for Rougemont. In January, 1895, he was knighted by the Queen. Sir William is the author of an important work entitled "The Climate of Canada and its Relations to Life and Health" (Montreal, 1885).

HINTENACH, Andrew, R. C. prelate, b. in Schollbrunn, Baden, Germany, 12 May, 1844. He entered St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland co., Pa., in August, 1854, joined the Benedictine order, 11 July, 1861, and was ordained priest on 12 April, 1867. Since then he has been occupied successively as professor of the college, master of novices, and prior of the monastery until 7 Feb., 1888, when he was chosen abbot of St. Vincent's abbey.

HIPPOLYTE, Louis Mondestin Florvil, president of Hayti, b. in Cape Haytien in 1827; d. in Port au Prince, 24 March, 1896. He was the son of one of the ministers of the Haytian emperor Faustin I. by a French woman. His father, who had travelled extensively, and had a knowledge of several languages, sent the son to France to be educated for a military career. Upon his return to Hayti he entered the army, and distinguished himself in the defence of the fortress of Bellair in 1865. He was at the head of the insurrection of 1889 which overthrew President Légitime, and in October of that year he was confirmed in the presidency by the constituent assembly. He ruled Hayti with an iron hand, and was relentless toward the leaders of the rebellion of 1891, many of whom were ruthlessly executed.

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, cabinet officer, b. in Mobile, Ala., 12 June, 1835. His grandfather married the second daughter of Col. Ethan Allen, and his father, Henry Hitchcock, early in life removed to the south, becoming chief justice of Alabama. The son was educated in New Haven, and then settled in St. Louis, pursuing a business career, when he entered the China house of Oliphant & Co., with which he remained for twelve years. Returning to St. Louis, he became president of several manufactories, also acquiring large railway interests. Early in 1897 he was appointed minister at St. Petersburg, and when Russia sent her present representative here with the rank of ambassador, Mr. Hitchcock was also promoted to the higher grade. In December, 1898, on the retirement of Cornelius N. Bliss, he was made a member of President McKinley's cabinet, with the portfolio of the secretary of the interior, entering upon his duties in January, 1899.

HOBAN, Michael John, R. C. prelate, b. at Waterloo, N. J., 16 June, 1853. From 1868 to 1871 he studied at Holy Cross college at Worcester, Mass., and spent two years at home in commercial business. In 1874 he entered St. John's college at Fordham, New York city, and in September of that year he became an ecclesiastical student at the College of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook seminary, and in October, 1875, he was sent by Bishop O'Hara of Scranton to the American college at Rome. He was ordained a priest, May, 1880, in the Church of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Valetta. After a tour of travel in Europe he returned to Philadelphia in September, 1880. At Scranton he was appointed assistant pastor at St. Peter and St. Paul's church, thence he performed parochial work at Pittston, then pastor at Troy, and finally pastor at Ashley, where he erected the fine church of St. Leo in 1890, and the rectory in 1892. In 1897 he was appointed coadjutor bishop, and was consecrated under the title of bishop of Alalis by Cardinal Satolli in March, 1897, with the right to succeed Bishop O'Hara.

HOBART, Garret Augustus, vice-president, b. in Long Branch, 3 June, 1844; d. in Paterson, N. J., 21 Nov., 1899. He received his education in his native county and entered the sophomore class of Rutgers college, being graduated there in June, 1863. For a brief period he taught school, and then, in December, 1863, entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, in Paterson, whose daughter,

Jennie Tuttle, he married in 1869. With great industry he applied himself to the study of the law, working early and late, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1866, and as counsellor in 1869. He practised law in the office of his father-in-law, received the appointment of clerk for the grand jury in 1865, and was city counsel of Paterson in 1871. In 1872 he was elected counsel for the board of freeholders of Passaic county, was a member of the assembly in 1873 and 1874, and state senator from 1877 to 1882, presiding over the latter body during the last two years. Various nominations, among them those of congressman and governor, were offered to him at various times, but he uniformly declined the honors. Mr. Hobart has five times served, successively, as a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, and at the last, held in St. Louis, he was nominated for vice-president, and, being duly elected, took the oath of office on 4 March, 1897.

Garret A. Hobart

HOBBES, John Oliver. See CRAIGIE, Mrs. PEARL MARY.

HOBSON, Richmond Pearson, naval officer, b. 17 Aug., 1870, at Greensborough, Ala. He attended the Southern university, in his native place, and was graduated at the head of his class. In May, 1885, he was appointed to the U. S. naval academy, being graduated in 1889 at the head of the class, although its youngest member. He cruised with the squadron of evolution on the flag-ship "Chicago," under command of Admiral Walker in the Mediterranean, and to Brazil to recognize the flag of the Brazilian republic. On his return he was ordered to a special course abroad, spending three years in Paris, one year at the École nationale supérieure des mines and two years at the École d'application du génie maritime. From the latter school he received a diploma with distinction in a course of naval construction and design in both engines and hulls. His summer months were devoted to visiting French ship-yards, and he also visited the English yards before his return, in December, 1893. While abroad, in July, 1891, he had been made assistant naval constructor. Upon his return he served in the navy department, in the naval intelligence department, and in the bureau of construction and repair from January, 1894, until April, 1895. His "Report on Information gathered Abroad by Students" (6 vols.) and his "Report on Disappearing Guns Afloat" (afterward published in the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute") attracted much attention at home and abroad. He was then sent to the Brooklyn navy-yard, and remained there as assistant to Naval-Constructor Bowles. While on duty there he made an inspection of the yacht "Defender," and reported upon the results of his investigation, which report, supplemented by the results of his investigation of the uses of aluminum for marine construction, was afterward published in the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute." During the summer of 1896 he was on sea duty on the "New York." He proposed, applied for, and began the system of sea duty for constructors. Another recommendation of his resulted in the post-graduate course of three years at the naval academy; this took the place of the former custom of sending students abroad. During the Chinese-Japanese war he had applied for, and had been nominated to it by the secretary of the navy, duty at the seat of war; his nomination was revoked, however, because of the opposition felt to detailing a constructor to such a mission. While on duty at the Brooklyn yard he was counsel for Naval-Constructor Bowles and Assistant Naval-Constructor Hibbs, in connection with the court of inquiry upon the installation of the turret guns of the "Puritan," arising from the charges preferred by Commander Sperry. In December, 1896, he was nominated by the Mexican government to represent it on a commission of experts to pass upon the Mexican despatch boat "Donato Guerra," built under contract at Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was performing the duties of constructor for the fleet at Key West, at the same time directing the construction of the naval station there. He was assigned to duty with Admiral Sampson's fleet, and after it had been definitely ascertained that Admiral Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor he suggested a plan of sinking a vessel within the narrow mouth of the harbor, and thus effectually blocking it to the egress of the Spanish ships. His plan was approved, and with seven companions he sank the collier "Merrimac" at the entrance of the harbor, in the face of a fierce fire from the Spanish fleet and forts. He and his men escaped from the wreck, but were captured by the Spaniards. They were subsequently released. Lieut. Hobson returned to the United States and experimented with air-bags with a view to raising the Spanish ships sunk on the southern coast of Cuba in July, 1898. He left New York for Santiago in August, to attempt to raise them, meeting with but partial success. He was promoted by the president to be a naval constructor, and in December was ordered to Manila to superintend the raising of the several sunken Spanish ships of war, concerning which he made an interesting report to the department in August, 1899.

R. P. Hobson

HODGE, Frederick Webb, ethnologist, b. in Plymouth, England, 28 Oct., 1864. He came to this country when a boy, and was educated in Washington, chiefly in Columbian university. Meanwhile in 1884 he entered the service of the U. S. geological survey, and in 1886 became field secretary of the Hemenway archæological expedition. While so employed he made detailed surveys and maps of the prehistoric ruins excavated in southern Arizona and Zuñi, New Mexico. In July, 1889, he was appointed in the bureau of American ethnology for duty in connection with the preparation of a "Cyclopædia of Indian

Tribes," a work which was subsequently placed in his charge. Since 1893 Mr. Hodge has also had charge of the editorial work of the bureau and of its library, the accession of anthropologic publications having quadrupled during his supervision. In 1895 he made a reconnoissance of the pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico. In 1897 he engaged in archæologic work in Arizona and New Mexico, and later scaled the "enchanted mesa" near Acoma, on the summit of which he discovered evidences of former habitation, thereby verifying a typical Indian tradition. Mr. Hodge has been curator of the Anthropological society of Washington and a member of the editorial committee of the "American Anthropologist" since 1891. His writings have been published in scientific journals and in the reports of the bureau of American ethnology.

HOFFMAN, Eugene Augustus, clergyman, b. in New York city, 21 March, 1829. He was graduated at Harvard and from the General theological seminary, and was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church. Later he was engaged in missionary work in Elizabethport, N. J., and then was called to Christ church in Elizabeth, N. J., where he continued for ten years, after which he had St. Mary's church in Burlington, N. J., until 1864. During these years he built Christ church and rectory in Elizabeth, St. Stephen's church in Milburn, and Trinity church in Woodbridge, N. J. He was rector of Grace church on Brooklyn heights in 1864–'9, and of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1869–'79. He then became dean of the General theological seminary in New York city, which post he still holds. In connection with his father, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, he endowed the chair of pastoral theology with $80,000, and on the death of the former his mother contributed $125,000 for the building of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd as a memorial to her husband, and for other purposes she contributed generously during her lifetime to the support of the seminary. The deanery is the gift of Dr. Hoffman himself, who in 1896 received the degree of D. D. from Oxford university, England, and at earlier dates the same degree and those of D. C. L. and LL. D. from American institutions of learning. He is the author of "Free Churches" (New York, 1858) and "The Eucharistic Week" (1859 and 1893).—His brother, **Charles Frederick,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 18 Nov., 1834; d. on Jekyl island, Ga., 4 March, 1897. He was graduated at Trinity, and was subsequently ordained to priest's orders. In 1872 he was called to All Angels' church in New York city, and in 1881 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Rutgers and D. C. L. from St. Stephen's. He contributed generously to the support of the General theological seminary and to St. Stephen's college, Annandale. His gifts to the latter exceeded $300,000, including a large library and fine building, also endowing a course of Hoffman library lectures. He was vice-chancellor of Hobart college. Dr. Hoffman, in December, 1888, agreed to erect a new church for his parish, on the west side of Central park, at a cost of not less than $150,000. It was consecrated in 1890, is now a most flourishing parish, and from that beautiful church he was buried. Dr. Hoffman published "Christ the Patron of all True Education" (New York, 1893) and "The Library a Divine Child" (1893).

HOKE, Robert Frederick, soldier, b. in Lincolnton, N. C., 27 May, 1837. He was major of the 1st North Carolina infantry early in 1861, and major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the 33d North Carolina infantry and colonel of the 21st (formerly 11th) North Carolina infantry. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate states army, 17 Jan., 1863, and major-general, 20 April, 1864. His brigade was in Early's division, Jackson's (afterward Ewell's) corps, Army of northern Virginia. He was at one time in command of the district of North Carolina. His division was composed of the brigades of Gens. Martin, Hagood, Clingman, and Colquitt, Army of northern Virginia. Since the war he has been actively engaged in business in North Carolina, and now is president of the Seaboard air line, Georgia, Carolina, and Northwestern railroad company.

HOLBROOK, Martin Luther, physician, b. in Mantua, Ohio, 3 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at Ohio agricultural college, at Dr. Dio Lewis's school of physical culture, and at the New York hygienic medical college. During 1862 he introduced physical culture into the public schools of Cleveland through teachers whom he had trained for the work, and in 1865, with others, established the first Turkish baths in New York city. His professional life has been spent in New York, and since 1882 he has been professor of hygiene in the New York medical college and hospital for women. He has patented a muscle-beater for gymnastic exercise, and has discovered, through microscopic investigations, the terminations of the nerves of the liver and kidneys. Since 1866 he has edited and published "The Herald of Health," and he has written "Parturition without Pain" (New York, 1869); "Hygiene of the Brain" (1876); "Marriage and Parentage" (1878); "How to Strengthen the Memory" (1887); and "Eating for Strength" (1872; new ed., 1888).

HOPPER, Edward, clergyman, b. in New York city, 24 May, 1818; d. there, 23 April, 1888. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York, studied theology, and became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Greenville, N. Y. Thence he went to Sag Harbor, and at the beginning of the civil war gained reputation by a series of eloquent speeches in support of the National cause. When the Reformed Dutch church at the corner of Henry and Market streets, New York city, was converted into the Church of the Sea and Land in 1867, he became its pastor, continuing in its charge until his death. His work in that field was for the most part among sailors, by whom he was greatly beloved, and among whom he exerted wide influence. Dr. Hopper wrote many hymns and poems and "The Fire on the Hearth in Sleepy Hollow," a collection of verses, "The Dutch Pilgrims," and "One Wife Too Many."

HORSTMANN, Ignatius Frederick, R. C. prelate, b. in Philadelphia, 16 Dec., 1840. He was educated at the Jesuit college, and made his ecclesiastical studies in Rome, where he was ordained in June, 1865, and received the degree of D. D. in 1866. He was subsequently professor of logic, metaphysics, ethics, Hebrew, German, and liturgy in St. Charles Borromeo's college from 1866 to 1877; was pastor of St. Mary's church in Philadelphia from December, 1877, to September, 1885; chancellor of the archdiocese of Philadelphia from September, 1885, to February, 1892. Having been appointed bishop of Cleveland, he was consecrated at the Philadelphia cathedral in 1892, by Archbishop Ryan, and has since been in the discharge of the episcopal office at Cleveland. He edited Nampon's "Catholic Doctrine as defined in the Council of Trent," compiled and edited "Introduction to the Holy Bible" and "Dictionary of the Bible," and was for four years assistant editor of the "American Catholic Quarterly Review."

HORTON, Samuel Dana, publicist, b. in Pomeroy, Ohio, 16 Jan., 1844; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Feb., 1895. He was the son of Valentine B. Horton (*q. v.*); was graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the law-school in 1868, studied in Berlin university in 1869–'70, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1871. He published in 1876 a treatise on "Silver and Gold, and their Relation to the Problem of Resumption," the first of a series of works advocating a settlement of the silver question by joint action of nations. This policy was adopted by congress, and he was identified with its advancement in Europe as delegate to the international monetary conferences of 1878 and 1881. The most important of his numerous works is "The Silver Pound and England's Monetary Policy since the Restoration" (London, 1877).

HOTCHKIN, Samuel Fitch, author, b. in Sauquoit, N. Y., 2 April, 1833. He is the son and grandson of Presbyterian clergymen, was graduated at Trinity college in 1856, and four years later from the General theological seminary. He filled several offices in the diocese of Delaware, and for many years has been registrar of the diocese of Philadelphia. His principal publications are "Ancient and Modern Germantown" (1889); "Early Clergy of Pennsylvania and Delaware" (Philadelphia, 1890); "Country Clergy of Pennsylvania" (1890); "The York Road, Old and New, Fox Chase and Bustleton" (1893); "The Bristol Pike" (1893); and "Rural Pennsylvania" (1897).

HOUGHTON, George Hendricks, clergyman, b. in Deerfield, Mass., in 1820; d. in New York city, 17 Nov., 1897. After graduation from the University of the city of New York and from the General theological seminary in 1845 he was ordained, and became assistant to Dr. Muhlenberg at the Church of the holy communion; he served also as instructor in Hebrew at the General theological seminary. In 1848 he organized the parish of the Transfiguration, and in 1850 the congregation put up a building. The rector remained with the congregation from then on, refusing all preferments of his church and declining all calls to service elsewhere. The church was freed from debt and provided with an endowment of $100,000; it enlarged its activities in many religious, social, and charitable lines, and proved to be a valuable factor in missionary work. Popularly, the church was called "the Little Church around the Corner," and its rector widely known and respected. He was succeeded by his nephew, Rev. George H. Houghton, and in 1898 there was a semi-centennial celebration of the organization of this large and important parish.

HOVEY, Richard, author, b. in Normal, Ill., 4 May, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth, and studied at the General theological seminary. He was for a time connected with a New York Episcopal church, has since been an actor, author, and journalist, and subsequently a lecturer at Columbia university. Mr. Hovey has published several plays and poems, and, with Bliss Carman, "More Songs from Vagabondia" (Boston, 1896).

HOWARD, Leland Ossian, entomologist, b. in Rockford, Ill., 11 June, 1857. He was graduated at Cornell in 1877, and while an undergraduate did special work in the department of entomology under Prof. John H. Comstock. A year later he became assistant in the division of entomology in the department of agriculture in Washington, and in 1894 he became the chief of that division, which place he still holds; also on 1 Nov., 1895, becoming honorary curator of the department of insects in the U. S. national museum. He has made a specialty of parasitic hymenoptera, in which branch he has devoted chief attention to habits and host relations; besides which he has been called upon to make extensive studies in economic entomology in connection with his office. In 1883 he received the degree of M. S. from Cornell, and in 1896 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown university. He has been president of the Entomological and Biological societies of Washington, and was president of the Association of economic entomology in 1894. Dr. Howard has been a member of the American association for the advancement of science since 1888, and presided over the section on zoölogy in 1895, and again in 1897, and in 1897 was elected permanent secretary of that association. He prepared the definitions in entomology for the "Century Dictionary" and was similarly connected with the "Standard Dictionary," and has also contributed to the "Standard Natural History." Dr. Howard has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and was the editor of "Insect Life," a journal formerly published by the department of agriculture. His bibliography is extensive, and consists for the most part of contributions in his specialty to government reports and to scientific journals.

HOWARTH, Ellen Clementine, poet, b. in Cooperstown, N. Y., 20 May, 1827. Her maiden name was Doran. She left school at seven years of age to work in a factory, married Joseph Howarth in 1846, and has since resided in Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Howarth has published "The Wind-Harp, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1864), and "Poems," with an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder (Newark, N. J., 1868). Her best-known poems are "Thou wilt never grow Old" and "'Tis but a Little Faded Flower."

HOWISON, Henry Lycurgus, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 10 Oct., 1837, and was graduated at the U. S. naval academy. He was appointed acting midshipman in 1854 from Indiana, and before the close of the civil war, in which he saw much active service, he had reached the rank of lieutenant-commander. In 1872 he became a commander, in 1885 a captain, in 1897 a commodore, and in November, 1898, he was promoted to rear-admiral. He has been employed in various branches of the navy, his recent service being in the Spanish war as commandant of the Boston navy-yard, and in command of the South Atlantic squadron. Admiral Howison, with his flag-ship "Chicago," took part in the New York naval parade in honor of his friend and classmate, Admiral Dewey, 29 Sept., 1899. He was relieved of his command, and retired in October.

HOWLAND, Oliver Aiken, Canadian lawyer, b. at Lambton Mills, Ontario, 18 April, 1847. He is a son of Sir William P. Howland (*q. v.*), and was graduated from the University of Toronto, in which city he has since successfully practised law, having been admitted to the bar in 1875. He has appeared before the English privy council as counsel in several important Canadian cases, was elected in 1894 by a large majority as a Conservative to represent South Toronto in the legislature, and has always taken an interest in historical research as well as in general literature. Mr. Howland is connected with various literary associations, and inaugurated the movement for an historical exhibition in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of John Cabot in Canada. He is the author of "The Irish Problem, viewed by a Citizen of the Empire" (1887), and "The New Empire: Reflections upon its Origin, Constitution, and its Relations to the Great Republic" (1891).

HOY, Philo Romayn, physician, b. in Mansfield, Ohio, 3 Nov., 1816. His father, Capt. William Hoy, emigrated from Salem, N. Y., to Mansfield in 1815, and built the first frame building in that place. The son received a common-school education, and was graduated at the Ohio medical college in 1841. He has practised in Newhaven, Ohio, till 1846, and after 1846 in Racine, Wis. Dr. Hoy has devoted much time and study to natural science. His local collection of birds, reptiles, fish, and insects is widely known. He was for three years president of the Wisconsin academy of science, arts, and letters, and has been professor of physiology and zoölogy in Racine college, and naturalist to the geological survey of Wisconsin. He is a member of many scientific associations, and of the American association for the advancement of science. His published papers are scattered through about fifty volumes of reports and proceedings.

HUBBARD, Gardiner Greene, lawyer, b. in Boston, 25 Aug., 1822; d. near Washington, D. C., 11 Dec., 1897. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1841, completed the law course at Harvard, and afterward studied with Benjamin R. Curtis, whose partner he became. His residence was in Cambridge and in Boston until 1873, when he removed to Washington for its milder climate. Five years later he abandoned the law to devote his energies to the Bell telephone company, which he projected and in which he was a large stockholder and director. His widow has presented his valuable collection of etchings and engravings to the library of congress. The Hubbard collection represents the finest productions of the modern schools of art, and, when taken in connection with the number already in the library under the operation of the copyright law, will make the library gallery one of the largest and most representative in the world. Mrs. Hubbard also provides a fund of $20,000, the interest of which will be forever devoted to the increase of the collection.

HUBBARD, Nehemiah, soldier, b. in Middletown, Conn., 21 April, 1752; d. there, 6 Feb., 1837. He was in the fourth generation from George (1594), who was a member of the earliest general court of the colony (1638). Relinquishing his idea of a collegiate course, he began a commercial career in his native town at the age of fourteen, and when he was twenty-one went to the West Indies, first as supercargo and afterward as captain and merchant. While he was in the West Indies the news of the Bunker Hill fight arrived, and, though the fact was doubted, Mr. Hubbard hastened home, and early in 1776 entered the army. In May of that year he was appointed by Gov. Trumbull paymaster to Col. Burrall's regiment, which went on service to Ticonderoga. In May, 1777, he was appointed by Gen. Greene, who was at that time quartermaster-general of the United States, his deputy quartermaster for the state of Connecticut, which post he held till the resignation of Gen. Greene, when, although reappointed by Col. Pickering, he declined. Not long afterward he re-entered active service to supply the French auxiliary army, being present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. As a provider of public supplies all his movements were marked by decision, promptness, and punctuality. The resources of his state were brought forward at the most critical juncture, and the army, while enduring the greatest privations, was frequently relieved by this state through his energy and exertions. Letters from Washington to him, still extant, attest this fact.

HUERTO, García del (oo-aír-to), known also as Garcia ab Horto, or da Horta, Brazilian naturalist, b. in Salamanca, Spain, about 1508; d. near Rio Janeiro, Brazil, about 1569. He was educated at Salamanca and Alcala, and was afterward professor of mathematics in the University of Lisbon and physician to the king. He went to Brazil in 1530 with Martim Affonso de Souza, and afterward to India, where he practised medicine with success. Returning to Brazil, he made a study of the medicinal plants of the country and held several offices in the colony, and died on his way to Portugal. He wrote "Coloquios dos simples e drogas do Brazil e das Indias, seu cousas medicinaes e tambem dalgumas frutas achadas nellas, onde se tratam algumas cousas tocantes a medicina, pratica, e outras cousas boas para saber" (Goa, 1563; Lisbon, 1565), a very curious work, which, in a revised French version, enjoyed a great reputation during the 17th century under the title "Histoire des drogues, espiceries, et de certains médicaments simples, qui naissent ês-Indes et Brésil" (Lyon, 1619). It was also translated into several other languages.

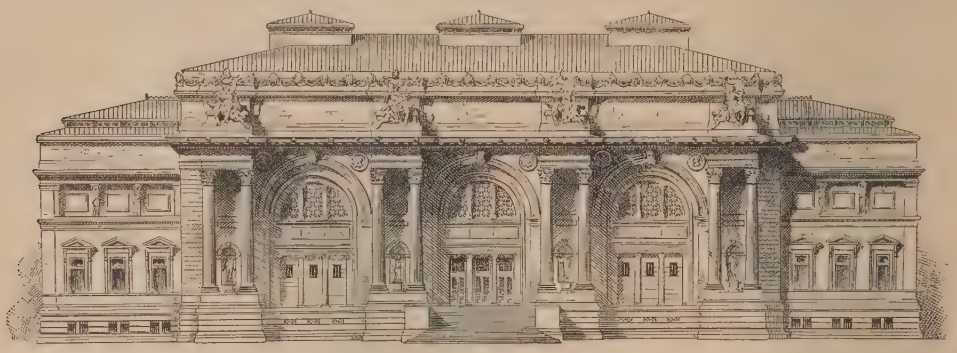
HULL, John Albert Tiffin, congressman, b. in Sabina, Clinton co., Ohio, 1 May, 1841. He received his limited education in Iowa, to which state his family had removed, and was graduated at the Cincinnati law-school in 1862. He served in the Union army as lieutenant and captain, and resigned after being wounded at Black River. He was secretary of the Iowa state senate for four years, secretary of state for six years, and lieutenant-governor for two years. He has been a member of congress since 1891, his present term expiring in March, 1901, and as chairman of the Committee on military affairs his name is identified with the army reorganization bill. In October, 1899, Capt. Hull delivered the annual address in Chicago before the Society of the army of the Tennessee, of which he is a member.

HUMBOLDT, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von, German naturalist, b. in Berlin, 14 Sept., 1769; d. there, 6 May, 1859. He studied at the Universities of Frankfort and Göttingen and the mining academy at Freiberg, and from 1794 till 1799 was engaged in scientific research, writing, and travel. In 1799 he went to Spain and procured from the king permission to visit and make scientific investigations in all the Spanish possessions in Europe, America, and the East Indies. Such extensive privileges had never before been granted to any traveller. His exploration of Orinoco river was the first that furnished any positive knowledge of the long-disputed bifurcation of that stream. In 1802, in exploring the volcanoes of Ecuador, he ascended heights that had not previously been attained, and on Chimborazo reached the altitude of 19,286 feet. Afterward he made a profile of Mexico from sea to sea, the first that was ever given of any entire country. Humboldt then went to Havana, and after two months' residence there completed the materials for his "Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba" (Paris, 1826). He embarked thence for Philadelphia, was received

with cordiality by President Jefferson, and, leaving this country, landed at Bordeaux, 3 Aug., 1804, having spent five years in America, and gained a larger store of observations and collections in all departments of natural science, geography, statistics, and ethnography than all previous travellers. His subsequent life was devoted to the prosecution of scientific research and discovery. His journey in South America is an important event in the history of that country. With his own hands he made the map of the Orinoco and the Magdalena, and a part of the atlas of Mexico. He travelled with the barometer in his hands from Bogotá to Lima, and made 459 measurements of altitudes, which were often confirmed by trigonometrical calculations. Humboldt discovered the dahlia, a small, single flower, in Mexico, which received its name from his friend, Prof. Andrew Dahl, the botanist. His works include "Ansichten der Natur," a general sketch of the results of his inquiries in America (Stuttgart, 1808), and "Kosmos" (5 vols., 1845–'62). Many biographies of him have appeared, the best being "Alexander von Humboldt, eine wissenschaftliche Biographie," edited by Karl Bruhns (3 vols., Leipsic, 1872; English translation by Jane and Caroline Lassells, 2 vols., London, 1872). His most important works relating to America are "Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent dans les années 1799 à 1804" (Paris, 1807–'16), and "Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne" (Paris, 1811).

HUMPHREYS, West Hughes, jurist, b. in Montgomery county, Tenn., 5 Aug., 1806; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 5 Oct., 1883. He was educated at Transylvania university, Lexington, and licensed to practise law in 1828. He was a member of the Tennessee constitutional convention in 1834, of the legislature for several years, became attorney-general in 1839, and was reporter of the state supreme court in 1839–'51. He was appointed U. S. district judge by President Pierce, held office till the beginning of the civil war, and, espousing the Confederate cause, was reappointed to the position under that government. Judge Humphreys published "Reports of the Supreme Court of Tennessee" (11 vols., Nashville, 1839–'51).

HUNT, Richard Howland, architect, b. in Paris, France, 14 March, 1862, is the son of Richard Morris Hunt (*q. v.*). He chose to follow the profession of his father, studied at the Massachusetts institute of technology as a special student during 1879, 1880, and 1882, spent four years at the École des beaux-arts in Paris, and for the last eight years of his father's life was associated with him. He has designed many prominent buildings, public and private, in New York and elsewhere, among which may be mentioned the Fifth avenue addition to the Metropolitan art museum in Central park, New York, the first sketches for which were drawn by his father (see accompanying illustration); Kissam hall at Nashville, Tenn.; the residence for William K. Vanderbilt at Oakdale, Long Island; and various other city and country houses. He succeeded



his father as architect on the works at the U. S. military academy at West Point, and on George Vanderbilt's estate at Biltmore, N. C.

HURD, Harvey Bostwick, lawyer, b. in Huntington, Conn., 14 Feb., 1828. He was graduated at Jubilee college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, where he practised his profession. Since 1862 he has been professor in the Chicago law-school, now a department of the Northwestern university, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was the first mayor of Evanston, where he resides; was secretary of the Kansas committee which conducted the conflict on the part of the north; originated the Chicago drainage canal scheme; and is the author of the Torrens act of Illinois for registration of land titles. Dr. Hurd is the official reviser of the "General Statutes of Illinois," and edited the state edition in 1874, of which twelve later editions have been issued.

HURRY, William, architect, b. in Philadelphia, 2 April, 1805; d. at Tom's River, N. J., 2 Aug., 1893. His father, Samuel Hurry, was a prominent Philadelphia merchant, who resided opposite Independence hall, and, owing to business reverses, removed during the war of 1812–'15 to New York, and was appointed a commissioner to settle shipping claims against Great Britain. His son was educated in his native city and in New York, adopted architecture as his profession, becoming one of the most successful architects of the latter city. He early retired with a large fortune, thereafter dividing his leisure between New York, his country seat at Tom's River, and making frequent visits to the home of his English ancestors.—His brother, **Edmund,** architect, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Sept., 1807; d. on Diller's island, Ocean co., N. J., 4 June, 1875. He was educated in New York city and in Greenwich, Conn., and settled in the former place, where he turned his attention to architecture. In course of time he built a large number of the dwellings of the wealthy merchants of that day, and was chosen consulting architect of the Crystal palace, where the World's fair of 1853 was held. Mr. Hurry was one of the first abolitionists in New York city, and one of the early

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IDE, Henry Clay, jurist, b. in Barnet, Vt., 18 Sept., 1844, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1866. He studied law, and was a member of the Vermont senate for three years. In 1884 he was president of the Republican state convention, and four years later was a delegate to the national Republican convention. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison U. S. commissioner to Samoa, and two years later he became chief justice under the joint appointment of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, occupying the position for four years. Judge Ide, who resides in St. Johnsbury, is a director in a number of banks and manufacturing corporations.

IGLESIAS, Rafael, president of Costa Rica, b. in San José de Costa Rica, 18 April, 1861. He was graduated in the Colegio de Cartago, one of the best institutions in Central America, and began the study of law in the Universidad de Santo Tomás, which was terminated by the political disorders in the republic. Later he began a political career, in which he has been successful. During the electoral campaign of 1889 he, with others, framed the Constitucional party, which elected Dn. José Joaquín Rodriguez president, owing chiefly to the enthusiasm and oratorial powers of Iglesias. Under President Rodriguez he was secretary of war. At the end of that presidential period the party named "Civil" elected him president in March, 1894, and in March, 1898, he was re-elected by a plurality of more than 24,000 votes for another term of four years. During the rule of President Iglesias the republic has progressed, and peace been reaffirmed by arbitration on the differences between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In November, 1898, he visited the United States as a guest of the republic, being cordially welcomed by president and people.

INGALLS, Charles Russell, jurist, b. in Greenwich, Washington co., N. Y., 14 Sept., 1819. He read law with his father, Judge Charles F. Ingalls, was admitted to practice as an attorney in the supreme court, and as a solicitor in the court of chancery in 1844. In 1847 he was made a counsellor in both courts. In 1853 he represented Washington county in the legislature, and he subsequently practised his profession in Greenwich until 1860, when he removed to Troy. In 1863 he was chosen a judge of the supreme court, and in 1870 he became a member of the court of appeals, remaining on the bench until its reorganization. In 1871 his term of eight years as justice of the supreme court being about to expire, he was nominated for the same office for the term of fourteen years by both the Democratic and Republican conventions, and was consequently elected without opposition. In 1877 he was appointed a member of the general term of the supreme court of the first department, consisting of the city of New York. At the expiration of his term of fourteen years, Judge Ingalls was again nominated for the same office, and re-elected without opposition.

INGALLS, Melville Ezra, railway president, b. in Harrison, Me., 6 Sept., 1842. He is the son of a farmer, and was graduated at Bowdoin and at the Harvard law-school. He practised in Boston, and in 1867 was elected to the Massachusetts senate, three years later becoming president and in 1871 receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railway. From a bankrupt condition Mr. Ingalls, by reorganizations in 1873 and 1880, placed its successor, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, in a profitable condition, consolidating it with other roads into the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, of which he is the president. He is also president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway company.

INMAN, Henry, author, b. in New York city, 3 July, 1837; d. in Topeka, Kan., 13 Nov., 1899. He was a son of the artist Henry Inman (*q. v.*), and entered the U. S. army, serving in the Indian wars from 1857 to 1869 and during the civil war, in which he was wounded. Capt. Inman was on the staffs of Gens. Custer, Sheridan, Sully, and Sykes, and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel. His principal works are "The Old Santa Fé Trail" (New York, 1897); "The Ranch on the Oxhide" (1898): and, in conjunction with William F. Cody (*q. v.*), "The Great Salt Lake Trail" (1899).

IRBY, John Laurens Manning, senator, b. in Laurens, S. C., 10 Sept., 1854. He was educated at the College of New Jersey and the University of Virginia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Since his retirement from the practice of the law in 1879 he has resided on his plantation near Laurens. He was elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina in 1886, re-elected twice, and in 1890 was unanimously chosen speaker. He was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee in the campaign of 1890, and in that year was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate for the full term, receiving 105 votes as against 42 given for Gen. Wade Hampton. Senator Irby's term of service expired in 1897.

ISAACS, Abraham Samuel, editor, b. in New York city, 30 Aug., 1852. He is a son of Dr. Samuel M. Isaacs (*q. v.*), and was graduated from the University of New York, in which institution he is professor of German literature, and he is also rabbi of the Barnet memorial temple of Paterson, N. J., where he resides. Dr. Isaacs has since 1878 been the editor of the "Jewish Messenger," is interested in benevolent and educational work, and is a popular lecturer on literary topics. He has published "Moses Chaun Luzzatto, a Modern Hebrew Poet," and "Stories from the Rabbis."

IVES, Brayton, banker, b. in Farmington, Conn., in June, 1840, and was graduated at Yale. He served in the civil war from adjutant to colonel of the 5th Connecticut infantry, and was brevetted brigadier-general in August, 1865. Two years later he settled in New York city as a stock-broker, and in 1873 became president of the New York stock exchange. He has been president of the Western national bank and of the Northern Pacific railway, and is now president of the Metropolitan trust company and a director in various corporations. Gen. Ives possessed a valuable library, which included numerous literary treasures, such as the Gutenberg Bible of 1450–'5; the Columbus letter of 1493 in Spanish; and the earliest folio Shakespeare, these three bringing at the sale of his collection, early in 1891, more than twenty thousand dollars. The illustrated catalogue of his library is a beautiful example of American typography (New York, 1890).

IVISON, David Brinkerhoff, publisher, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 28 June, 1835. After an academic education he entered the house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., school-book publishers, founded by his father, Henry Ivison (*q. v.*), and in which he later became a partner, and eventually the

senior. When in 1890 the firm was consolidated, with other houses, in the American book company, Mr. Ivison became president of that important corporation. He resides in Rutherford, N. J., and is much interested in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder.

IZARD, George, soldier, b. in London, England, 21 Oct., 1776; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 22 Oct., 1828. He was a son of Ralph Izard, (*q. v.*), and after residing with his family in Charleston, S. C., graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1792, was sent to a military school near London, and then to one in Germany. Subsequently, through the agency of James Monroe, he spent two years in the French government school for engineers of the army at Metz. While there he was commissioned lieutenant in the U. S. corps of artillerists and engineers. Returning, he was ordered to Charleston as engineer of Fort Pinckney, then served as aide-de-camp to Alexander Hamilton during the threatened French war, and was later allowed to accept the place of secretary of legation at Lisbon. In 1803 he resigned from the army, and early in 1812 he was appointed colonel of the 2d artillery, commanding the department of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. In February, 1813, he commanded district No. 3, with New York as headquarters, and was promoted brigadier-general. In August of that year, the English fleet having left the vicinity of New York, he was ordered to command one of the brigades under Gen. Wade Hampton, holding the line of Chateaugay river near Lake Champlain. In Hampton's defeat of 26 Oct. he handled his brigade with ability, and conducted the retreat in an orderly manner. He was promoted major-general in March, 1814, and in May took command of the division of the right, with headquarters at Plattsburg. There he found only 2,000 badly equipped and half-disciplined men, which number was increased by August to 7,000, all raw recruits. Izard was unremitting in their instruction and active in fortifying the post. The arrivals on the British side in the meantime amounted to more than 30,000 men, all regulars, and mainly Wellington's veterans. Late in August he was ordered to Sackett's Harbor and Niagara with 4,000 men, leaving Plattsburg in condition successfully to resist Provost's attack. After an arduous march of 400 miles over bad roads he marshalled his troops, with those of Gen. Jacob Brown, on the Canada side of Niagara river, and found the British general, Drummond, intrenched behind Chippewa river. His carefully considered opinion was that he outnumbered the enemy but by a few hundred men. He offered battle in the open, but it was declined, and being deficient in artillery, and winter weather being at hand, he decided not to attempt to turn Drummond's position. His entire evacuation of the peninsula, including the destruction of Fort Erie, which followed, was approved by the president and secretary of war. Gen. Izard was the only officer of the war of 1812 who had been completely educated in the schools. His military judgment seems to have been correct, and, in reading the severe strictures against him by Armstrong and Ingersoll, not only the conditions surrounding him should be considered, but the competency of his judges as military critics. He resigned from the army in 1815, and was appointed governor of Arkansas Territory in March, 1825, serving as such for above three years before his death.

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JACKSON, Henry Melville, P. E. bishop, b. in Leesburg, Va., 28 July, 1849. He was graduated from the military institute and the theological seminary of Virginia, being ordained deacon in 1873 and priest the following year. He held pastorates of Christ church, Greenville, S. C., and Grace church, Richmond, Va., from 1876 to 1891, and for several years he edited "The Southern Pulpit," afterward called "The Pulpit Treasury." He received the degree of D. D. from the University of the south, and in 1891 he was elected and consecrated coadjutor bishop of Alabama.

JACKSON, Richard Henry, soldier, b. in Ireland, 14 July, 1830; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 28 Nov., 1892. He came to this country in early life, enlisted in the army in 1851, and became 1st sergeant in the 4th artillery. After serving in Florida and the west, he passed his examination for a 2d lieutenancy, receiving his commission September, 1859. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, May, 1861, commanded a company at Fort Pickens, Fla., during its bombardments, and in the capture of Pensacola, and was made captain, February, 1862. He afterward served as assistant inspector-general, and was also acting chief of artillery on Morris and Folly islands during the operations against Fort Sumter, and then chief of artillery of the 10th and 25th corps, Army of the James. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, January, 1865, for services in the campaign of 1864, and commanded the 2d division of the 25th corps in the operations that preceded Lee's surrender. He was commissioned full brigadier-general of volunteers, 19 May, 1865, and brevet major-general on 24 Nov. Gen. Jackson also received during the war the regular army brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general for services in the civil war. He was promoted major, 4th artillery, July, 1880, and lieutenant-colonel in December, 1888.

JAMESON, John Franklin, educator, b. in Boston, 19 Sept., 1859, and was graduated at Amherst, from which college he received, in 1898, the degree of LL. D. He is professor of history in Brown university, and since its beginning, in 1895, has been the managing editor of the "American Historical Review," also chairman, since its institution during the same year, of the historical manuscript commission. Prof. Jameson was a contributor to the "Century Dictionary," and the author of "William Usselinx, Founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies" (New York, 1887); "History of Historical Writing in America" (Boston, 1891); and the "Dictionary of United States History" (1896).

JANSSEN, John, R. C. bishop, b. at Keppeln, on the Rhine, 3 March, 1835. After making a course of classical studies, he was received as an ecclesiastical student in the theological seminary of the diocese of Münster. In 1858 Bishop Juncker of Alton, Ill., visited the seminary, and his appeal for volunteers secured the enlistment of young Janssen, who came to the United States in the same year, and after completing his theological studies was ordained a priest, 19 Nov., 1858. He first performed missionary work at Springfield, and afterward at Alton, where he was appointed secretary to the bishop, a position which he filled during the life of Bishop Juncker while performing also parochial work at the cathedral. In 1870 he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese by the new Bishop Baltes, and with the exception of the years 1877 to 1879, when he was pastor of St. Boniface's church at Quincy, he filled the offices of vicar-general and pastor of the cathedral until 1888, when he was appointed bishop of Belleville, Ill., and was consecrated in April of that year.

JANVIER, Thomas Allibone, author, b. in Philadelphia, 16 July, 1849, and received a common-school education there. For ten years he was employed as an editorial writer on several leading journals of his native city, and he then spent several years in Colorado, New Mexico, and Mexico. Since 1894 Mr. Janvier has resided in England and France, occupying his time in literary pursuits. He is the author of "Color Studies" (New York, 1885); "The Mexican Guide" (1886); "The Aztec Treasure House" (1890); "Stories of Old New Spain" and "The Uncle of an Angel" (1891); "An Embassy to Provence" (1893); "In Old New York" (1895); and "In the Sargasso Sea" (1898), several of these being illustrated.

JARVIS, George Atwater, philanthropist, b. in Cheshire, Conn., 9 March, 1806; d. in Brooklyn, 13 May, 1893. He was educated in his native town, engaged in business in New York city, and subsequently became president of the Lenox fire insurance company. He contributed generously to educational and charitable institutions, including $40,000 to the General theological seminary, New York city, $30,000 to Trinity college, $13,000 to Berkeley divinity school, $10,000 to the Paddock lecture fund, $14,000 to build Jarvis hall, Denver Col., and $10,000 for its endowment.

JARVIS, Samuel Peters, Canadian soldier, b. in Queenston, Ontario, 23 Aug., 1820. He served during the Indian mutiny, 1857–'60, with the 82d foot, at the relief of Lucknow and defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore. In 1860 he was adjutant of staff college; D. A. G., Canadian militia, in 1866; lieutenant-colonel commanding Ontario rifles in Red river expedition of 1870; commandant-general colonial forces, Cape of Good Hope, 1878–'80; good-service reward, 1887; and was created C. M. G. in 1890. He is the author of "Historical Record of the 82d Regiment, or the Prince of Wales Volunteers" (London, 1866).

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, railway president, b. in Liverpool, 6 April, 1843, and came to the United States seven years later, entering the service of the Illinois Central railroad company in 1856. He became general superintendent in 1877, general manager in 1885, and resigned four years later. In 1889 he was commissioner to the Paris exposition in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, with the object of studying and reporting upon the exposition, and he was chairman of the grounds and buildings committee of the Chicago Columbian exposition until September, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande railway company. Mr. Jeffery lives in Colorado.

JENKINS, Howard Malcolm, editor, b. in Gwynedd, Montgomery co., Pa., 30 March, 1842. He was educated at local schools and academies; engaged in journalism in 1862; in 1866 joined with his brother-in-law, Wilmer Atkinson, in establishing at Wilmington the "Daily Commercial," the first daily journal in Delaware, and edited it until 1877. In 1881 he became managing editor of "The American" in Philadelphia, which position he filled for ten years. Since 1885 he has also edited "The Friends' Intelligencer," of Philadelphia. He has written for magazines and other

periodicals, chiefly on historical and biographical subjects, and has published several pamphlets and addresses; also "Historical Collections relating to Gwynedd" (1884; 2d ed., 1897), a work of local history, involving Welsh research; "Memorial History of Philadelphia" (vol. i., 1895); and "The Family of William Penn" (1897).

JENKINS, Micah, soldier, b. on Edisto island, S. C., in 1836; d. in the Wilderness, 6 May, 1864. He was graduated at South Carolina military institute, and established a private military school at Yorkville, S. C., in 1855. He was elected colonel of the 5th South Carolina regiment at the opening of the civil war, and reorganized it at the end of its year's enlistment as Jenkins's palmetto sharp-shooters. He led a brigade in the seven days' battles around Richmond, and brought out his sharp-shooters, originally numbering more than 1,000, with but 125 men. He was promoted to brigadier-general, was present at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded and where two of his colonels and his adjutant-general were killed. In the spring of 1863 he led a corps of observation on the Blackwater, near Richmond and Petersburg. In September following he went to Georgia with Longstreet, but was too late for the battle of Chickamauga. He then commanded Horn's division and accompanied Longstreet to Tennessee. He moved thence in the spring to Virginia, where he met his death, from his own men by mistake, on the second day of Grant's advance through the Wilderness.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, architect, b. in Fairhaven, Mass., 25 Sept., 1832. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, was graduated at the École centrale des arts et manufactures, Paris, and later studied art and architecture in the studios of that city. He served as an engineer, with the rank of captain, on Gen. Grant's staff from Cairo to Corinth, and afterward on Gen. Sherman's staff until 1866. Two years later he settled in Chicago, inventing and first using in 1884 the skeleton construction now in general use for tall buildings. Capt. Jenney was the architect of The Fair and the horticultural building of the Chicago Columbian exposition, the Union league club, and the New York Life building.

JENNINGS, Francis, hymnologist, b. at Melkham, Wiltshire, England, 3 Nov., 1808; d. in Philadelphia, 8 June, 1891. His father, William, was in the British army. Until Francis was seven years old he attended "a dame's school," and he was then put to work in a cloth-factory and a ropeyard. At last he was employed by a physician and learned to write. In 1842 he came to the United States, settled in Philadelphia, and he soon became one of the most thorough hymnologists in America. In 1871 the "Baptist Hymn-Book" was published, and he prepared for it a biographical index, giving the names, dates of birth and death of the authors and their birthplaces, and also the time when the hymns were first printed. His first collection of hymn-books, numbering 300 volumes, belongs to the Baptist publication society; his second, of 600 volumes, he gave to the Baptist historical society. Besides contributions to magazines, he wrote "Hymns, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1864).

JENNINGS, Russell, clergyman, b. in Weston (now Easton), Conn., in 1800; d. in Middletown, Conn., 8 March, 1888. He entered Madison university in 1821, but left to pursue the theological course at Newton seminary, served for several years as a missionary in Connecticut, and was afterward pastor of Baptist churches at Saybrook, Meriden, Waterbury, Norwich, and Deep River, Conn. He gave $15,000 to build a church at Chester, Conn., and during his life expended $200,000 in aiding and establishing Baptist churches.

JEWELL, Theodore Frelinghuysen, naval officer, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 5 Aug., 1844, and was graduated at the U. S. naval academy. He commanded a naval battery of field howitzers in defence of Washington in 1863, and, passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of captain in February, 1898. He served on all the foreign stations, was in command of the naval torpedo station for three years, and for the same period was superintendent of the naval gun-factory, and during the war with Spain commanded the U. S. protected cruiser "Minneapolis." He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, a companion of the military order of the Loyal legion, and the author of several pamphlets and papers on professional subjects.

JEWETT, Ezekiel, b. in Rindge, N. H., 16 Oct., 1791; d. in Santa Barbara, Cal., in May, 1877. At the opening of the war of 1812 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the 11th U. S. infantry, and participated in all the important engagements on the Niagara frontier. At Fort Erie he repelled a storming party, and was so fortunate as to engage the attention of Gen. Scott. He was then attached to that officer's staff. After the close of the war Jewett, with several American, French, and English officers, joined Gen. José Carrera, who came to this country to arouse sympathy and obtain material aid in Chili's struggle with Spain for independence. In Chili Jewett was given a regiment of lancers, and afterward commanded the entire cavalry force of the revolutionists. Upon the death of Carrera he was obliged to return to the United States. In 1827 Col. Jewett received an appointment in the quartermaster's department of the U. S. army, and for seventeen years resided at Fort Niagara. In 1849 he went to California, and after some time in the mines made a prospecting tour along the coast for coal and quicksilver deposits in the interest of an English mercantile house. While at Santa Barbara he began the collection of his great cabinet of conchology. In 1851 he returned to New York state, and for several years he devoted himself to the study of geology and the collection of fossils. His extensive geological collection is now in Cornell university. It is among the most complete in existence.

JOHNSON, Francis Godschall, Canadian jurist, b. 1 Jan., 1817, at Oakley House, Bedfordshire, England; d. at Montreal, 1891. He was educated at St. Omer, France, and Bruges, Belgium, and went to Canada in 1834, studied law, was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1839, and was appointed queen's counsel at the age of thirty. In 1854 he became recorder of Rupert's Land and governor of Assiniboine, now Manitoba. Four years later he returned to Montreal, and practised law until 1865, when he went on the bench. In 1870 he was sent to Manitoba to assist in the organization of a system of government there. In 1872 he was offered the lieutenant-governorship of that province, but declined it. Judge Johnson finally became chief justice, and was knighted.

JOHNSON, George, Canadian journalist, b. in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, 29 Oct., 1837. He was educated at Sackville Wesleyan academy; took charge of the Halifax "Recorder" as editor, and conducted that paper for several years, strongly advocating the union of the British North American provinces. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia, December, 1877; was a captain in the militia. In 1881 was

chief census officer, and in the same year joined the staff of the Toronto "Mail." On being transferred to Ottawa, he remained for four years editorial correspondent at the capital for that paper. He wrote the "Handbook of Canada" for the Colonial and Indian exhibition, 1866; "Graphic Statistics of Canada," in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee; "Alphabet of First Things in Canada" (1889); "Report on Forest Wealth of Canada" (1895). He was appointed chief statistician of Canada, July, 1887. He is honorary fellow of the Statistical society of England.

JOHNSON, George Washington, soldier, b. in Scott county, Ky., 27 May, 1811; d. at Shiloh, Tenn., 7 April, 1862. He graduated at Transylvania university, studied law, and was admitted to practice. He was a presidential elector in 1852 and 1860. In September, 1861, at Bowling Green, then occupied by Gen. S. B. Buckner, C. S. A., he initiated the organization of a provisional government for Kentucky, which was afterward effected by a convention held at Russellville, Ky., when a constitution was adopted. He was chosen governor by this convention, and soon after Kentucky was admitted as a member of the southern confederacy. When Kentucky was evacuated by the Confederate forces, Gov. Johnson joined Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. At the two days' battle of Shiloh he served as a volunteer aide to Johnston, and the second day after the general's death he entered the ranks of Company E, 4th Kentucky infantry, as a private soldier, and in the fierce engagement of that day received a mortal wound.

JOHNSON, Hale, lawyer, b. in Montgomery county, Ind., 21 Aug., 1847. He received a common-school education, then studied law, and secured his admission to the bar in 1875. In 1877 he began the practice of his profession at Newton, Ill., where he has since resided. He joined the Prohibition party in 1882, and took an active part in the campaign of the party in Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, as well as in the national campaigns. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative to congress and for governor of the state. In 1896 he was nominated for vice-president, with Joshua Levering, of Maryland, for president, by the majority or "narrow-gauge" section of the Prohibition party at the convention held in Pittsburg.

JOHNSON, Robert Underwood, editor, b. in Washington in 1853, and educated at Earlham college, Indiana. Since 1873 he has been connected with the "Century" editorial staff, and with Clarence C. Buell was editor of the "War" series, subsequently extended to "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," in four octavo vols. (New York, 1887–'8). He conceived, and with John Muir originated, the movement resulting in the creation of the Yosemite national park. Mr. Johnson was secretary of the American copyright league, rendering valuable service in the cause of international copyright. He is the author of "The Winter Hour, and other Poems" (New York, 1891), and "Songs of Liberty, and other Poems" (1897).

JOHNSON, Samuel, Jr., lexicographer, b. in Guilford, Conn., 10 March, 1757; d. there, 20 Aug., 1836. He was a son of Samuel Johnson (*q. v.*), first president of King's college, now Columbia university. His "School Dictionary," issued in New Haven in 1798, was the first lexicon of the English language published in America. An imperfect copy, sold at the Brinley sale, was bought for the library of Yale. It is a 24mo of 198 pages. The only other copy known is in the library of the British museum. Two years later there was issued in Hartford the "Second American Dictionary, by John Elliott, pastor of the church in East Guilford, and Samuel Johnson, Jun." The latter is well-nigh, but undeservedly, forgotten. His occupation must have been that of a school-teacher, as in the preface to his dictionary he speaks of himself as an "instructor of youth for years," and such is the tradition in his native town.

JOHNSTON, James Steptoe, P. E. bishop, b. in Church Hill, Jefferson co., Miss., 9 June, 1843. He was educated at the University of Virginia, left that institution to join the Confederate army, and fought through the civil war, becoming a lieutenant in Gen. James E. B. Stuart's cavalry. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but received holy orders in the following year, taking charge of St. James's church at Fort Gibson, Miss., till 1876, and then for four years of the Church of the Ascension, in Mount Sterling, Ky., after which he became rector of Trinity parish, Mobile, Ala. He was elected missionary bishop of western Texas in January, 1888, and consecrated in Mobile.

JOHNSTONE, John, physician, b. in Annandale, Scotland, 1662; d. in Perth Amboy, N. J., 19 Sept., 1732. He came to America in 1685 with the company brought over by George Scot, the laird of Pitlochie. On the death of Scot he at once assumed charge of the company. He married a daughter of the laird of Pitlochie and descendant of the "Flower of Yarrow," mentioned by Sir Walter Scott. Soon after his arrival Dr. Johnstone established himself in New York. He was for thirteen years member of the general assembly of New Jersey, for ten of them speaker, and one of the commissioners who in 1719–'20 settled the boundary between New York and New Jersey.—His son, **John,** appears to have been a member of Gov. Burnett's council in New York in 1720.—His grandson, **David,** was a member of the Merchants' committee of correspondence in New York in 1774.—David's son, **John,** was presiding judge of the court of common pleas in Duchess county for many years; while John's eldest son, **Francis Upton,** who died in New York in 1858, eclipsed his ancestor's medical fame, being at his death as a family physician unexcelled by any in that city. According to some authorities, Dr. John Johnstone was mayor of New York from 1713 to 1720.

JONES, Charles Henry, lawyer, b. in Reading, Pa., 13 Sept., 1837. He is a son of John Glancy Jones (*q. v.*), received a good education, was an *attaché* of the legation in Austria for two years, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Reading in 1863, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was soon appointed counsel of the Fairmount park commission. He conducted the election case of Rink *versus* Barr, in which he established the principle that the administration of an office on a title that is discovered to be void does not entitle the wrongful incumbent to the salary. Mr. Jones is the author of "A Pedestrian Tour through Switzerland" (Reading, Pa., 1861); "Recollections of Venice" (1864); "Memoir of William Rodman" (1867); "The Campaign for the Conquest of Canada in 1776" (Philadelphia, 1882); "Davault's Mills," a novel (1886); and a valuable "Genealogy of the Rodman Family" (1886).

JONES, Patrick Henry, lawyer, b. in Westmeath, Ireland, 20 Nov., 1830. He came to this country in 1840, worked on his father's farm, and then read law. He was admitted to the bar, and practised till the opening of the civil war, when he entered the 37th New York regiment as 2d lieutenant. He was promoted to adjutant and then major of that regiment, and was made colonel of the 154th New York regiment on 8 Oct., 1862. He

was wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and after his exchange in October, 1863, served in the west and in the Atlanta campaign, and in June, 1864, was assigned to command of a brigade, at whose head he continued until the close of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864, and in June, 1865, resigned and returned to the practice of his profession at Ellicottville. In 1865 he was elected clerk of the court of appeals of the state, and at the close of his three years' term he removed to New York city. In April, 1869, he was appointed postmaster of New York, serving as such during the first presidential term of Gen. Grant, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law in that city. In 1874 he was elected register of New York, serving through his term of three years.

JONES, Roger, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 25 Feb., 1831; d. in Fort Monroe, Va., 26 Jan., 1889. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1851, served on the Texas frontier and in New Mexico, and at the beginning of the civil war was on duty at Harper's Ferry, where he destroyed the arsenal with 20,000 stand of arms, when it was seized by Virginia state troops on 18 April, 1861—for which act, done in the face of the enemy, he received the thanks of the government. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster on 22 April, and as such served in the office of the quartermaster-general of the Army of the Potomac, and on 12 Nov. was made a major on the staff and assigned to special duty as assistant inspector-general. He was attached to Gen. John Pope's staff for two months in 1862, when he was relieved, and was awaiting orders and on miscellaneous duty till December, 1865. From 1866 till 1876 he served as inspector-general of the division of the Pacific. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 13 June, 1867, assigned to duty in the inspector-general's office at Washington on 15 Jan., 1877, became a colonel on 5 Feb., 1885, afterward acted as inspector-general of the division of the Atlantic on Governor's island, and in August, 1888, was made brigadier-general and inspector-general of the army.

JONES, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Bettws parish, Glamorganshire, South Wales, 14 Jan., 1735; d. in Philadelphia, 7 Feb., 1814. He was a son of Rev. Thomas Jones, who brought him to this country in 1737. In 1738 Thomas, with a small colony of Welsh Baptists, founded the Tulpehoken Baptist church, Berks county, where he labored for many years. Samuel was graduated at the College of Philadelphia, and was ordained as a Baptist minister. He became pastor of the Southampton and Pennepek (now Lower Dublin) churches, but in 1770 devoted his whole time to Pennepek, where he remained until his death in 1814. Brown conferred on him the degree of D. D., also the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Jones was one of the most active members of the Philadelphia Baptist association, and when it was incorporated in 1797 he was chosen president of the board of trustees, remaining so during his life. He was the author of "The Doctrine of the Covenants" (Philadelphia, 1783); "A Treatise on Church Discipline" (1797); "A Selection of Psalms and Hymns" (Burlington, N. J., 1800); "A Brief History of the Imposition of Hands on Baptized Persons" (Philadelphia, 1804); and "A Century Sermon before the Philadelphia Baptist Association" (1807).

JONES, Sibyl, Quaker preacher, b. in Brunswick, Me., 12 June, 1808; d. near Augusta, Me., 4 Dec., 1873. Her early life was spent in Augusta, and for eight years she taught in public schools. Her maiden name was Jones, and in 1833 she married Eli Jones, also a Quaker preacher and educator. During 1845–'6 she visited, with her husband, all the yearly meetings of Friends in the United States, and made three journeys to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They visited Liberia in 1851, Ireland in 1852, and subsequently Norway, Sweden, and other portions of Europe, returning to this country in 1854. During the civil war she preached to nearly 30,000 soldiers in hospitals, and in 1867 she embarked on her last missionary voyage, visiting Europe, Egypt, and Syria, and presenting Christianity from the Quaker standpoint to Mohammedan women. Her travels in the east are set forth in "Eastern Sketches" (1872), by Ellen Clare Miller, her companion. See "Life," by her son, Rufus Mott Jones, head-master of the William Penn charter school of Philadelphia.

JONES, Singleton Thomas Webster, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. in Wrightsville, Pa., 8 March, 1825. He was licensed to preach in Allegheny, Pa., in 1846, became a member of Allegheny conference, 23 Aug., 1849, and in 1851 was ordained an elder by Bishop George Galbreath. He was elected a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in May, 1868, by the general conference that met in Washington, D. C., in that year. Bishop Jones has attained reputation in his denomination as an energetic worker, a rigid disciplinarian, and an impressive pulpit orator.

JONES, Walter, lawyer, b. in Lancaster county, Va., in October, 1775; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 Oct., 1861. He was the son of Dr. Walter Jones (*q. v.*). He was educated privately, studied law under Bushrod Washington, was admitted to the bar in May, 1796, and was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of Potomac in 1802, and for the District of Columbia in 1804, but resigned in 1821. From the beginning of his residence in Washington Mr. Jones practised before the supreme court of the United States, and so continuing until a few years before his death, was engaged in many important cases before that tribunal as well as before the courts of Maryland and Virginia. Among these were the Girard case, the Gaines case, and the Randolph will case. His speeches were remarkable for profound learning and mastery of principles, as well as for elegant diction. Rufus Choate speaks of his "silver voice and infinite analytical ingenuity and resources."

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KATZER, Frederic Xavier, R. C. archbishop, b. at Ebensee, Upper Austria, 7 Feb., 1844, and with his parents removed in infancy to Gmünden, on Lake Traun. Commencing Latin in the "principal school," poverty defeated his plan of entering the Jesuit college at Fresenberg, but his studious character won the friendship of Bishop Rudiger of Lintz and the Empress Caroline Augusta, and by their aid he entered the college near Lintz in 1857. He became interested in the American missions, and came to the United States in 1864. He completed his theological studies and was ordained a priest in 1866. He successively taught mathematics, dogmatic theology, and philosophy in the Salesianum in Wisconsin until 1875, when Bishop Krautbauer called him to Green Bay as his secretary and pastor of the cathedral. In 1878 he was appointed vicar-general of Green Bay diocese, and attended the third plenary council of Baltimore as theologian. On the death of Bishop Krautbauer he was appointed administrator of the diocese in December, 1885, and in May was appointed bishop of Green Bay, receiving consecration in 1886. While rector of the cathedral he erected schools and a convent. On the death of Archbishop Heiss in March, 1890, Dr. Katzer was appointed archbishop of Milwaukee.

Frederick Xav. Katzer

KAVANAUGH, Benjamin Taylor, clergyman, b. in Jefferson county, 28 April, 1805; d. in Boonsborough, Ky., 3 July, 1888. He entered the ministry, and for four years had charge of the Indian mission at the head of Mississippi river. He afterward studied medicine and practised in St. Louis, where he also held a chair in the medical department of the University of Missouri. In 1857 he resumed his ministerial duties, and during the civil war served as chaplain and assistant surgeon in the Confederate army. After the war he was professor of intellectual and moral science in Soule university for some time, but in 1881 returned to Kentucky. He published "Electricity the Motor Power of the Solar System" (New York, 1886), and had ready for publication "The Great Central Valley of North America" and "Notes of a Western Rambler."

KEAN, John, senator, b. in Ursino, Union co., N. J., 4 Dec., 1852. He studied at Yale, and was graduated from the Columbia law-school. He was admitted to the bar, but law practice was distasteful to him, and he embarked in the banking and manufacturing business, in which he has been successful. He is president of the National state bank of Elizabeth, and is its largest stockholder; is one of the directors of the Elizabethport banking company, president and controlling spirit of the Elizabethtown water company and the Elizabethtown gaslight company, and holds the principal interest in the Elizabeth street-railway company. He is also interested in a number of other enterprises in Elizabeth, and is vice-president of the Manhattan trust company of New York city. Mr. Kean has been actively identified with politics for many years. In 1882 he ran for congress against Miles Ross, whom he defeated. In 1884 he opposed Robert S. Green, who afterward became governor, and was defeated. He ran a third time, in 1886, against William McMahon, and was elected. In 1892 Mr. Kean was the candidate for governor against George T. Werts, who defeated him, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. In January, 1899, he was elected Republican U. S. senator for the term ending in March, 1905, as successor to his Democratic opponent, James Smith, Jr.

KEELY, Patrick Charles, architect, b. in Kilkenny, Ireland, 9 Aug., 1816; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 Aug., 1896. He studied his profession with his father, assisting in designing several churches before he came to this country and settled in Brooklyn in 1841. He designed and erected about five hundred churches in the United States, including the cathedrals of Chicago, Boston, Hartford, and Providence, and almost every important Catholic church in New York city except St. Patrick's cathedral. Mr. Keely was the second person to receive the gold medal awarded annually by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, to the most distinguished Roman Catholic in this country.

KENDALL, Ezra Otis, educator, b. in Wilmington, Mass., 17 May, 1818; d. in Philadelphia, 5 Jan., 1899. He received his early education at Woburn, but in 1835 removed to Philadelphia for the purpose of studying mathematics. At twenty he became professor of theoretical mathematics and astronomy in the Central high-school, which had just been opened in Philadelphia. In addition to his daily duties at the school, he often spent a large part of the night in the astronomical observatory, which he had organized and equipped. As a result of his studies he published a work on "Uranography," with an atlas of the constellations. He also made a systematic series of observations for longitudes for the U. S. coast survey, extending over a period of several years. In 1851, at the request of the superintendent of "The United States Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," he took charge of the computation of the ephemerides of Jupiter and his satellites and Neptune, and he was responsible for all that relates to these bodies in the annual issues of "The Nautical Almanac" from 1855 to 1882. In 1855 Dr. Kendall was elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1883 he was chosen vice-provost. In 1888 the university conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He was a member of many of the educational societies of the country, and was vice-president of the American philosophical society.

KENNY, Albert Sewall, naval officer, b. in Des Moines county, Iowa, 19 Jan., 1841. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, and entered the navy as assistant paymaster in March, 1862, being promoted to paymaster in 1865, pay inspector in July, 1884, and pay director in September, 1897. For six years he was general storekeeper of the Brooklyn navy-yard. He was appointed paymaster-general of the U. S. navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, in May, 1899, succeeding Edwin Stewart, retired. To him, perhaps more than to any one other man, is credited the clocklike working of the navy department's supply sys-

tem, which kept our men-of-war constantly in prime fighting condition. It was Admiral Kenny who formulated the plan, first put into practice by Secretary Whitney, of a general storekeeper's system to control all the purchases formerly made by each naval bureau for itself. A high authority has said that "had we gone to war under the old system, there would have been confusion which might have crippled our ships and brought about defeat instead of victory."

KENNEY, Richard Rolland, senator, b. in Sussex county, Del., 9 Sept., 1856, was graduated at Hobart college, and studied law under Willford Salisbury, of Dover. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and has practised his profession in his native state. Mr. Kenney was delegate to the national Democratic convention which met in Chicago in 1882, and was made a member of the national committee, which position he still occupies. He was elected to the U. S. senate in January, 1897, and took his seat in the following month. His term of service will expire in March, 1901. In 1899 he was tried on charges affecting his integrity in connection with frauds on a Delaware bank.

KENT, Jacob Ford, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1835. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy, and made 2d lieutenant of the 3d infantry on 6 May, 1861; on 31 July following he was promoted 1st lieutenant. He was appointed assistant inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on 1 Jan., 1863, and held this position until 31 Aug., 1865, when he was relieved. He was promoted captain of the 3d infantry 8 Jan., 1864; in July, 1885, major of the 4th infantry; lieutenant-colonel of the 18th infantry in 1891; and colonel of the 24th infantry on 25 April, 1895. During the war with Spain in 1898 he saw service in the campaign before Santiago de Cuba, where he commanded the wing of Gen. Shafter's army that captured El Caney in the first day's fighting. For his service on this occasion he was promoted major-general of volunteers. After Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins (*q. v.*) had been retired from the rank of brigadier-general, Kent was advanced to that grade in the regular army.

KEPHART, Ezekiel Boring, bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, b. in Decatur, Pa., 6 Nov., 1834. He was licensed to preach in 1857, entered the ministry in 1859, and became principal of Michigan collegiate institute, Leonti, Mich., in 1865, in which year he was graduated at Otterbein university, Ohio. He accepted a pastorate in Pennsylvania in 1866, became president of Western college, Iowa, in 1868, and in 1881 was raised to the episcopate. Otterbein university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1881. Bishop Kephart served in the state senate of Iowa in 1871–'5.

KIDDER, Jerome Henry, scientist, b. in Baltimore county, Md., 26 Oct., 1842. He was graduated at Harvard in 1862, entered the National army, and served till the close of the war as a medical cadet in the military hospitals. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland, appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, and surgeon in 1876. He was surgeon and naturalist in 1874 in the U. S. transit of Venus expedition to Kerguelen island, prepared the scientific results of that cruise for publication the next year, was on special service under the U. S. fish commission in 1875 and 1879, and in 1882 became first surgeon of the fish commission steamer "Albatross." He resigned from the navy in 1884, and has served on the regular staff of the commission since that date as assistant U. S. fish commissioner. Dr. Kidder has attained reputation as a writer and experimeter on hygiene, and as an authority on birds and fishes. In 1879 and since 1881 he has participated in all the regular marine explorations of the fish commission on the eastern coast of the United States.

KIMBALL, Martha Gertrude, philanthropist, b. in Portland, Me., 11 Nov., 1840; d. in Philadelphia, 21 Apr., 1894. Her husband, Henry S. Kimball, who was connected with the treasury department, was appointed, soon after the breaking out of the civil war, appraiser of all cotton seized by the Union forces, and, permission being given her to accompany him, she soon became officially attached to Gen. Sherman's army. At Charleston, Savannah, and Atlanta, where battles were fought, she was at the front directing the hospital corps and rendering assistance. She was appointed chief inspector of hospitals, and during the war had many escapes, being twice shipwrecked while sailing from New York to southern ports. When Secretary of War Stanton proceeded to Fort Sumter to restore the Union flag, Mrs. Kimball assisted him in raising it. After the battle of Fisher's Hill Sheridan rode up, greatly excited at finding the command of Gen. Molineux apparently in a demoralized condition, and upbraided that officer in the presence of the troops. Mrs. Kimball, who had nursed Molineux in a hospital, went to Sheridan and told him that he had done a great wrong to a brave man. "Madam," he replied, "if I have done so, I will apologize to him before his soldiers." This he did, and on his recommendation Molineux was made a major-general. Mrs. Kimball was a woman of rare personal beauty, great popularity, and noted for her many acts of charity. It was through her efforts that Decoration day was established, she suggesting to Gen. John A. Logan, then commander of the Grand army of the republic, that a day be named by him as dedicated for an annual decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers, which was done.

KING, George Edwin, Canadian jurist, b. in St. John, New Brunswick, 8 Oct., 1839, educated at Mount Allison college, and at the Wesleyan university, Connecticut, and was called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1864. He was attorney-general from 1870 to 1872, and premier from 1872 to 1878. Appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick in December, 1880, and in September, 1893, was made a judge of the supreme court of Canada. Judge King is the author of the New Brunswick free-school law. In 1896 he was appointed a commissioner under the treaty of 8 Feb., between Great Britain and the United States, for the hearing and settlement of claims for compensation made by the owners of the captured British sealers in Bering sea.

KING, John Mark, clergyman, b. in Yetholm, Roxburghshire, Scotland, 25 May, 1829; d. in Winnipeg, Manitoba, 7 March, 1899. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1854, and studied theology there and at the University of Halle. He removed to Canada in 1856 and held several Presbyterian pastorates, including two at Toronto. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada in 1883. From October, 1883, until his death Dr. King was principal of Manitoba college. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him in 1882 by Knox college, Toronto. He was strongly opposed to the coercion of Manitoba on the school question in 1895–'6, and was the author of several volumes of a theological and religious character.

KINGSFORD, William, Canadian historian, b. in London, 28 Dec., 1819; d. in Ottawa, 29 Sept.,

1898. He was educated as a civil engineer, and spent some years in the English army, accompanying the 1st dragoon guards to Canada. On leaving the service in 1841, he was employed in the city surveyor's office, Montreal, and in 1849 was engaged in the construction of the Hudson river railway. Later Mr. Kingsford was employed on the Grand Trunk railway, and was chief engineer of Toronto. Still later, and up to 1880, he was in charge of the harbors in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. His taste had always been literary, frequently contributing to periodicals, and in 1887 the first volume appeared of his "History of Canada," which he completed in ten annual volumes.

KINSOLVING, Lucien Lee, P. E. bishop, b. in Loudoun county, Virginia, 14 May, 1862. He is a brother of the bishop of Texas, and was graduated from the theological seminary of his native state. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittle in June, 1889, and was advanced to the priesthood the following August. He sailed for Brazil in the same month, soon acquired a knowledge of the language, and began his work in the fertile state of Rio Grande do Sul, where he has labored for nine years. At the general convention in October, 1898, he was elected bishop of Rio Grande do Sul.

KINZIE, John Harris, pioneer, b. in Sandwich, Canada, 7 July, 1803; d. on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad, 21 June, 1865. He was the son of John Kinzie (*q. v.*), removed with his father to Chicago in 1803, and in 1816 settled in Detroit. He became a clerk in the employ of the American fur company in 1818, was proficient in many Indian languages, and in 1829 was government agent for all the northwestern Indians. He returned to Chicago in 1834, was first president of the village, register of public lands in 1841, and receiver of public money in 1849. He was made paymaster of the U. S. army in 1861, and in 1865 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Col. Kinzie was the first president of the Chicago historical society, and built the first Episcopal church in that city.—His wife, **Juliette Augusta,** author, b. in Middletown, Conn., 11 Sept., 1806; d. in Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1870, was the daughter of Arthur W. Magill. She married Mr. Kinzie in 1830, accompanied him to Fort Winnebago, Wis., and subsequently to Chicago. She was the author of "Wau-bun, or the Early Day in the Northwest," an interesting history of Chicago (New York, 1856), and two novels, entitled "Walter Ogilby" (Philadelphia, 1869) and "Mark Logan" (1887).

KIPLING, Rudyard, English author, b. in Bombay, India, 30 Dec., 1865. He was educated at the United Services college, England, and in 1882 became assistant editor of the "Military Gazette and Pioneer" in India, in which position he continued for seven years. He then travelled extensively in Africa, Asia, and Australia, and later he visited the United States, where he married an American lady and resided for several years in Brattleboro, Vt. After a serious illness in New York, he returned in 1899 to England, where he has a residence on the south coast near Brighton. Mr. Kipling, who is a member of the American and English society of authors, has been a prolific writer, and in some of his popular works, such as "Captain Courageous," his scenes are laid in the New World. His latest work, issued in 1899, is entitled "Starkey & Co."; and in the same year a complete edition of his writings was issued in New York in fifteen volumes, with a biographical sketch by Charles Eliot Norton. See "Kiplingiana" (New York, 1899) and "The Kipling Guide-Book" (Birmingham, England, 1899).

KIRKLAND, William A., naval officer, b. in North Carolina, 3 July, 1836; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 12 Aug., 1898. He entered the navy in 1850, and after studying one year at the U. S. naval academy he was attached to the sloop "Portsmouth," and later to the frigate "St. Lawrence." He saw active service during the civil war, and from 1866 to 1882 he commanded several vessels in the South Atlantic squadron. He was attached to the Norfolk navy-yard in 1883, and was at the Brooklyn navy-yard from October, 1884, to 1886, inclusive and during the first part of that time was in command. From October, 1889, to July, 1891, he was supervisor of New York harbor, when he became commandant of the League island navy-yard, at Philadelphia. He was commissioned as commodore in June, 1893, and rear-admiral in March, 1894. He was then placed in command of the European station, a place which he retained until November, 1895, when ordered home. His next assignment did not come till June, 1896, when he was given command of the Mare island navy-yard, where he remained until prevented from further service by the illness and the operation which resulted in his death. He was retired in July, 1898, but was to have continued his command until the termination of the war permitted his relief by an officer on the active list. He was at his retirement the senior ranking officer of the navy. Admiral Kirkland's name was brought into prominence at the time of his detachment from the European squadron in October, 1895. Dissatisfaction was first caused by the action of the admiral in sending a letter of congratulation on his election to President Faure of France. He was reprimanded by Secretary Herbert, who held that the place of the admiral, representing the dignity of the United States navy in European waters, precluded him from making any comment on French politics.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, b. in Washington, D. C., 8 Oct., 1844. He is the eldest son of John Bayard Kirkpatrick, and grandson of Andrew Kirkpatrick (*q. v.*), for twenty-one years chief justice of New Jersey. He was graduated from Union college in 1863, was admitted to the bar three years later, and for many years practised in Newark in partnership with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen (1817–'85). In 1885 he was appointed judge of Essex county court of common pleas, and in 1896 he was advanced to the office of U. S. judge for the district of New Jersey. Judge Kirkpatrick has resided in Newark during the past three decades.

KIRKPATRICK, William Sebring, lawyer, b. in Easton, Pa., 21 April, 1844, was graduated at Lafayette college, and admitted to the bar in 1865. He was president judge of the 3d judicial district in 1874–'5, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1884. Gov. Beaver appointed him in 1887 attorney-general of Pennsylvania, serving as such for four years. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a trustee, and was also a lecturer on municipal law in Lafayette college, and was elected as a Republican to the 55th congress, representing the 8th district, composed of the counties of Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, and Pike.

KITTRIDGE, Walter, composer, b. at Reed's Ferry, N. H., Oct., 1834. He early became a concert singer, and at intervals during twenty years sang with the Hutchinsons. In 1863 he composed his most successful song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," which a Boston publisher declined at the price of $15. A year later, when it was issued, 10,000 copies were sold in three months, and it became among the most popular of the civil war songs, and from it the composer still receives

liberal copyright. Mr. Kittridge is the author of "When they come marching Home." "No Night there," and many other favorite melodies, and has published several popular song-books.

KLINE, Jacob, soldier, b. in Lebanon, Pa., 5 Nov., 1840. He studied at Capt. Partridge's military school on the Delaware, at Dr. Russel's in New Haven, and at Pennsylvania college. At the outbreak of the civil war he was reading law, but he gave this up and entered the army as 1st lieutenant in the 16th infantry, 9 Sept., 1861. He was brevetted captain, 7 April, 1862, for service in the battle of Shiloh, and major on 1 Sept., 1864, for gallantry during the Atlanta campaign. He was promoted captain, 30 Sept., 1864; on 21 Sept., 1866, he was transferred to the 25th infantry, and on 26 April, 1869, to the 18th infantry. He was made major of the 24th on 6 Oct., 1887, lieutenant-colonel in 1892, and colonel of the 21st infantry on 30 April, 1897. He served for a time as instructor in the art of war at the U. S. infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth. In the war with Spain in 1898 he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers.

KNIGHT, Cyrus Frederic, P. E. bishop, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 28 March, 1831; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 8 June, 1891. He studied at Harvard, and was graduated at the General theological seminary in 1864. After being ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church he was rector of St. Mark's church, Boston, and later he had charge of St. James's, in Hartford, until 1877, when he was called to St. James's, in Lancaster. He was elected bishop of Milwaukee, December, 1888. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Bethany college, and that of D. C. L. by Bishop's university. He was a delegate to the general conventions of his church from the dioceses in which he was living, and was dean of Hartford while a resident of that city. He published occasional sermons and "Changes in the Communion Office" (New York, 1886).

KNOX, John Armoy, journalist, b. in Armoy, Ireland, 10 Aug., 1851. He emigrated to this country in 1873, became a journalist and the editor of the "Texas Siftings," a comic newspaper which was published in Dallas, Tex., but subsequently removed to New York city. He has also lectured extensively, and is the joint author of the Irish drama "Shane-na-Lawn," which was successfully played in 1884, and of "Marcelle," which was presented in 1885. He is the author, with Alexander C. Sweet, of "Sketches from Texas Siftings" (New York, 1882); "Three Dozen Good Stories" (1887); and "On a Mexican Mustang through Texas from the Gulf to the Rio Grande" (1883).

KOBBÉ, William August, soldier, b. in New York, 10 May, 1840. His father, William August Kobbé, a German-American, was for many years consul-general of the duchy of Nassau in New York city. His mother, Sarah Lord Sistare, was an American descended from a Spanish sea-captain whose vessel was early in the last century lost in the "Race," off New London. The son studied mining engineering; enlisting in the war as a private in the 178th New York volunteers, and was promoted to captain. In 1866 he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 19th U. S. infantry, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and major U. S. army for gallantry at Nashville and at the capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama. He was transferred in 1872 to the 3d U. S. artillery, commanded a battalion of that regiment as major with distinction at Calacoon, Calumpit, and Malalos, and led the Rio Grande expedition in the Philippines. In 1899 he was appointed colonel of the 35th regiment, U. S. volunteers, and later promoted brigadier-general.—His brother, **Gustav,** author, b. in New York city, 4 March, 1857, was educated at Wiesbaden, Germany, at Columbia, and the Columbia law-school. He is a contributor of short stories, criticisms on music and the drama, also articles of travel to the "Century" and "Scribner's." Mr. Kobbé has published "Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung" (New York, 1887), which has passed through seven editions, and has also been reprinted in the several editions of his "Wagner's Life and Works" (2 vols., 1890); "Kobbé's New York and its Environs" (1891); "Plays for Amateurs" (1892); "My Rosary, and other Poems" (1897); and "Miriam" (Boston, 1898).

KOHUT, Alexander, scholar, b. in Félegyháza, Hungary, 4 May, 1842; d. in New York city, 25 May, 1894. He attended the University of Leipzig, and was graduated with high honor at the age of twenty-two. He became a rabbi quickly, and in 1865 was chosen rabbi for Stuhlweissenburg. After eight years he went to Fünfkirchen, and again after a period of eight years to Grosswardein; thence in 1885 he came to New York city to succeed Rev. Dr. Adolph Hübsch in charge of Temple Ahawath Chesed. He was the most learned Talmudist in America, and he had also a wide European reputation for his knowledge of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Zend, and for his learning in Aryan and Semitic religions. The work by which he will be best known is his "Aruch completum," a Talmudical dictionary based on that of R. Nathan ben Jechiel of the eleventh century; it was a life work, and he was in some measure rewarded by the praises bestowed upon it by Renan, Delitzsch, and other scholars. He wrote also many monographs and other articles on Semitic and kindred subjects; a bibliography by his son is given in the "Tributes to the Memory of Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut, Published by Congregation Ahawath Chesed" (New York, 1894). See also "Semitic Studies in Memory of Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut, Edited by George Alexander Kohut" (Berlin, 1897).

KREKEL, Arnold, jurist, b. near Langenfeld, Prussia, in 1815; d. in Kansas City, Mo., 15 July, 1888. He removed to this country in 1832, was educated at St. Charles college, became a surveyor, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar of St. Charles county, Mo. He was county attorney for several years, established the St. Charles "Democrat" in 1850, was its editor for many years, and sat in the Missouri legislature in 1852. He served in the National army throughout the civil war as colonel of a regiment of Missouri volunteers, was president of the state constitutional convention in 1865, and in March of that year was appointed by President Lincoln U. S. district judge, which position he occupied at the time of his death.

KYLE, James Henderson, senator, b. near Xenia, Ohio, 24 Feb., 1854. He took a course of civil engineering at the Illinois university, was graduated from Oberlin college in 1878, prepared for admission to the bar, but afterward entered the Western theological seminary, graduating in 1882. During three years Mr. Kyle was teaching mathematics and engineering, subsequently engaging for several years in educational and ministerial work in Utah and South Dakota. Soon after the time of his entering politics he was elected, in 1890, to the state senate, and in the following year was elected as an Independent to the U. S. senate. Senator Kyle took his seat in March, 1891, and was re-elected in 1897. His term of service will continue till 4 March, 1903.

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LABREQUE, Michael Thomas, R. C. bishop, b. at St. Anselme, near Quebec, 30 Dec., 1849. He made his theological studies at the Seminary of Quebec and at Rome, graduating in the latter city in canon law and theology in 1883. He has served for several years as professor of theology in the University of Laval, at Quebec, and as director of the Grand seminary, in the same city. He was appointed bishop of Chicoutimi, and consecrated as such by Cardinal Taschereau, 22 May, 1892, and he is now also administrator of the prefecture-apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In both of these jurisdictions a very large portion of Bishop Labreque's flock are Indians.

LACASCADE, Étienne Théodore Mondésir, (lac-as-cad), West Indian statesman, b. in St. François, Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, 2 Jan., 1841. His father, a poor mulatto fisherman, wrote a letter of congratulation to Napoleon III. on the birth of the prince imperial in 1854, which so pleased the emperor that he issued an order to the effect that "the little one would pay from his private purse for the education of the son of his correspondent." Thus Lacascade went to Paris, was graduated as M. D., and entered the navy as a surgeon in 1867. He was stationed for several years in the West Indies, was elected by Guadeloupe to the national assembly of France on 4 July, 1875, and returned to the chamber of deputies in 1876 and 1877. He was instrumental in securing an electoral bill in behalf of French Guiana, and took part in the negotiations that brought about, in 1878, the cession by the Swedish government of the island of St. Bartholomew in the West Indies to France. In the following year he was appointed secretary of the interior of the French establishments in India, and in 1882 became governor of the national bank of Guadeloupe, which post he still retains. M. Lacascade is the author of several valuable works on colonial administration, among them "De l'organisation du travail de la terre aux colonies Françaises des Antilles" (Paris, 1872).

LAKEY, Emily Jane, artist, b. in Quincy, N. Y., 22 June, 1837; d. in Cranford, N. J., 24 Oct., 1896. She was the daughter of James Jackson, was educated at home, and taught in Tennessee and Ohio. She then turned her attention to painting, and exhibited her work first in Chicago, and in 1873 at the National academy of design. Later she studied in Paris under Émile Van Marcke. Her best-known paintings are "Leader of the Herd" (1882); "An Anxious Mother" (1882); "Right of Way" (1886); and "From Pasture to Pool" (1890). She married Charles D. Lakey in 1864, and her studio was in New York city.

LALEMENT, Charles, Jesuit missionary, b. in Paris, France, 17 Nov., 1587; d. there, 18 Nov., 1674. He became a novice of the Jesuits at Rouen in 1607, studied at La Flèche, 1609–'12, and for three years taught at the College of Nevers. He spent four more years in study at La Flèche, and one at Paris. From 1620–'22 he was a professor at Bourges, and was later principal of a Paris boarding-school. Lalement received the appointment of superior of the Jesuit mission at Quebec in March, 1625, and in June of that year he, in company with several others of the fraternity, arrived in Canada. He embarked for France for supplies in the autumn of 1627, and the next May, while returning, was captured by Admiral Kirk and sent to England, and later to France. He attempted a second time to reach Canada in 1629, but was shipwrecked near Canso, and returned on a Basque fishing-vessel. Reaching France he became rector of the College of Eu, and afterward of that at Rouen. In April, 1634, he again received authority to return to Canada, where he remained until 1639, when he went home, and for some years acted as agent for the missions of Canada. Afterward he served as rector at various Jesuit colleges in France, and died while superior of the Maison Professe, Paris.

LAMBERTON, Benjamin Peffer, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 10 March, 1843. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1865, and saw service on various ships and stations, being promoted through the several grades until April, 1898, when he was ordered to join the Asiatic squadron. In the famous battle of Manila bay he served aboard the flag-ship "Olympia" as chief of staff to Commodore Dewey, and was promoted to the rank of captain, 17 May, 1898. When Capt. Gridley was "invalided" to his home, Lamberton succeeded to command of the flag-ship, and accompanied Admiral Dewey in the "Olympia" on her return to the United States, in September, 1899, being present in the famous New York parade.

LAMONT, Daniel Scott, b. in Cortlandville, Cortland co., N. Y., 9 Feb., 1851; entered Union, but left before graduating to accept a political office. He adopted journalism as his profession, and was employed on various papers. From 1883 until 1885 he was private secretary to the governor of New York, and from the latter date to 1889 acted in the same capacity to the president of the United States. At the close of Cleveland's administration Mr. Lamont settled in New York city, where he was interested in various business undertakings, and on the re-election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency he became, in March, 1893, a member of his cabinet, filling the place of secretary of war. At the close of the administration he returned to New York to engage in business.

LAMSON, Charles Marion, clergyman, b. in North Hadley, Mass., 16 May, 1843; d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 8 Aug., 1899. He was educated at Williston seminary and Amherst college, where he was graduated in 1864. He remained at Amherst for two years as an instructor in Latin and English, after which he went abroad and studied theology at Halle university. Returning to this country in 1868, Dr. Lamson became pastor of the Porter Congregational church in Brockton, Mass. Two years later he was called to the Salem street Congregational church, Worcester, where he remained until 1885, when he was called to the pastorate of the North Congregational church, St. Johnsbury, Vt. In that year he received the degree of D. D. from his *alma mater*. In 1893 Dr. Lamson became pastor of the Centre church at Hartford. In 1897 he was elected president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. Dr. Lamson, who had been a trustee of Amherst since 1888, was a fine type of Congregational clergyman.

LANE, George Martin, Latin scholar, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 24 Dec., 1823; d. at Cambridge, Mass., 30 June, 1897. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1846, and later gave instruction in Latin in the college. He continued his studies in Göttingen, where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1851. His thesis, entitled "Smyrnæorum res

gestæ et antiquitates," is still an authority among the specialists. In 1851 he was appointed university professor of Latin at Harvard, became Pope professor in 1869, and resigned in 1894, when he was made the recipient of the degree of LL. D., and became professor emeritus. Prof. Lane did not publish much under his own name, but was constantly elucidating difficulties or emending corrupt passages, which he freely communicated to his colleagues and correspondents, who accepted his dicta like the deliverances of an oracle. He co-operated in the production of Harper's Latin lexicons, one of which was dedicated to him by its editor. For the large lexicon (1879) he read and corrected the greater part of the proof. He was engaged for a long time upon a Latin grammar, which was published posthumously.

LANE, Harvey Bradburn, educator, b. in Plymouth, Pa., 10 Jan., 1813; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1888. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1835, was a civil engineer in Georgia and professor of mathematics in Oxford college in 1837–'8, occupied that chair in Dixon college in 1839, was subsequently assistant professor of mathematics and philosophy at Wesleyan, and in 1840–'3 professor of mathematics and engineering there. He was transferred to the chair of Greek and Latin in 1843, and to that of Greek alone in 1861, which he resigned in 1881. He was an assistant editor of the "American Agriculturist" for several years. Mr. Lane devoted the latter portion of his life to collecting rare books for private and public libraries, and was an authority in that work. He was a trustee of Wesleyan.

LANE, James Crandall, engineer, b. in New York city, 23 July, 1823; d. there, 13 Dec., 1888. After following a line of scientific studies he made a specialty of architecture and civil engineering. He aided in the construction of the Illinois central railroad, and was prominently connected with that enterprise until 1852, when he entered the coast survey at Washington. He afterward led several explorations in New Granada, and he was engaged in mineralogical surveys in San Domingo, Puerto Rico, and Cuba up to the time of the civil war, when, returning to New York, he was commissioned major of the 102d regiment of New York infantry and assigned to the command of McCall's camp at Dranesville, and of the defences of Harper's Ferry, being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment in July, 1862. Col. Lane commanded the regiment at the battle of Cedar Mountain, also at the second Bull Run, as at Chantilly and Antietam. Three months later he received the colonelcy of the regiment and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he was placed in command of a brigade, and received a severe wound. He was then sent west and led the advance on Lookout Mountain, taking part in many battles of the Georgia campaign. He was mustered out of service by the consolidation of regiments at Atlanta in July, 1864, having meanwhile received the brevets of brigadier-general and of major-general of volunteers. Subsequently he was engaged in mineralogical surveys in California, Arizona, and Nevada, as well as in archæological surveys in Palestine and on the river Jordan, and as chief engineer in railroad construction on Long Island, and after 1884 in surveying for the new parks beyond the Harlem river. He was the author of "Man and his Surroundings" (New York, 1882), and edited a work entitled "Azak El Emir" (1882).

LANE, James Henry, soldier, b. in Matthews county, Va., 28 July, 1833. He was educated at the Virginia military institute and the University of Virginia. He was assistant professor of mathematics in the Virginia military institute, professor of mathematics in the state seminary at Tallapoosa, Fla., and professor of natural philosophy and instructor of military tactics in the North Carolina military school, at Charlotte. He was adjutant of the first camp of instruction of North Carolina, and in May, 1861, was appointed major of the 1st North Carolina volunteers and promoted lieutenant-colonel in September, 1861, becoming colonel of the 28th North Carolina during the same year. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army in November, 1862. His brigade was in Ambrose P. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, Army of northern Virginia. Afterward his command served in Pender's division of Gen. Hill's corps. He is now at the head of the Agricultural and mechanical college of Alabama, at Auburn.

LANE, William Coolidge, librarian, b. in Newton, Mass., 29 July, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of Newton and at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was assistant in Harvard library, 1881–'93, and in the latter year became librarian of the Boston athenæum, serving in that capacity until 1898, when he was appointed librarian of Harvard university, as successor to Dr. Justin Winsor. Mr. Lane has been treasurer of the publishing section of the American library association since 1886, and secretary of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa since 1889. His works consist of bibliographical contributions, such as "The Dante Collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public Libraries" (Cambridge, 1890), and "Index to the Subject Catalogue of Harvard College Library" (1891).

LANGEVIN, Louis Philippe Adélard, R. C. archbishop, b. in St. Isidore, Laprairie co,, province of Quebec, 23 Aug., 1855. He was educated at the College of Montreal, where he graduated in June, 1874. He made his ecclesiastical studies at the College of Montreal, and was a teacher of Latin there from 1874 to 1882. In 1882 he became a member of the order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Lachine, and was ordained a priest in Montreal by Archbishop Fabre, in July, 1882. From July, 1885, he was superior of the ecclesiastical seminary or divinity hall of Ottawa university; superintendent of the Oblate missions of the diocese of St. Boniface from July, 1893, to the present time. He was also pastor of St. Mary's church, Winnipeg, from January, 1894, to January, 1895; was appointed archbishop of St. Boniface in January, 1895, and was consecrated as such in March. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Ottawa in 1892. He has taken an active part in the Catholic school question in Canada, and in defence of the Catholic side in that controversy.

Adelard Langevin

LANGTRY, Emilie Charlotte, actress, b. in the island of Jersey, 29 May, 1853, whence her popular name of the Jersey Lily. Her father was the Rev. W. C. Le Breton, dean of Jersey, and she married Edward Langtry, a man of consider-

able fortune and some social station, in 1867, from whom she was later separated and divorced. Mrs. Langtry first appeared on the stage in the Haymarket, London, in 1881, but she did not really enter the dramatic profession until the following year. She made a number of successful tours to this country, commencing in 1882, and has arranged to come again in 1900. She is an American citizen, having gained a residence in California for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from Capt. Langtry. She made three attempts to secure this divorce, and finally succeeded in May, 1897. Mr. Langtry died at Chester, England, 15 Oct., 1897. In July, 1899. Mrs. Langtry was married on the island of Jersey to Hugo Gerald de Bathe, twenty-eight years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, Bart., a retired general and a Crimean veteran, who has four valuable estates in England and Ireland, all of which, with his title, will be inherited by his son Hugo.

LANSING, Abraham, lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 27 Feb., 1835; d. there, 4 Oct., 1899. He was graduated from Williams college, and admitted to the Albany bar in 1857. He was city attorney in 1868, and was appointed the first reporter of the supreme court in 1869. Gov. Dix appointed him in 1874 acting state treasurer, and two years later he was the city's corporation counsel. He was state senator in 1882–'3, serving as chairman of the railroad and finance committees, and took an active part in the passage of the state railroad commission law. At the height of his political activity he was chairman of the New York state Democratic committee. Mr. Lansing was a director of the National commercial bank, a trustee of the Albany savings bank, a trustee of the Albany academy, a governor of the Albany hospital, and a trustee of the Albany medical college. He married a daughter of the late Gen. Peter Gansevoort, who survives him.

L'ARCHEVÊQUE, Jean de (larsh-vake), French soldier, d. near Arkansas river, 17 Aug., 1720. He was a member of La Salle's expedition of 1684, and enticed him into the ambuscade where he was murdered. In 1699 he was a soldier in Santa Fé. He became a successful trader, and is doubtless identical with a "Captain Archibeque" who was a member of the war councils of 1715 and 1720. In the latter year he recommended a reconnoissance to the Arkansas river, on which he was killed, with forty-three others, by Pawnee Indians. He left four children, and a family of Archibeques is still living in New Mexico. These historical facts, save his connection with La Salle's murder, were unknown till 1888, when they were discovered in making researches in behalf of the Hemenway southwestern archæological expedition.

LAROQUE, Paul Stanislaus, R. C. bishop, b. at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, province of Quebec, 8 Jan., 1846. His brother Charles was rector of St. Louis's church, Montreal, and his two cousins, Charles and Joseph Laroque, were successively the second and third bishops of St. Hyacinth. He received his education at the Colleges of St. Theresa and St. Hyacinth, and was ordained a priest, 9 May, 1869. He performed missionary service at Key West, Fla., from his ordination till 1880, and was chaplain of the U. S. troops stationed there, though he was not affiliated with any diocese in the United States. In 1880 he returned to St. Hyacinth, and the following year he went to Rome and continued his studies in the Gregorian and Appolinaire universities. After two years and a half thus spent, he made a tour of Europe and visited Jerusalem and Nazareth with the view of perfecting himself in biblical history. He received at Rome the degree of doctor of theology and canon law. On his return to Canada he was appointed canon and rector of St. Hyacinth's cathedral. He is master of five languages. Dr. Laroque was appointed bishop of Sherbrook, and was consecrated in August, 1893.

LARRABEE, William, governor of Iowa, b. in Ledyard, Conn., 20 Jan., 1832. He removed to Clermont, Iowa, in 1853, and engaged in farming, manufacturing, and banking. He served in the Iowa state senate in 1868–'85, was chairman of the committee of ways and means for sixteen years, and in 1885 he was elected governor of the state, as a Republican, continuing in office until succeeded by Gov. Horace Boies in 1890. Mr. Larrabee is the owner of 10,000 acres of farming land in Iowa, and is the author of "The Railroad Question."

LASSALLE, Charles, journalist, b. in Liége, Belgium, 12 Oct. 1817; d. in Green Cove, Fla., 28 Jan., 1888. He accompanied Sir John Ross in his arctic expedition in the "Victory" in 1829–'33, and on his return settled in Canada, and soon after in New York city. After serving as a compositor he established a printing-office in which the "Courrier des États-Unis," conducted by Frederick Gaillardet, was printed. On the retirement, in 1851, of the proprietor Mr. Lassalle acquired the ownership of the paper, successfully conducting its editorial and business departments for twenty years, when he retired. His important journal promoted the interests of his adopted country and city, and he was a most liberal patron of art.

LATHERS, Richard, merchant, b. in Georgetown, S. C., about 1820. He was educated in South Carolina, embarked early in mercantile pursuits in his native town, and was commissioned colonel of the 31st regiment of South Carolina in 1841. In 1847 he opened a commission business in New York, and ultimately became president of the Great western marine insurance company, retiring in 1867. He advocated the constitutional rights of the south, but sympathized with the north in the civil war. During the war he cooperated with the Union defence committee and with the government, raised funds, and organized volunteers. In 1862, on behalf of the New York chamber of commerce, he addressed President Lincoln on presenting a petition for naval protection of our commerce. He has been an active member of many associations at home and abroad, and has delivered addresses on the subjects which they represent. Col. Lathers presented in 1897 to Williams college a fund, the interest of which shall be used to defray the cost of a gold medal to be awarded annually for the best essay advocating "The Duty of Christians to Government." He has nearly completed an account of his active career, entitled "Notes of a Life of Sixty Years."

LATIMER, George Washington, fugitive slave, b. in Virginia in 1821; d. in Lynn, Mass., 29 May, 1896. By the will of his mistress he was given his freedom, but the will was not probated and the heirs refused to recognize this provision. Latimer was sold in 1841 to James B. Gray, of Virginia, and soon afterward he escaped, finding a hiding-place on a Baltimore steamer. From there he made his way to Boston, where he was sheltered by people of his own color. Later he was recognized by a man from the south, and soon after his owner appeared and caused his arrest, and immediately began proceedings to have Latimer returned to Virginia as a fugitive. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and other abolitionists fought the case at every point, but Judge Shaw ruled that

Gray was entitled to his property if he could prove ownership. Public indignation meetings were held in Massachusetts, and pending a stay in the court proceedings Gray offered to free Latimer for $800, but hearing that the jail would be stormed and the slave released he offered to free him for $400, which was quickly raised. Gray then attempted to secure Latimer's return to Virginia for trial on a charge of larceny, but extradition papers were refused.

LAW, Sallie Chapman, philanthropist, b. in Wilkes county, N. C., 27 Aug., 1805; d. at Memphis, Tenn., 28 June, 1894. She was known throughout the south during the civil war, and was called the mother of the confederacy. She was a mother indeed in the highest Christian sense. Her life had been closely connected with many of the leading actors in the war, in which she took part in a quiet way. She was an active worker in the Confederate hospitals, and when nothing more could be done in Memphis she went into the army and rendered substantial aid and comfort to the soldiers in the field. As evidence of the regard in which she was held, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had 30,000 troops to pass in review before her, an honor accorded to no other woman during the civil war.

LAWRENCE, Charles Brush, jurist, b. in Vergennes, Vt., 17 Dec., 1820; d. in Decatur, Ala., 19 April, 1883. He was the son of Judge Viele Lawrence, of Vermont, and after studying for two years at Middlebury, was graduated in 1841 at Union. He studied law with Alphonso Taft in Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered on practice in St. Louis, Mo. Subsequently he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he formed a partnership with Archibald Williams. In 1859 he was elected judge of the 10th circuit, and in 1864 was chosen to the supreme court of Illinois, where he was chief justice for three years. Retiring from the bench, he practised law in Chicago until his death. He was president of the Bar association. President Grant made him a member of the Louisiana commission, and the bench and bar of Illinois urged his appointment to the U. S. supreme court. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Judge Lawrence by Union in 1876.

LAWRENCE, William, P. E. bishop, son of Amos Lawrence, b. in Boston, Mass., 30 May, 1850, was graduated at Harvard in 1871, and at the Episcopal theological school, Cambridge, in 1875. Harvard gave him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1893. He was rector of Grace church, Lawrence, professor of homiletics and pastoral care in the Episcopal theological school, preacher at Harvard, overseer of Harvard, and dean of the theological school. Dr. Lawrence was consecrated seventh bishop of the Episcopal church in Massachusetts in October, 1893. His published works are a "Life of Amos Lawrence" (Boston, 1889) and a volume entitled "Visions and Service" (1896).

LAWTON, Henry Ware, soldier, b. in Manhattan, Lucas co., Ohio, 17 March, 1843. He left a Methodist college at Fort Wayne before graduation to enter the volunteers. Subsequently he attended Harvard law-school, but again left before completing his course to enter the regular army. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in Indiana, and was appointed sergeant in Company E of the 9th Indiana infantry, 18 April, 1861, which position he held until 29 July following. On 20 Aug., 1861, he was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 30th Indiana infantry. He was promoted captain on 17 May, 1862, lieutenant-colonel on 15 Nov., 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 25 Nov., 1865, and on 28 July, 1866, was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 41st infantry. He was made 1st lieutenant on 31 July, 1867, serving as regimental quartermaster from 1 June, 1868, to 11 Nov., 1869, when he was transferred to the 24th infantry, of which he was quartermaster from 11 Nov., 1869, to 1 Jan., 1871. On this latter date he was transferred to the 4th cavalry; here he served as quartermaster from 1 May, 1872, to 20 March, 1875, and 1 Sept., 1876, to 20 March, 1879. He was made captain on 20 March, 1879, major and inspector-general on 17 Sept., 1888, and lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general, 12 Feb., 1889. In the war with Spain he was made a brigadier-general on 4 May, 1898, and was in command of the 2d division of the 5th army-corps during the Santiago campaign. In this campaign he was in command of the advance of the army, and his troops were the first to land at Daiquiri. He was also in command at the battle of El Caney. After the fall of Santiago Gen. Lawton was appointed commander of the district, and was made a major-general. He returned to the United States in the autumn, and accompanied the president during his southern tour. In December he was given a command in the Philippines, where during the year 1899 he was continuously engaged in active campaigning against the enemy.

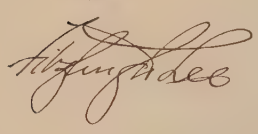
LEACH, John, naval officer, b. in Salem, Mass., about 1743; d. at sea, 9 Oct., 1804. He was a descendant of Lawrence Leach (*q. v.*), and belonged to a race of sea-captains. He went to sea early in life, soon rose to the command of a vessel, and sailed principally from New England to foreign ports. During the Revolutionary war he was a brave and successful commander of privateers, among them the schooners "Dolphin" and "Greyhound," the brigs "Eagle" and "Franklin," and the ship "Brutus." With the "Dolphin," carrying 6 guns and 25 men, he captured a war-vessel with 20 guns and 110 men; and with the "Franklin," manned by 90 men, after a short but desperate engagement, he captured an English brig, with 169 men. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Salem.

LECLERCQ, Charles, actor, b. in England in 1823; d. in New York city, 19 Sept., 1895. He was the son of a well-known English actor, and a brother of Carlotta and Rose Leclercq. He came to this country in 1870, and, after supporting Charles Fechter as Caderousse in "The Count of Monte Cristo," he joined the company at Daly's theatre, with which he remained for fourteen years, representing many characters acceptably.

LEDUC, William Gates, soldier, b. in Wilkesville, Gallia co., Ohio, 29 March, 1823. He was graduated at Kenyon college, admitted to the bar in 1849, and settled in St. Paul. He was active in inducing emigration to Minnesota, prepared and obtained the first charter for a railroad in the territory, and organized the Wabash bridge company to build the first bridge over Mississippi river. He removed to Hastings in 1856, and was the first in the territory to make and ship spring wheat flour, which subsequently became one of the chief products of the state. He entered the army in 1861 as a captain, became lieutenant-colonel and chief quartermaster, served with the Army of the Potomac till the Gettysburg campaign, and subsequently in the west. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865. He then returned to Minnesota, engaged in railroad enterprises, and was appointed commissioner of agriculture. During his occupation of this office he established a tea farm in South Carolina, successfully experimented in producing sugar from sorghum canes and beets, and founded what has since been enlarged as the bureau of animal industry and the division of forestry.

LEE, Alfred Emory, journalist, b. in Barnsville, Belmont co., Ohio, 17 Feb., 1838. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university in 1859, and at the State and Union law college, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861. He entered the National army as a private, rose to a captaincy in the 82d Ohio volunteers, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. He served in the Ohio legislature in 1867–'9, became collector of U. S. internal revenue for the 8th district of Ohio in 1870, private secretary to Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and U. S. consul-general at Frankfort, Germany, in 1877–'82. During his occupancy of this post he was the first to advocate the establishment of sample depots of American products in European countries. While a member of the legislature he was the author of the bill to provide for a geological survey of Ohio. He became secretary of the Gettysburg memorial commission of Ohio. Mr. Lee edited the Delaware (Ohio) "Gazette," was editor of the "Daily Ohio State Journal," and a frequent contributor to current literature.

LEE, Fitzhugh, soldier, b. in Clermont, Fairfax co., Va., 19 Nov., 1835. His grandfather was Light Horse Harry Lee of the Revolution and his father was Admiral Sidney Smith Lee, brother of Gen. Robert E. Lee; on his mother's side he is the grandson of George Mason, author of the bill of rights. Fitzhugh grew up a strong, sturdy, active Virginia boy. His family had produced many military men, and he could not resist the hereditary impulse; accordingly, in 1852 he entered the U. S. military academy. His record in scholarship was not remarkably good. He was, however, an excellent horseman, and when he was graduated in 1856 he joined the 2d U. S. cavalry in the west as 2d lieutenant. The Indians were troublesome, and the regiment saw much service against them. In 1859 he was severely wounded by an Indian arrow. When he recovered he was ordered, in May, 1860, to West Point as instructor in calvary tactics. He held this position until the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned and entered the Confederate service. He was first assigned to staff duty as lieutenant upon the staff of Gen. Ewell. Until September, 1861, he was adjutant-general of the brigade. At this latter date he was chosen lieutenant-colonel in the 1st Virginia cavalry. His regiment was under command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and his dashing vigor, combined with soldierly obedience, brought him quick promotion. As colonel he took part in all the campaigns of the Army of northern Virginia. On 25 July, 1862, he was made brigadier-general, and on 3 Sept., 1863, major-general. In the battle of Winchester, 19 Sept., 1864, three horses were shot under him, and he was disabled by a severe wound, which kept him from duty for several months. In March, 1865, he was put in command of the whole cavalry corps of Lee's army, and some of his most brilliant fighting was done upon the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox. The cause was lost, however, and in April he surrendered to Gen. Meade at Farmville. He was still a young man, but it was almost a perilous course for one of his years, knowing only a military life, to settle down upon a farm to draw his support from the soil. It was practically the only course open to him, however, so after his marriage he began work upon his impoverished estate in Stafford county. Here he lived the quiet life of a private citizen and farmer for twenty years. Several times during the period his name had been brought forward as a candidate for governor, but he made no active efforts and the movements had failed. In the winter and spring of 1882–'3, he made a tour through the southern states in the interest of the Southern historical society. The Democrats had regained control of the legislature in 1883, and had passed an election law that seemed to assure them future success. In 1885 Lee was nominated their candidate for governor in opposition to John S. Wise. Both candidates were men of unquestioned honor and ability; both could appeal to an illustrious lineage—an appeal always listened to by the Virginia voter. Lee, however, had the advantage of the party organization and of his record in the Confederate service. After an exciting campaign he was elected by a small plurality. As governor he served the state acceptably and well. When his term expired he withdrew to his home, but soon took part in a scheme for the promotion of a "boom" town, Glasgow, situated on a farming tract that was supposed to be rich in coal, iron, and various other minerals. The "boom" ran its usual course and then collapsed, leaving Lee a poorer man than ever and somewhat discredited as a financier, although no imputations were put upon his integrity. His experience in this affair was one of the causes of his loss of election as U. S. senator. He was fortunate, however, in securing the appointment of revenue collector from Cleveland. Just before the close of the president's term this position was changed for the more congenial post of consul-general at Havana. Here his southern training and traditions made him a favorite personally with the punctilious Spaniards, and his military instincts carried him safely through the dangers of his official position.



The Cuban rebellion having begun, relief expeditions were organized on American soil, a portion of the press and public clamored for intervention in the island by the United States; the responsibilities of the American consul at Havana increased each day. President McKinley showed commendable common sense when he retained under his administration the Democrat appointed to the post by President Cleveland. All the advantages of a continuous policy were thereby secured, which indeed was most necessary. The concentrating policy adopted by Weyler resulted in crowding into the towns a great mass of helpless non-combatants, whose situation was hopeless in the extreme; for, naturally improvident, they refused or failed to cultivate the little strips of land provided for them, and in consequence died off in droves from starvation and disease. The reports spread abroad in the United States that many of them were American citizens led President McKinley, on 17 May, 1897, to ask from congress an immediate appropriation of $50,000 for their relief; the sum was voted at once and was intrusted to Lee for distribution. Three months later he reported that he had expended less than one-fifth of the sum voted, that he had fed and cared for every American in distress that

he could possibly find, and that he had furnished transportation to this country for all that wished it. Ninety-five per cent. of the whole number of sufferers assisted were naturalized Americans, although most of them were unable to speak English and had never lived in this country, securing their rights as the wives or children of men naturalized here. Affairs were now rapidly drawing to a crisis. By the end of 1897 it became evident that the proposed system of autonomy was a failure. Early in 1898 came the de Lôme incident, followed by the destruction of the "Maine" on the night of 15 Feb. On 6 March Spain intimated a wish for the recall of Consul-General Lee, but the government at Washington promptly declined to consider it. Early in April a general exodus of Americans took place from the island, Lee staying until the last. When he did leave, at length, and return to this country, his journey through the southern states, from Tampa to Washington, where he arrived on 12 April, was one continuous popular ovation, a marked evidence of the estimation in which his efforts had been held by the people. War was declared against Spain on 21 April, and soon after this Lee was appointed major-general of volunteers. During the actual continuance of hostilities he saw no active service, the corps under his command, the 7th, remaining in the United States. In December, 1898, however, he reviewed his command at Savannah, and with it set sail on the 11th for Havana, of which province and Pinar del Rio he had been appointed military governor, and where he remains in command. He is the author of a life entitled "General Lee," in the "Great Commander" series (New York, 1894), and "Cuba's Struggle against Spain" (1899).

LEE, Henry, economist, b. in Beverly, Mass., 4 Feb., 1782; d. in Boston, 6 Feb., 1867. For many years he carried on a very extensive trade with the East and West Indies, South America, and Europe, and became a collector of commercial and financial statistics, and a zealous student of political economy. His writings were highly esteemed in England, where he was recognized as an authority by such economists as McCulloch, Tooke, and Villiers. He arrived at conclusions entirely at variance with those advocated by the supporters of the so-called American system. He was a frequent contributor to the "Free-Trade Advocate," edited in Philadelphia by Condy Raguet, and became widely known through his "Boston Report" as one of a "Committee of citizens of Boston and vicinity opposed to a further increase of duties on importations" (Boston, 1827). This valuable work has passed through four editions, and is one of the most masterly vindications of the principles of free-trade that has ever appeared in print. At the Free-Trade convention in Philadelphia, 30 Sept., 1831, he was associated with Albert Gallatin in preparing the memorial and statistical exposition of the effects of the tariff. In 1832 he was nominated for vice-president by South Carolina on the ticket with John Floyd, of Virginia, although he had no sympathy with nullification.—His eldest son, **Henry,** b. in Boston, 2 Sept., 1817; d. in Brookline, Mass., 24 Nov., 1898. He was graduated at Harvard in 1836, served on Gov. John A. Andrew's staff during the civil war, and published a pamphlet on "The Militia of the United States." He was senior member of the well-known banking-house of Lee, Higginson & Co.—Another son, **Francis Loring,** b. in Boston, 10 Dec., 1823; d. near Lake Champlain, 2 Sept., 1886, was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and in the civil war was colonel of the 44th Massachusetts regiment of infantry.

LEE, Stephen Dill, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 22 Sept., 1883. During the Revolutionary war his great-grandfather, William Lee, was one of the citizens of Charleston confined on a prison-ship and sent to St. Augustine after the city was occupied by the British. His grandfather, Judge Thomas Lee, was U. S. judge for South Carolina during Monroe's administration, presided during the nullification difficulties, and was a strong Union man. The grandson, upon his graduation from the U. S. military academy, was assigned to the 4th artillery, in which he was 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster until 1861, when he resigned, becoming aide-de-camp to Gen. Beauregard. With Col. Chestnut he carried the summons to Major Anderson demanding the surrender of the fort, and later, when Anderson declined, they gave the order to open fire. After the fall of Fort Sumter, Capt. Lee was made quartermaster, commissary, and engineer disbursing officer for the Confederate army in Charleston. At his request he was relieved from these duties, and went to Virginia in command of the light battery of Hampton's South Carolina legion. He was promoted major of artillery in November, 1861, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of artillery; was with Gen. Johnston in the peninsula campaign, taking part in the battles of Seven Pines, Savage's Station, and Malvern Hill; commanded the 4th Virginia cavalry for six weeks, and also a battalion of artillery in Lee's army in the campaign against Gen. Pope. At Antietam he rendered service, for which he was made brigadier-general, and ordered to Vicksburg, to take command of the garrison and batteries holding the Mississippi river at that point. Here he was successful in many engagements, notably at the battle of Chickasaw bayou. He commanded a part of the intrenchments in Vicksburg, and after the fall of that city was exchanged, promoted major-general in August, 1863, and placed in command of all the cavalry in Mississippi, Alabama, west Tennessee and east Louisiana. When Gen. Polk was sent from Mississippi to re-enforce the Confederate army at Dalton, Gen. Lee was promoted lieutenant-general in June, 1864, and assigned to the command of the department of Mississippi, Alabama, east Louisiana, and west Tennessee. After the battle of Harrisburg or Tupelo he was ordered to Atlanta and assigned to the head of Hood's corps, Hood having relieved Gen. Johnston of command of the army of Tennessee. Here he was engaged in the battle on the left of Atlanta, was also in the battle of Jonesboro', south of Atlanta, and subsequently accompanied Gen. Hood in his flank movement around Atlanta and north as far as Resaca, and then into Tennessee *via* Tuscumbia. When the battle of Nashville was fought and Hood badly beaten, Lee's corps held Overton hill, and in the disaster his corps was the only organized force for three days after the rout. He was wounded while with the rear-guard, but did not relinquish command until

Stephen D. Lee.

his corps was relieved by an organized rear-guard, composed of infantry and cavalry corps of Forrest south of Columbia. As soon as Gen. Lee recovered he resumed command of his corps in North Carolina, and in time to surrender with the Confederate army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Since the war he has labored to build up the waste places of the south. By profession he is a planter, and is president of the Mississippi agricultural and mechanical college. He has had charge of the college since its opening in 1880. Gen. Lee has been only twice called into politics, once as state senator and afterward as a member of the last constitutional convention of 1890, which framed the present constitution of the state of Mississippi.

LEE, William, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 March, 1841; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 March, 1893. He received his early education in private schools of Boston. From 1858 to 1860 he was a civil assistant to a corps of U. S. topographical engineers, and in 1859, while in this service, was one of the first white men to cross the great American desert from Salt Lake City to Genoa, Nev., In 1863 he received his degree of M. D. from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, was resident physician at Bellevue from 1863–'5, and then removed to Washington, D. C. In 1872 he was appointed professor of physiology in the medical department of Columbian university, and this chair he filled with marked ability until his death. Dr. Lee was an officer or member of many societies, wrote several pamphlets, and contributed to medical journals. He was also the author of "John Leigh of Agawam, Mass., and his Descendants of the Name of Lee" (Albany, 1888).

LE FLORE, Basil, b. near Carrollton, Miss., in 1811; d. in Goodland, Indian Territory, 15 Oct., 1886. He was of mixed French and Indian blood, but was brought up as a Choctaw, attending the mission school at Brainard, Miss., and subsequently for several years the Johnson Indian school in Kentucky. He emigrated to Indian Territory in 1831, having been preceded by most of his tribe, and soon held a high place in the councils. He was a member of the Methodist church, possessed a good education, and by his adaptation of the refinements of civilized life set a good example to others of his tribe. He became governor of the Choctaw nation in 1860, held office for fifteen years, and later was auditor until his death.

LEGER, Jacques Nicolas, Haytian diplomat, b. in Cayes, Hayti, 20 July, 1859. He is a descendant of the negroes who, early in the century, fought in the insurrection which gave Hayti her freedom. His father is a senator in the Haytian congress. The son was educated in his native place, and in Paris, where he studied law. He was chief of the bar of Port-au-Prince, secretary of legation, *chargé d'affaires* in Paris, 1881–'6; assistant secretary of foreign relations, 1891; member of the house of representatives and chairman of the committee of foreign relations, 1896; and is now (1899) minister to the United States. He is the founder of the "Société de Législation" of Port-au-Prince. He has published "Haïti et l'Instruction Publique" (Port-au-Prince, 1881); "Haïti et la Révision" (Paris, 1885); "La Politique Extérieure d'Haïti" (1886); and "Recueil des Traités et Conventions d'Haïti" (Port-au-Prince, 1891).

LEHMANN, Lilli, singer, b. in Würzburg, Germany, 10 June, 1848. She received her musical education from her mother, Marie Lowe, a celebrated dramatic soprano, and in 1866 made her *début* at Prague in the "Magic Flute," studied under Herman Laube in Leipsic, sang in Berlin, and was then appointed court singer for life. She appeared in opera and concert in the principal cities of Germany, and gained reputation in light soprano parts; but her voice subsequently changing with practice, she appeared in grand opera, taking the most difficult *rôles* and receiving enthusiastic receptions throughout Europe. Before Richard Wagner's death, she went to Baireuth, sang under his direction, and became the most successful exponent of his dramatic heroines. In her personation of Brünhilde in the "Nibelungen" trilogy, Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde," and in Fidelio in Beethoven's opera of that name she has attained celebrity not only in her rendition of the musical score, but as a tragic actress. She came to this country in 1886, and has continued for many years to appear at the Metropolitan opera-house, New York, and in concert and oratorio. In May, 1888, she married Paul Kalisch, a German tenor.

LEITER, Levi Zeigler, merchant, b. in Leitersburg, Md., 22 Nov., 1834. Here in the town founded by his ancestors he received a good education and remained until eighteen years of age. He spent one year in Springfield, Ohio, arriving in Chicago in 1854. Entering first the house of Downs & Van Wyck, then that of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., in which he remained through its various changes until January, 1865, when with Marshall Field, who entered the house at the same time, and who with young Leiter had secured an interest in the business in consideration of valuable services, they sold their interest to John V. Farwell, purchasing a controlling interest in the business of Potter Palmer. This connection continued two years, when they purchased the remaining interest of Palmer, the firm then becoming Field, Leiter & Co. By the exercise of rare intelligence, based upon the soundest principles, the business was rapidly increased until it occupied a leading position in the country. Having large real estate and other interests, and desiring to be free from the exacting duties of a larger business, Mr. Leiter sold his share in the house to his partner in January, 1881. He has contributed to the development of a higher life in Chicago. He never accepted public office, but has given much time to the public as an active director in the Chicago relief and aid society, the American Sunday-school union, to numerous clubs, the Chicago art institution, and the Chicago historical society. Mr. Leiter's winter residence is in Washington, D. C.—His eldest daughter, **Mary Victoria,** married, in January, 1895, George Curzon, member of parliament of Great Britain and assistant secretary for foreign affairs, now Lord Curzon, having been elevated to a barony in September, 1898, and appointed governor-general of India.—His son, **Joseph,** b. in Chicago, 4 Dec., 1868, attended St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and graduated at Harvard university in 1891. After extensive tours in Europe, he became actively interested in assisting his father in his business affairs. He is a director of the Chicago city railway company, of the Chicago Edison company, the Alley elevated railroad company, and is a member of the staff of the governor of Illinois. Mr. Leiter's fame became wide-spread in 1897–'8 by reason of his unsuccessful operations in the Chicago wheat-market.

LEMLY, Henry Rowan, soldier, b. in North Carolina, 12 Jan., 1851, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy. He was appointed in 1872 2d lieutenant in the 3d cavalry, and six years later was transferred to the 3d artillery. In 1880 he became 1st lieutenant, and in 1898 he was advanced to the rank of captain, command-

ing a light battery in the Puerto Rico campaign. Previous to the Spanish-American war he had taken part in Indian campaigns, had been director of the national military school of Bogotá, Colombia, with the local rank of colonel, and had represented that country at the World's Columbian exposition. Capt. Lemly is the author of "Who was Eldora?" "Among the other Arapahoes," "The Story of Feather-Head," "A West Point Romance," "Padra Anselmo," and "A Queen's Thoughts," and has translated into Spanish Gen. Emory Upton's "Infantry Tactics."

LEMMENS, John Nicholas, R. C. bishop, b. in Schimmert, province of Limburg, Holland, 3 June, 1850. He was educated in Holland and Belgium, ordained to the priesthood on 29 March, 1875, and went to labor among the Indians of Vancouver island. He was made rector of the cathedral in Victoria in 1882, was chosen to represent the diocese of Vancouver island at the third plenary council of Baltimore, Maryland, held in 1884, and was consecrated bishop on 5 Aug., 1888.

LEMMON, John Gill, botanist, b. in Lima, Mich., 2 June, 1832. He served three years as a private in the 4th Michigan cavalry, participated in the famous experiences of that regiment, was captured, and spent six months in southern prisons. He taught in California, and, engaging in explorations on the Pacific coast, has made many discoveries in entomology and botany. Since 1886 he has been special agent of the California agricultural department in the division of forestry, and in 1888 he was appointed its botanist. Mr. Lemmon has discovered more than 200 botanical species. He has published "Ferns of the Pacific" (San Francisco, 1882); "Discovery of the Potato" (1884); and "Memorial of Amila Hudson Lemmon" (Oakland, Cal., 1885).—His wife, **Sarah Allen Plummer,** botanist, b. in New Gloucester, Me., 3 Sept., 1836, was educated at the Female college of Worcester, Mass., served as a hospital nurse during the civil war, and then studied at Cooper Union, New York city. In 1869 she removed to California, and in 1880, having married Mr. Lemmon, began the study of botany, in which she has made several discoveries. She has also painted in water-colors much of the flora of the Pacific slope, and her collection of more than eighty field sketches of flowers took the first premium at the World's exposition in New Orleans in 1884–'5. On her discovery of a new genus of plants in 1882, Dr. Asa Gray named it Plummera floribunda. Mrs. Lemmon is the author of the papers on "The Ferns of the Pacific Slope" (San Francisco, 1882); "Silk Culture in California" (1884); and "Marine Botany" (1886).

LENIHAN, Thomas Mathias, R. C. bishop, b. 12 May, 1845. He received his education at the ecclesiastical seminary at Cape Girardeau and at St. Francis's seminary, at Milwaukee. He was ordained a priest at Dubuque, 19 Nov., 1868, and became pastor of St. Benedict's church, at Decorah, Iowa, for several years. He was then appointed, in 1870, pastor of the Church of Corpus Christi at Fort Dodge and the adjacent missions, which extended from Des Moines to the Minnesota line and from Ackley to Sioux City. He built many new churches and erected many new parishes. The same territory now has twenty-six priests laboring therein. He was appointed an irremovable rector and dean. These occupations continued until 1897, when he became bishop of Cheyenne, and was consecrated as such in February of that year.

LENOIR, Joseph, Canadian poet, b. in St. Henri, near Montreal, 25 Sept., 1822; d. in Montreal, 3 April, 1861. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and, after practising for several years, was attached to the department of education. He was for some years one of the editors of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique." He wrote many poems that are very popular among the French Canadians. They include "Huron mourant," "La fête du Peuple," "Le génie des forêts," "Le roi des Aulnes," and "La mère Souliotte." Most of his popular poems have been collected and published in the "Répertoire National," the "Ruche Littéraire," and the "Littérature Canadienne" (Montreal, 1858–'64).

LEONARD, Abiel, P. E. bishop, b. in Fayette, Mo., 26 June, 1848. He is a great-grandson of Rev. Abiel Leonard, who was chaplain in the Revolutionary war. In 1870 he was graduated at Dartmouth, and in 1873 from the General theological seminary, His entire ministry has been in the west. He was reetor of Calvary church in Sedalia, Mo., for three years, and then of Trinity church in Hannibal, Mo., for four years. In 1881 he was called to Trinity church, Atchison, Kansas, where he remained till 1887, when he was elected missionary bishop of Utah and Nevada. During his residence in Kansas he was secretary of the diocesan convention, delegate to the general convention, and for four years a member of the standing committee of the diocese.

LESTER, Thomas Bryan, physician, b. in Charlotte county, Va., 24 July, 1824; d. in Kansas City, Mo., 25 Feb., 1888. He removed to Illinois in early youth, and studied medicine at the University of Missouri, leaving before graduating to serve as assistant surgeon in the Mexican war. He returned and took his degree in 1850, practised in Salem, Ill., and from 1854 until his death in Kansas City. He was president of the Kansas City medical society in 1860 and 1876, and of the Missouri medical society in 1870, a vice-president of the American medical association, professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Kansas City college of physicians and surgeons for many years, and president of its faculty in 1877–'88. At the time of his death he was the oldest medical practitioner in Kansas City. He wrote occasional papers for medical journals, which include "Points of Analogy between Typhoid Fever and the Exanthematæ" (1860); "Malarial Poison" (1871); and "Chronic Pulmonary Consolidations of Inflammatory Origin, and their Terminations" (1875).

LEVENTHORPE, Collett, soldier, b. at Exmouth, England, 15 May, 1816; d. at Walnut Fountain, N. C., 1 Dec., 1889. He was descended from an ancient family of Yorkshire. He was educated at Winchester college, and afterward studied for several years under a private tutor. After completing his studies he received in September, 1832, a commission as ensign in the British army, 14th regiment foot. Soon afterward he was promoted captain. The first three years of his military service were spent in Ireland, whence he was ordered to the British West Indies, where he remained several years. From the West Indies he was ordered to Canada. In 1842 he returned to England, disposed of his commission in the army, and in the following year came to the United States, where he remained until his death. He chose North Carolina for his residence, and at the beginning of the civil war was appointed colonel of the 34th regiment North Carolina state troops, and subsequently upon the reorganization of the army he became colonel of the 11th North Carolina, known as the Bethel regiment, 26 Oct., 1861. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg and captured; was exchanged after a year's imprisonment, and,

returning to the army, was promoted brigadier-general. He served at Fort Fisher, and was mentioned in reports for his gallantry.

LEVERING, Joshua, merchant, b. in Baltimore, Md., 12 Sept., 1845. He received a common-school education, and in 1860 entered into the coffee-importing business of his father, at first as an employee, but later as a member of the firm, conducting the business with his brother Eugene after the death of his father, in 1870. He has taken an active part in religious and charitable enterprises, serving as president of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist theological seminary, at Louisville, Ky., as vice-president of the American Baptist publication society, as president of the Baltimore Young Men's Christian Association, and in other offices of similar character. In politics he held with the Democratic party until 1884, in which year he joined the Prohibition party. He was a candidate for state comptroller of Maryland in 1891, and in May, 1896, he was nominated for president, with Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for vice-president, by the majority or "narrow-gauge" section of the Prohibition party, at the convention held in Pittsburg, Pa.

LEWIS, Abram Herbert, clergyman, b. in Scott, Cortland co., N, Y., 17 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Milton college, and at Alfred university, and was pastor of Seventh-day Baptist churches. In 1868 he became professor of church history and homiletics in Alfred university, later he was general agent of the American Sabbath tract society, and in 1880 he became pastor at Plainfield, N. J. He has edited "The Outlook and Sabbath Quarterly" since 1882, and is an editorial contributor to "The Philanthropist" and author of various leaflets in its "Social Purity Series." Dr. Lewis has published "Sabbath and Sunday" (Alfred Centre, N. Y., 1870); "Biblical Teachings concerning the Sabbath and the Sunday" (1884); "Critical History of the Sabbath and the Sunday in the Christian Church" (2 vols., 1886); "A Critical History of Sunday Legislation from 321 till 1888 A. D."; "A Biography of the Puritan Sunday"; and "Paganism surviving in Christianity."

LEWIS, James, actor, b. in Troy, N. Y., 28 June, 1840; d. in West Hampton, Long Island, 10 Sept., 1896. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Troy museum in 1858, later acting in Albany and elsewhere, playing in second comedy parts. He was with a company in Montgomery, Ala., when the war began, and, escaping to the north, played in various cities, making his first appearance in New York at the Olympic theatre. Three years he was engaged by Augustin Daly as leading comedian, continuing as such till his death. Mr. Lewis had a large repertory, and his acting exhibited remarkable versatility.

LEWIS, Lunsford Lomax, jurist, b. in Rockingham county, Va., 17 March, 1846. He studied law at the University of Virginia, was commonwealth's attorney for Culpeper county in 1870–'4, soon afterward appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, and in 1882 was elected a judge of the state supreme court, becoming the following year its president, in which office Judge Lewis still continues.

LEWIS, William, lawyer, b. in Edgmont, Chester co., Pa., about 1750; d. in Philadelphia, 15 Aug., 1819. He rose to be one of the most eminent lawyers of his day. During the Revolutionary period and for years afterward he was engaged in nearly all the important causes in Philadelphia, especially in cases of high treason, that city being, perhaps, the only judicial school in the country for the law of treason. He was much interested in the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and is credited with having drafted the act of 1 March, 1780, for its gradual abolition. He served in the legislature, where he defeated an effort to impeach Chief-Justice McKean. In politics he was a Federalist, and the friend of Washington, whose two administrations he warmly supported. In 1789 he was commissioned U. S. district attorney for Pennsylvania, being the first under the constitution to hold this office, which he resigned to accept the judgeship of the U. S. district court for Pennsylvania. Upon law questions of difficulty that arose in the executive department he was consulted by Alexander Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury. The memorable argument of Hamilton, in 1791, upon the constitutionality of the bill to incorporate the subscription of the U. S. bank was read to Mr. Lewis before it was sent to the president. In 1794 he was counsel for the petitioners against the election of Albert Gallatin to the U. S. senate by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and was heard before the senate, the first occasion on which this body opened its doors to professional counsel or to the public, in which cause he was successful.

LIGHTHALL, William Douw, Canadian author, b. in Hamilton, 27 Dec., 1857, and was graduated at McGill university. He took the law course at the same institution, and, being admitted to the bar in 1881, he has since practised his profession in Montreal. He is a student of Canadian history, one of the founders of the Château de Ramesay museum, vice-president of the Society of Canadian literature, and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the Maisonneuve monument of Montreal. Mr. Lighthall has published "Thought, Mood, and Ideal," a volume of verse (Montreal, 1887); "The Young Seigneur" (1888); "The False Repentigny, or the Life Guard of Marie Antoinette" (1889); and "Montreal after 250 Years" (1892). He has also edited "Songs of the Great Dominion" (Windsor series, London, 1889) and "Canadian Poems and Lays" (1891).

LIMANTOUR, José Ives, Mexican statesman, b. in the city of Mexico, 26 Dec., 1854. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. The following year he was appointed professor of political economy in the national school of commerce, and in 1878 he filled the chair of international law. He was elected in 1888 representative to the congress of the union, and re-elected different times, acting occasionally as president of that corporation. The favorite study of Mr. Limantour has been political economics, in which he is a recognized authority. In 1892 he was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, and in the following year was appointed secretary, which place he still occupies. His management of the treasury department has won him reputation at home and abroad.

LINCOLN, James Rush, educator and soldier, b. in Maryland, 3 Feb., 1845. He studied at Landon military academy and at what is now known as the Pennsylvania military academy. He removed to Iowa, and there was employed in the treasurer's office of Boone county. He also served as professor of military science and tactics and of mining engineering at the Iowa state college. For eight years he held the position of inspector-general of the Iowa national guard. In the war with Spain he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, on 27 May, 1898.

LINCOLN, James Sullivan, artist, b. in Taunton, Mass., 13 May, 1811; d. in Providence, R. I., 18 Jan., 1887. At the age of fourteen he entered the

service of an engraver in Providence, and afterward was admitted to a painter's studio. His early work consisted of engravings, miniatures, and landscapes; but from 1837 he devoted himself to portrait-painting, in which he was very successful. He was the first president of the Providence art club. Among his numerous portraits are those of Samuel Slater (1836); Prof. William H. Goddard (1837); Levi Lincoln, attorney-general of Massachusetts (1860), and his son, Gov. Levi Lincoln (1877); Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside (1867); Col. Robert G. Shaw, in Memorial hall, Cambridge (1882); Senator Henry B. Anthony (1883); and fourteen governors of Rhode Island, in the state-house at Providence.

LINK, Samuel Albert, educator, b. near Lebanon, Tenn., 10 July, 1848. He was graduated at Ewing college, and has devoted his life to teaching, having been connected as professor and president with many institutions of learning in the south and west. He is at present head of the public-school system of Nashville. His collection of books relating to southern history and literature is among the largest in his native state. Mr. Link is a contributor to the current literature of the day, and the author of "Pioneers of Southern Literature" (Nashville, 1898).

LINN, William, pioneer, d. near Louisville, Ky., in March, 1781. In the winter of 1776–'7, with George Gibson, he undertook a voyage in barges from Pittsburg to New Orleans for military supplies. He joined Gen. George Rogers Clark's forces in 1778, commanding a company, and participating in the capture of Forts Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. On the discharge of some enlisted troops, who desired to return, they were placed in charge of Col. Linn, whom Gen. Clark instructed to take command at the Falls of Ohio, and Linn at once began the construction of a new stockade port on the Kentucky shore at what is now the foot of 12th street, Louisville. In July, 1780, Gen. Clark led two regiments of Kentucky volunteers against Chillicothe and Piqua towns, one in command of Col. Benjamin Logan, and the other of Col. Linn. Linn's station was one of the six or seven on Beargrass creek as early as 1779–'80, and was about ten miles from Louisville. In March, 1781, Col. Linn and three neighbors and comrades were suddenly slain there by a raiding band of savages from across the Ohio.

LINSLEY, Joseph Hatch, physician, b. in Windsor, Vt., 29 May, 1859. He was graduated at the medical department, University of Vermont, in 1880, where he subsequently became lecturer on physiology and instructor in microscopy and chemistry. In 1881–'4 he was city physician of Burlington, and he was health officer in 1885–'8, when he was appointed instructor in chemical microscopy in the New York post-graduate medical school. He is the author of a "Hand-Book of Microscopy" (Burlington, Vt., 1882).

LIPPE, Adolph, physician, b. near Goerlitz, Prussia, 11 May, 1812; d. in Philadelphia, 23 Jan., 1888. His parents were Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta of the celebrated Dur Lippe family of Germany. Adolph was educated at Berlin for the bar, but came to this country in 1837, and was graduated at the Homœopathic medical college at Allentown, Pa., in 1841. He removed to Pottsville, thence to Carlisle, where he remained six years, and was successful in his treatment of the epidemics that prevailed in Cumberland valley. He then settled in Philadelphia, where from 1863 till 1868 he filled the chair of materia medica in the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, and devoted the best years of his life to establishing the claims of his school of medicine in this country, augmenting and improving its materia medica. Besides some essays and treatises from the French, German, and Italian which are now standard, Dr. Lippe was the author of a "Comparative Materia Medica" (Philadelphia, 1854) and a "Text-Book of Materia Medica" (1866).

LITTLE, Charles Joseph, educator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Sept., 1840. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, entered the ministry, and in 1874–'85 was a professor in Dickinson college. In 1882–'5 he was state librarian of Pennsylvania, and later he held the chair of the history of philosophy in Syracuse university. In 1891 he was appointed president of the Garrett biblical institute, which position he still occupies. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Dickinson college. President Little has contributed much to American and British religious periodicals.

LITTLEFIELD, Milton Smith, soldier, b. in Jefferson county, N. Y., in March, 1832; d. in New York city, 7 March, 1899. He studied law in Abraham Lincoln's office in Springfield, and for some time practised in the same office. When the civil war broke out he became captain of Company F, 14th Illinois volunteers, which was commanded by Gen. John M. Palmer, who was then colonel. He went through the campaign of 1862 as Gen. Sherman's provost-marshal, and was stationed at Memphis, Tenn. He also served in the siege of Charleston. He was for some time on the staff of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, was afterward inspector-general of colored troops, and was prominent in organizing southern colored regiments.

LITTLEJOHN, De Witt Clinton, legislator, b. in Bridgewater, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1818; d. in Oswego, N. Y., 27 Oct., 1892. He received a good education, entered a commercial career, and also engaged in the manufacture of flour. He was president of the village of Oswego, and after it became a city was twice elected its mayor. He was frequently a member of the general assembly, and was its speaker in 1855–'61, being a popular presiding officer and an exceedingly able parliamentarian. During the early part of the civil war he served with distinction in the National army, and on 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1863–'5 he was a member of congress, being elected as a Republican.

LOCKHART, Arthur John, poet, b. in Lockhartville, Nova Scotia, 5 May, 1850. His ancestors were from Connecticut, and he was educated for the Methodist ministry, having for many years been settled within the limits of the east Maine conference. He has become widely known as a writer of prose and verse for many of the American and Canadian magazines and journals, his pseudonym being "Pastor Felix." Mr. Lockhart has published "A Masque of Minstrels," "The Heart on the Sleeve," and "Beside the Narraguages, and other Poems," and he has contributed to "Burnsiana" (1893). Selections from his poems may be seen in Lighthall's "Songs of the Great Dominion," Elwell's "Poets of Maine," and in many other poetical collections.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel Drake, jurist, b. in Poundridge, N. Y., 2 Aug., 1789; d. in Batavia, Ill., 23 April, 1874. He was admitted to the bar at Waterford, N. Y., in 1811, and from 1812 till 1818 practised in Auburn, holding during part of that time the office of master in chancery. Removing then to Carmi, Ill., he was appointed clerk of the U. S. district court, and later, in 1821, became attorney-general of the state. In 1823 he was elected secretary of state, but resigned soon

afterward, upon his appointment as receiver of public moneys. In 1824–'48 he was judge of the state supreme court, and he was then elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention, serving as chairman of the committee on the executive. He removed to Jacksonville in 1849, and from 1851 until his death was a trustee of the land department of the Illinois Central railroad. In 1820 was fought the first and last duel in Illinois. One of the parties was mortally wounded, the other was hanged for murder, the prosecuting attorney being Judge Lockwood, who probably thus prevented the introduction of duelling into the state. He was also connected with benevolent interests, being one of the originators and directors of the Cayuga county Bible society in 1815, two years before the American Bible society was formed. He secured the location of Illinois college at Jacksonville, becoming president of the board of trustees, and assisted in organizing in the same town asylums for the deaf and dumb, the insane, and the blind, serving as trustee on the first board of each.

LOEWENSTERN, Isidore, Austrian traveller, b. in Vienna in 1807; d. in Constantinople, 6 May, 1856. After completing his studies in Germany, he travelled extensively in the United States, Mexico, and the West Indies, and on his return to Europe published "Les États-Unis et la Havane, souvenirs d'un voyageur" (Paris, 1842), and "Le Mexique, souvenirs d'un voyageur" (1843).

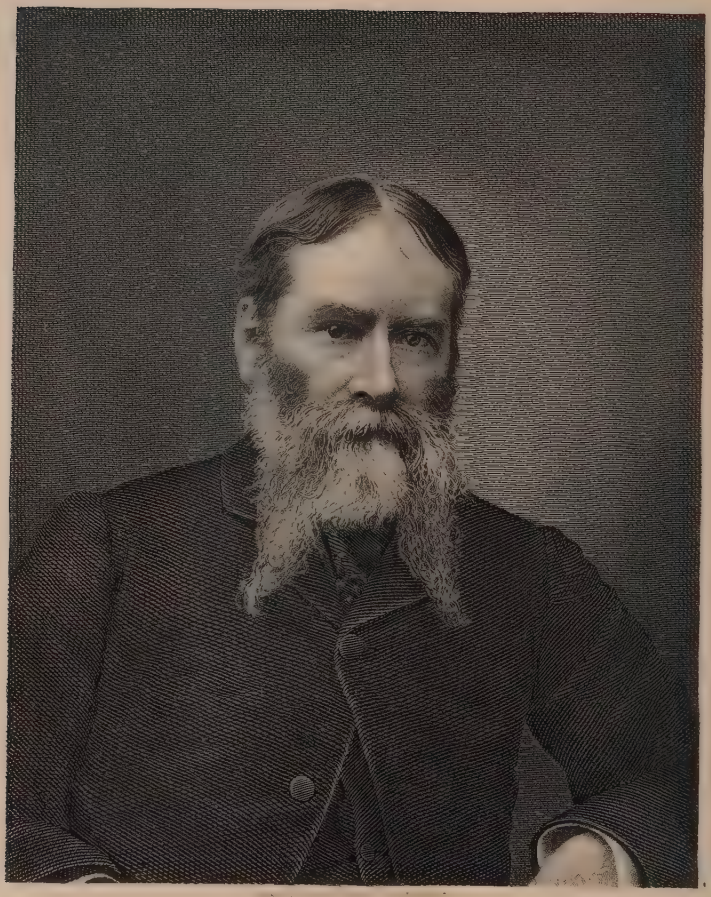
LOMAX, Lindsay Lunsford, soldier, b. at Newport, R. I., 4 Nov., 1835. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy and assigned to the 2d cavalry. He resigned from the U. S. army, and was appointed captain in the Virginia state forces. He entered the Confederate army as captain and assistant adjutant-general to Gen. J. E. Johnston, 29 April, 1861. He was promoted major and assigned to duty with Gen. B. McCulloch and lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general to Gen. Earl Van Dorn in July, 1862. He was appointed colonel of the 11th Virginia cavalry in February, 1863; brigadier-general, July, 1863; and major-general, 10 Aug., 1864. In January, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's division, cavalry corps. In August, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a division of cavalry under Gen. Early, relieving Gen. Robert Ransom. In October, 1864, he was given the command of a cavalry division in the army of the valley district, and in March, 1865, he was ordered by Gen. Robert E. Lee to the command of the valley district. He participated in all of the battles of that part of the Army of northern Virginia to which he was assigned. After the surrender of Richmond he moved to Lynchburg to intercept Stoneman, and surrendered his division at Greensboro, N. C., with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He is at present (1899) employed in the war records office at Washington, D. C.

LOMAX, Thomas Henry, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. in Cumberland county, N. C., 15 Jan., 1832. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1855, learned to read and write in a night-school, and after studying privately was licensed to preach in the African Zion church in 1864. He was ordained deacon in 1867 and elder in 1868, and on 4 July, 1876, he was ordained a bishop of the general conference at Louisville, Ky. He has labored chiefly in the south, though for many years he had charge of the Michigan and Canada conference.

LÔME, Enrique Dupuy de, Spanish diplomatist, b. in Valencia, 23 Aug., 1851. His ancestors were of French origin, spelling their name "de Lôme." At the age of eighteen he entered the diplomatic service as an unpaid *attaché* to the department of foreign affairs at Madrid. At the age of twenty-one he was graduated from the law department of the University of Madrid. In 1873 he entered upon his active diplomatic career as third secretary of the Spanish legation at Japan. Two years later he was transferred to Brussels, and in 1877 he was sent to Montevideo. In 1878 he published a book, "Madrid á Madrid," descriptive of his travels round the world, in which he expressed severe reflections upon America and American women. From Uruguay he was sent to the Argentine Republic in 1880, and the next year was transferred from Buenos Ayres to Paris as second secretary of legation. In 1882 he came to Washington as first secretary. He then saw service in Berlin, and again in the Madrid foreign office. He attended the international sugar conference at London in 1887, and in 1888 was again sent to Montevideo, this time as minister resident. In 1891 he was recalled to Spain as chief of the commercial section of the foreign office. He was elected to the cortes in 1892, and in the same year was appointed commissioner-general for the revision of commercial treaties. In 1893 he came to Chicago as commissioner-general for the World's Columbian exposition, and in the same year was appointed minister to this country. The Cuban insurrection and the questions arising therefrom made his position one of difficulty, but his social qualities, his wide experience, with his accomplishments as a linguist, made him a general favorite. After the assassination of Canovas, it was expected that he was to be recalled; but he held his position even under the ministry of Sagasta, and apparently was warmly in favor of the schemes of autonomy for Cuba brought forward by Canovas. On 8 Feb., 1898, there was published a letter written by De Lome to Señor Don José Canalejas, proprietor of the Madrid "Heraldo," who, according to report, was sent by Spain to investigate the feeling in the United States with regard to Cuban affairs. In this letter he made caustic references to President McKinley and his recent message to congress. The publication of such statements compelled him to one course: he resigned his post on 8 Feb., 1898, and sailed for Spain a few days later, before the arrival of his successor, Polo.

LONGLEY, James Wilberforce, Canadian statesman, b. in Paradise, Nova Scotia, 4 Jan., 1849. He was educated at Acadia college, studied law, and was enrolled a barrister in 1875. Early in life he became a member of the editorial staff of the Halifax "Chronicle," and entered provincial politics in 1882, when he was elected by Annapolis county for a seat in the house of assembly, and has represented that constituency ever since. He was sworn a member of the government in July, 1884, and became attorney-general in May, 1886, and still holds that position. In 1896 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the house of commons of Canada. He is president of the Nova Scotia historical society of Halifax.

LOOMIS, Augustus Ward, clergyman, b. in Andover, Conn., 4 Sept., 1816; d. in San Mateo, Cal., 26 July, 1891. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1841 and at Princeton theological seminary, and was a missionary in China till 1850, He labored among the Creek Indians in 1852–'3, and then supplied pulpits in St. Charles, Mo., and Edgington, Ill., till 1859, after which time he was a missionary among the Chinese in San Francisco, Cal. Hamilton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1873. Dr. Loomis published "Learn to Say No" (Philadelphia, 1856); "Scenes in Chusan" (1857);



Faithfully yours
J. R. Lowell

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"How to Die Happy" (1858); "Scenes in the Indian Country" (1859); "A Child a Hundred Years Old" (1859); "Profits of Godliness" (1859); "Confucius and the Chinese Classics" (1867); and "Chinese and English Lessons" (New York, 1872).

LORING, Edward Greely, oculist, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 June, 1837; d. in New York city, 23 April, 1888. After studying medicine in Bologna and Florence, Italy, he was graduated at Harvard medical school in 1864, and four years later, coming to New York, formed a partnership with Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, which continued six years. Dr. Loring was a member of the medical staff of the New York eye and ear infirmary and was connected with the ophthalmic institutions and societies. He was widely known in his specialty both in Europe and America, contributed to medical journals, and published a text-book on "The Ophthalmoscope," the second volume being almost completed at the time of his death.

LOUBAT, Joseph Florimund, benefactor, b. in New York city, 21 Jan., 1831. Making no pretensions to scholarship, and having inherited a large fortune, he has been a consistent and liberal benefactor to institutions of learning in this country and in Europe, exhibiting a particular interest in the study of history and archæology. Although not a graduate of Columbia, he has given many valuable books and manuscripts to the library, and founded two prizes of $1,000 and $400, which are awarded every five years by the university for the best works in English upon history, geography, archæology, ethnology, philology, or numismatics of North America. In 1898 he endowed the library with $1,000,000 in property. Mr. Loubat has been a great traveller, receiving honors from foreign governments, and in 1893 the pope conferred upon him the title of Duc de Loubat, in recognition of his gifts to the Roman Catholic church. In 1899 he founded a professorship for Americans in the University of Berlin, having previously established scholarships in other European universities. He is the author of a "Narrative of the Mission to Russia in 1866 by G. V. Fox" (New York, 1873) and "A Medallic History of the United States" (1878), both printed for private circulation.

LOUNSBURY, Thomas Raynesford, educator, b. in Ovid, N. Y., 1 Jan., 1838. He was graduated at Yale in 1859, and was then engaged upon the "American Cyclopædia" until 1862. In that year he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of the 126th regiment of New York volunteers, and served throughout the war. In 1870 he was appointed instructor in Yale, and since 1871 has been professor of English there. Princeton university, upon the occasion of its sesquicentennial in 1896, gave him the honorary degree of Litt. D. His works include "History of the English Language" (New York, 1879; revised and enlarged, 1894); biography of "James Fenimore Cooper" (Boston, 1883); and "Studies in Chaucer" (3 vols., New York, 1891). He also edited Chaucer's "Parliament of Foules" (Boston, 1877).

LOWDERMILK, William Harrison, journalist, b. in Cumberland, Md., 7 Jan., 1839; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Dec., 1897. He received a common-school education, and at the breaking out of the rebellion entered the Union army as a major. He rose to the rank of commissary-general on Gen. W. B. Hazen's staff, was captured at Stone river and spent eight months in Libby prison. At the close of the war he returned to his native place, where he served for nine years as postmaster, and edited the "Civilian" from 1865 to 1878. Mr. Lowdermilk published "A History of Cumberland, embracing an Account of Gen. Washington's First Campaign and Battle of Fort Necessity; with a History of General Braddock's Expedition" (Washington, 1878).

LOWELL, Percival, b. in Boston, 13 March, 1855. He was educated at the Latin school, Boston, and Harvard university, and is known as a writer, traveller, and astronomical investigator. The following is a list of his works: "Chosön: The Land of the Morning Calm" (Boston, 1886); "The Soul of the Far East" (1888); "Noto: An Unexplored Corner of Japan" (1891); "The Eve of the French Revolution" (1892); and "Occult Japan, or the Way of the Gods" (1895).

LUDINGTON, Marshall Independence, soldier, b. in Smithfield, Pa., 4 July, 1839. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers on 20 Oct., 1862. During the war he was chief quartermaster of the 3d division of the 2d army-corps from December, 1862, to November, 1863, and participated in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns. He took part in the Wilderness campaign, serving as chief quartermaster of the 3d division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac from November, 1863, to July, 1864, and he was engaged before Petersburg as chief quartermaster of the 1st division of the 2d army-corps of the Army of the Potomac from July to November, 1864; after that he was chief quartermaster of the department of Washington. He subsequently held that office for the district of New Mexico, the department of the Platte, of the Missouri, of the East, and for nearly ten years was in the quartermaster-general's office in Washington; he also had charge of the general depots of the quartermaster's department in Philadelphia, New York, and San Francisco. He had been made major in the regular army on 18 Jan., 1867, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general on 15 March, 1883, and colonel, 31 Dec., 1894. On 8 Feb., 1898, he was made brigadier-general and quartermaster-general, U. S. A.

LUDLAM, Reuben, physician, b. in Camden, N. J., 7 Oct., 1831. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and after studying in Europe began practice in Chicago, where he became widely known in the homœopathic school, particularly as an ovariotomist. He has been connected with Hahnemann medical college and hospital since its organization in 1860, in which he assisted, and is now its president and clinical professor of the surgical diseases of women. He was president of the American institute of homœopathy in 1870, president of the Chicago academy of medicine in 1873, and for ten years preceding 1887 an active member of the Illinois board of health. Dr. Ludlam has been for twenty years the editor of the "Clinique," the organ of the Hahnemann hospital clinical society, and has published "Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," the first strictly medical book issued in the northwestern states (Chicago, 1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), which has passed through six editions, and was issued in French by Adrian Delahaye (Paris, 1879); and "Jousset's Clinical Medicine," translated from the French, with numerous notes and additions (Chicago, 1879).

LUDLOW, Benjamin Chambers, soldier, b. at Ludlow Station, Ohio, 31 July, 1831; d. in Los Angeles, Cal., 10 Jan., 1898. He was a near relative of Chief-Justice Chase, and was graduated as a physician in 1854 from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1861 he raised a troop of cavalry, the services of which he offered to Gen. Scott, who de-

clined the offer, stating that no cavalry would be required, as the four regular regiments would be sufficient. He was captain of Frémont's hussars at St. Louis, served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville, and was on the staff of Gen. Meade as inspector of artillery at Gettysburg, Williamstown, Mine Run, Rappahannock, and other engagements in 1863–'4. He was promoted to major, October, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, July, 1863; was appointed chief of cavalry under Gen. B. F. Butler, February, 1864, and afterward was in charge of the construction of the Dutch Gap canal. He was brevetted brigadier-general, October, 1864, for gallant conduct, and placed in command of James and York river defence. Gen. Ludlow resigned from the army at the close of the war, and since 1885 made his home in California.

LUDLOW, James Meeker, author, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 15 June, 1841. He is a graduate of Princeton, and in the autumn of 1864 he was called to his first pastorate at the First Presbyterian church of Albany. After a pastorate of four years, he was invited to the pulpit of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York city. The church on 5th avenue was built during his pastorate at a cost of upward of $600,000. His next charge was the Westminster church, Brooklyn. In 1885 he declined the presidency of Marietta college, and since 1886 he has been pastor of the Munn avenue Presbyterian church at East Orange, N. J. Dr. Ludlow has written "My Saint John" (New York, 1885); "Concentric Chart of History" (1885); "A King of Tyre" (1891); "That Angelic Woman" (1892); "The Captain of the Janizaries" (1893); "The Baritone's Parish" (1896); and "The Age of the Crusades" (1897).

LUDLOW, Nicoll, naval officer, b. in Islip, Long Island, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1842, entered the U. S. naval academy in 1859. He became ensign in 1863, and was attached to the steam-sloop "Wachusett," which captured the Confederate cruiser "Florida" in the harbor of Bahia. He served on the ironclad monitor "Dictator," and was attached to the ironclad monitor "Monadnock" in 1865–'6 on her passage from Philadelphia to Mare island, Cal. He returned overland, was assigned to the steam-sloop "Iroquois" on the China station, and he came home in April, 1870. He had been promoted master, 10 May, 1866, lieutenant, 21 Feb., 1867, and lieutenant-commander, 12 March, 1868. For the next three years he was on duty at the naval academy as instructor in gunnery. In 1873 he was ordered to the steam-sloop "Monongahela" on the South Atlantic station; he returned as executive of the flag-ship "Brooklyn" in 1876. From 1877 until 1880 he was executive officer of the flag-ship "Trenton" on the European station; he returned home on the "Constellation." In 1881 he was promoted commander. For three years he was in command of the steam-sloop "Quinnibaug" on the European station. He commanded the flag-ship "Mohican" on the Pacific squadron in 1893, and for nearly a year was senior officer in command of the Bering sea squadron. He became captain, 21 May, 1895, and was on duty at the war college; later commanded the "Monterey"; in 1897 he was given command of the "Terror" with the North Atlantic squadron, and in the following year commanded the "Massachusetts."—His brother, **William,** soldier, b. in Oakdale, Long Island, 27 Nov., 1843. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1864, commissioned 1st lieutenant of engineers, and assigned as chief engineer of the 20th army-corps under Gen. Joseph Hooker. He participated in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Allatoona Heights, and in November, 1864, joined Gen. Henry W. Slocum's staff as chief engineer of the left wing of Sherman's army, joining in all operations until the close of the war. He was brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. In 1865 he was placed in charge of an engineer company and depot at Jefferson barracks, Mo. From 1868 till 1873 he was assistant to Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, in charge of fortifications and harbor improvements on Staten Island and the south Atlantic coast. In 1873–'6 he was engineer officer of the department of Dakota at St. Paul, accompanying the Black Hills and Yellowstone expeditions and making other reconnoissances. In 1876–'82 he was on duty at Philadelphia, in charge of river and harbor improvements and fortifications, and in 1882 he was engineer secretary of the lighthouse board. In 1883–'6, by election of the city councils and authority of a special joint resolution of congress, he was engaged as chief engineer of the water department of Philadelphia. Later he was engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia and on various duties until war with Spain was declared, when he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and later promoted to major-general for his services at Santiago. On his return from Cuba Gen. Ludlow was assigned to duty in Washington. In Dec., 1898, he was appointed military governor of Havana, where he has accomplished much good work including, by his sanitary measures, making it a healthy city. He is the author of "Exploration of Black Hills and Yellowstone Country," and "Report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission."

William Ludlow

LUMMIS, Charles Fletcher, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Jan., 1859. He is a graduate of Harvard, where he edited the "Crimson," the college organ, walked from Cincinnati, where he edited a paper for two years, to Los Angeles, by roundabout route of 3,500 miles, for pleasure, in 143 days, and spent five years in New Mexico, studying Indian languages and customs. He has also travelled extensively in Mexico and South America. Mr. Lummis is a versatile writer, a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and editor of "The Land of Sunshine," a California monthly. His principal works are "A New Mexico David" (New York, 1891); "A Tramp across the Continent" (1892); "Some Strange Corners of our Country" (1892); "The Land of Poco Tiempo" (New York, 1893); "The Spanish Pioneers" (Chicago, 1894); "The Man who married the Moon" (New York, 1894); "Indian Folk-Lore Stories" (1894); "The Gold Fish of Grand Chimú" (Boston, 1896); "The Enchanted Burro" (Chicago, 1897); "The King of the Broncos" (New York, 1897); and "The Awakening of a Nation" (1898).

LUNT, Orrington, philanthropist, b. in Bowdoinham, Me., 28 Jan., 1815; d. in Evanston, Ill., 5 April, 1897. He removed to Chicago in 1840, and in the civil war he prepared the first regiment to start for Cairo, and subsequently raised a large amount of supplies for the soldiers. In association

with John Evans and others he was a founder of the present city of Evanston, Ill., of the Northwestern university, and of its theological department, the Garrett biblical institute. He had been a member of the executive committee of the university since its incorporation, and first vice-president of its trustees since 1875. Mr. Lunt gave this useful institution about $200,000.

LURTON, Horace Harmon, jurist, b. in Newport, Campbell co., Ky., 26 Feb., 1844. He was graduated at Cumberland university, was admitted to the bar and practised at Clarkesville, Tenn. During the years 1875–'6 and '7 he was chancellor of the 6th court division of Tennessee; from 1886–'93, justice of the supreme court, and later chief justice. In March, 1893, Judge Lurton was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. circuit judge for the 6th circuit and judge U. S. court of appeals. His residence is in Nashville.

LYALL, James, manufacturer, b. in Auchterarder, near Perth, Scotland, 13 Sept., 1836, coming to this country three years later. He was sent to the public schools, worked in his father's shop, making Jacquard looms, and served in the civil war as a private in the 12th New York infantry. He invented a mixture for enameling cloth which was adopted by the government, and he received contracts for supplying army haversacks and knapsacks. In 1868 he invented the Lyall positive-motion loom, and later established in New York mills for the manufacture of cotton and jute goods, of which he is the principal owner.

LYBRAND, Archibald, congressman, b. in Tarlton, Ohio, 23 May, 1840, and was graduated from the Wesleyan university of his native state. He entered the army in 1861 as a private in the 4th Ohio infantry, later becoming captain of the 73d regiment of Ohio infantry, was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was wounded at Peach Tree Creek, and again at Dallas during the Atlanta campaign. After the war he became mayor of Delaware, Ohio, where he practised law, and partner in the Delaware chair company, to which for many years Mr. Lybrand has devoted much time. He is also a large landholder and has extensive farming interests. In 1897 he was elected to congress as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1899, representing the 8th Ohio district.

LYNCH, William Henry, dairyman, b. in Danville, Canada, 25 July, 1847. He was educated in the village school and academy till his fifteenth year. Since 1881 he has labored to secure the improvement of the butter industry of Canada, and he is the author of "Scientific Butter-Making" (Toronto, 1883) and "Scientific Dairy Practice," in English and French (1886), both of which were published and distributed free by the government.

LYONS, Judson Whitlocke, lawyer, b. in Burke county, Ga., 15 Aug., 1858. He was graduated from the law department of Howard university, was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1884, and engaged in successful law practice in Augusta. He was a member of the Republican national conventions of 1888, 1892, and 1896, and in the latter year was elected on the Georgia national committee. In April, 1898, Mr. Lyons removed to Washington, having been appointed by President McKinley, at that date, register of the U. S. treasury.

LYONS, Samuel Ross, educator, b. in South Carolina, 28 April, 1849, and was graduated from Monmouth college in 1877. He served in the 154th Illinois volunteer infantry during the last year of the civil war, and later prepared himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, filling several pastorates in western churches during the eighteen years from 1880 to 1898. In the latter year Dr. Lyon was elected president of his *alma mater*. He has been a trustee of Indiana university since 1892, and has received the honorary degree of D. D. from Erskine and Westminster colleges.

LYTE, Eliphalet Oram, educator, b. in Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster co., Pa., 29 June, 1842. His early education was obtained in the schools of the neighborhood until the opening of the civil war, when he enlisted, and served as private and officer about three years, receiving a wound at the battle of Chancellorsville. After the war he taught in a public school for several years, and then was graduated at the state normal school, at Millersville. Franklin and Marshall college gave him the degree of A. M. in 1878, and that of Ph. D. in 1887. Since his graduation Dr. Lyte has devoted himself especially to the study of language and philosophy. He has been a member of the faculty of the Millersville state normal school since 1868, and in 1887 was elected its principal. Dr. Lyte has delivered a large number of lectures before teachers' institutes and other educational bodies, and is the author of "Forms of Parsing and Analysis" (1879); "Practical Book-keeping" (1880); "The School Song-Book" (1883); "Grammar and Composition" (1886); and several small music-books.

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MABIE, Hamilton Wright, author, b. in Cold Spring, N. Y., 22 Dec., 1845. He was educated at Williams college and Columbia university. He has pursued a literary career and is a public speaker, and in October, 1899, he delivered an address on Edgar A. Poe at the University of Virginia. Mr. Mabie is the editor of the "Outlook," and the author of "Norse Stories retold from the Eddas" (New York, 1890); "My Study Fire"; "Under the Trees and Elsewhere" (1891); "Essays in Litterary Interpretation" (1892); "Essays on Nature and Culture" (1895); "Short Studies in Literature" (1896); "Essays on Books and Culture (1897); "Essays on Work and Culture" (1898); "The Forest of Arden" and "The Life of the Spirit" (1899).

MACARTHUR, Robert Stuart, clergyman, b. in Dalesville, province of Quebec, 31 July, 1841. His parents were both of Presbyterian stock from Scotland. The son was graduated at the University of Rochester and at the Rochester theological seminary. While a student at the university and seminary he became known as an effective preacher. He was called to the Calvary Baptist church in New York city; he accepted and entered upon his duties in 1870. During his pastorate the church flourished in numbers, in influence, and in wealth. The building on 23d street was sold, and a new structure was begun on 57th street in 1882, opened for public worship in 1883, and consecrated in 1884. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Rochester, and of LL. D. from Columbian university. Besides his pastoral duties he has found time for much travelling, writing, and lecturing. His lectures are upon "The Empire of the Czar," "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "The Story of the Huguenots," "Glimpses of Spanish Cities," "Elements of Success in Life," "Chips from Many Shops," "India," "The Hawaiian Islands," and "God's Hand in the Nation's Conflict." He has written "Calvary Pulpit" (1890); "Divine Balustrades" (1894); "Quick Truths in Quaint Texts" (1895); "The Attractive Christ," "Current Questions for Thinking Men," and "Bible Difficulties" (1898); and "History of Israel from the Installation of Joshua to the Death of Samuel."

McBRIDE, George Wickliffe, senator, b. in Yamhill county, Ore., 13 March, 1854. He studied at the preparatory department of Willamette university and at Christian college. He was admitted to the bar, but has been engaged in mercantile pursuits rather than in active practice of his profession. In 1882 he was elected to the state house of representatives, and the following September was elected speaker. In 1886 he became secretary of state, being re-elected in 1890 and serving until January, 1895. In February of the latter year he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending in March, 1901.

MacCABE, John Alexander, Canadian educator, b. in County Cavan, Ireland, 9 Jan., 1842. He was educated at the Irish national schools, and the normal school, Dublin. He came to Canada in 1869, and has filled several important positions in leading schools and academies in the Dominion of Canada, becoming principal of the normal school, Ottawa, in 1875. Mr. MacCabe received the degree of LL. D. in 1889, is a fellow of the Royal society of Canada, and the author of an "English Grammar," "Practical Lessons in English," and "Hints for Language Lessons," which have found wide acceptance with teachers and schools.

McCLELLAN, Ely, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Aug., 1834; d. in Chicago, Ill., 8 May, 1893. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and at Williams, and was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1856. Dr. McClellan entered the National army as a surgeon in August, 1861, and on 1 June, 1876, he was promoted major, and in September, 1891, deputy surgeon-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Among his writings are "Obstetrical Procedures among the Aborigines of North America" (Louisville, Ky., (1873); "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus" (1874); "Cholera Hygiene" (1874); Common Carriers, or the Porters of Disease" (1874); "A History of the Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the United States" (Washington, 1875); "Battey's Operation" (Louisville, 1875); "A Note of Warning: Lessons to be learned from Cholera Facts of the Past Year, and from Recent Cholera Literature" (1876); "On the Relation of Health Boards and other Sanitary Organizations with Civic Authorities" (Atlanta, Ga., 1876); and "A Review of Von Pettenkofer's Outbreak of Cholera among Convicts" (1877).

McCOMAS, Louis Emory, senator, b. in Washington county, Md., 28 Oct., 1846. He was a student at St. James college, and was graduated from Dickinson college in 1866. He began the practice of law in 1868, having studied with R. H. Alvey, now chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for the 45th congress from the 6th district, and was defeated by fourteen votes. He was elected to the 48th congress, and for three successive terms thereafter. In 1890 he again met defeat. In the presidential campaign of 1892 he was the secretary of the Republican national committee. Shortly after the election of that year President Harrison appointed him to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In his judicial as well as his legislative career, Judge McComas has earned high praise. He was elected to the U. S. senate as successor to Arthur P. Gorman, whose term expired in March, 1899.

McCOY, Thomas Francis, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1824; d. in Lewiston, Pa., 20 July, 1899. He entered the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant of the 11th U. S. infantry, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct. At Molino del Rey, his superior officer having fallen, he commanded the regiment, and was accorded the highest praise by Gen. Cadwallader, the brigade commander. At the outbreak of the civil war Capt. McCoy was appointed deputy quartermaster of Pennsylvania, and in 1862 he was made colonel of the 107th Pennsylvania volunteers, remaining in active service until the close of the war. His skill, coolness, and bravery won for him great praise from his superior officers. For his services in the battle of Five Forks he was brevetted brigadier-general. Gen. McCoy was a prominent citizen, a member of the bar, and an elder of the Presbyterian church for nearly half a century.—His son, Frank R., graduated at the U. S. military academy in June, 1897, and is a lieutenant in the service with the 10th U. S. cavalry in Cuba. He was among the wounded at El Caney.

McCRACKAN, William Denison, author, b. in Munich, Germany, 11 June, 1864, of American parents. He is well known as a lecturer, and is the author of the following works: "Rise of the Swiss Republic" (Boston, 1892); "Little Idyls

of the Big World" (1893); "Romance of Teutonic Switzerland" (1894); and "Swiss Solutions of American Problems" (Boston, 1896).

MacCRACKEN, Henry Mitchell, educator, b. in Oxford, Ohio, 28 Sept., 1840. He was graduated at Miami university and at Princeton theological seminary, continuing his studies in German universities. From 1857 to 1860 he was a classical instructor and school superintendent in Ohio, and for the ensuing eleven years pastor of Presbyterian churches in Columbus and Toledo. In 1881 he became chancellor of the Pittsburg university, and three years later was elected chancellor of the University of the city of New York, which position he still occupies. Under his management the institution was removed in 1897 to University Heights, for which purpose Dr. MacCracken secured gifts amounting to more than a million dollars. He founded in 1890 the first university school of pedagogy on similar plans to those of law, medicine, and theology. In addition to various educational, historical, and philosophical addresses, he is the author of "Lives of Leaders of the Church Universal" (3 vols., Boston, 1879).—His son, John H., elected president of Westminster in 1899, is the youngest college president in the country, being but twenty-three years old.

McCUMBER, Porter James, senator, b. in Crete, Ill., 3 Feb., 1856. He is of Scotch parentage, and his father was a small farmer. The boy grew up in the country, studied in the common schools of Rochester, Minn., and at the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1880. Soon after his graduation he went to North Dakota to practise law, settling first at Lisbon and later at Wahpeton, where he formed a partnership with B. L. Bogart. In 1885–'7 he was a member of the territorial legislature, and he served also as state's attorney of Richland county. In Jan., 1899, he was elected U. S. senator as a Republican for the term ending in March, 1905, to succeed William N. Roach.

MACDONALD, Hugh John, b. in Kingston, Ontario, 13 March, 1850. He is a son of the late Sir John Macdonald (*q. v.*), and was educated at Queen's college and the University of Toronto. He was called to the bar of Ontario, 1872, and became queen's counsel in 1890. Mr. Macdonald took an active interest in militia affairs, and served during the *émeutes* in the northwest with his regiment, entered the Canadian house of commons as member for Winnipeg in 1891, resigned in 1893, but returned in 1896, and became in Sir Charles Tupper's administration minister of the interior. He resigned with his leader in July, and later was elected leader of the Conservatives in Manitoba.

McDONALD, Marshall, fish commissioner, b. in Romney, W. Va., 26 June, 1835. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute and served in the Confederate army from the beginning of the civil war till its close as an officer of engineers and ordnance, becoming chief engineer of North Carolina in 1865, with the rank of colonel. His commission of brigadier-general was made out, but failed to reach him before the surrender. He was a professor at the Virginia military institute for fourteen years, and since 1875 has been Virginia commissioner of fisheries. He became attached to the U. S. fish commission in 1879, for several years was in charge of the distribution of young fishes, and was later chief of the division of fish culture. He has received medals for improvements in fish culture from the international fishery exhibitions in London and Berlin, one from the Société d'Acclimation in Paris, and a special medal from the latter society for a fish-way that he devised for the river Vienne, in France. He invented the automatic hatching jars in 1881 that are now in use in the general U. S. fish commission and in Japan and Europe, and developed in 1882 the tidal apparatus now in use for hatching the floating eggs of cod, halibut, and other marine species, by which the work of distribution has been developed, its methods perfected, and its cost cheapened. Mr. McDonald has published a series of reports on fisheries during his occupation of the office of fish commissioner of Virginia, and papers in the reports of the U. S. commissioners in "Forest and Stream," in "Science," and in the annual report of the Fisheries society.

McDONNELL, Charles Edward, R. C. bishop, b. in New York city, 26 June, 1854. He received his education from the Christian brothers and from the Jesuits of St. Francis Xavier's college. Accepted by Cardinal McCloskey for the archdiocese of New York, he was sent to Rome when not quite eighteen, entering the American college, where he received the degree of D. D. and was ordained a priest there by Bishop Chatard of Indiana, in May, 1878. His first service in New York city was as assistant at St. Mary's church in 1878, and in 1879 at St. Stephen's, and in May of this year Cardinal McCloskey took him to the cathedral as master of ceremonies, a branch of ecclesiastical education in which he had been trained at Rome. In 1884 he was appointed secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, and subsequently he received the additional office of chancellor under Archbishop Corrigan. In June, 1890, while in Rome, he was appointed by Leo XIII. one of his private chamberlains, with the title of monsignore, and in October, 1890, he was appointed spiritual director of the Catholic club. In 1892 he was made bishop of Brooklyn, and was consecrated in the New York cathedral, 25 April, 1892.

McENERY, Samuel Douglas, senator, b. in Monroe, La., 28 May, 1837. He attended the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, Md., the University of Virginia, and was graduated at the Poughkeepsie law-school. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army in Virginia, and also in the trans-Mississippi department. In 1879 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, lieutenant-governor of Louisiana. On the death of Gov. Wiltz in October, 1881, he succeeded him as governor, which office he continued to fill until 1888. In June of that year his successor, Francis T. Nicholls, appointed him associate justice of the supreme court for the term of twelve years. In 1892 he was nominated for governor by the Democratic party, but was defeated by the anti-lottery vote. In May, 1896, he was elected to the senate to succeed N. C. Blanchard, taking his seat in March, 1897.—His brother, **John,** was governor of Louisiana in 1872.

MACEO, José, Cuban colonel, b. in Santiago de Cuba, 28 May, 1846; d. in La Lama del Gato, 5 July, 1896. His father, of mingled Indian and negro blood, came from Central America and settled on a plantation in Cuba. His son, Col. José, fought through the insurrection of 1868 and 1879, and hastening from Costa Rica in March, 1895, was assigned to the command of a Cuban force, at the head of which he was killed in a fierce encounter with the Spaniards.—His brother, **Antonio,** Cuban general, b. in Santiago de Cuba, 14 July, 1848; d. near Havana, 2 Dec., 1896. Maceo was a mulatto, of mixed Indian and negro blood, and one of a family of eleven sons, all of whom but two have since died fighting for the Cuban cause. He was self-educated and possessed lit-

erary talent. He was a natural born leader of men with great personal magnetism. He fought throughout the ten years' war (1868–'78), enlisting as a private soldier, finally attaining the rank of major-general. At the close of the war he went first to Jamaica, and thence to Costa Rica, where he became the head of an immigration colony. He landed with his staff in Cuba in the early days of 1895, taking command of the eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba. With Gomez, he led the invasion of the western provinces, extending the sphere of the revolution to the western extremity of the island. In the province of Pinar del Rio with only a small force he successfully opposed 60,000 Spanish troops. He was killed after having passed the trocha into the province of Havana. During the two revolutions he received about twenty wounds, dying with the rank of lieutenant-general.

McFARLAND, Asa, clergyman, b. in Worcester, Mass., 19 April, 1769; d. in Concord, N. H., 18 Feb., 1827. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1793, was two years principal of Moor's charity school, Hanover, two years tutor in the college, and member of its board of trustees in 1809–'22. He was installed pastor of the First Congregational church, Concord, N. H., 7 March, 1798, and remained its pastor until 1825. In 1811 he was president of the New Hampshire missionary society. He left more than 2,000 manuscript sermons, of which eighteen were published. He received the degree of D. D. from Yale in 1812.—His wife, **Elizabeth Kneeland,** of Boston, whom he married in 1803, was the projector, in 1804, of a notable society of women in New Hampshire pledged each to contribute one cent a week for missionary purposes. It is still flourishing, and its contributions have reached $153,000.—Their son, **Asa,** journalist, b. in Concord, N. H., 19 May, 1804; d. there, 13 Dec., 1879, after receiving a partial academic education at Gilmanton academy, learned the printing trade, and became interested in publishing the "New Hampshire Statesman" from 1826 till 1834, when he established a general printing business, but from July, 1844, till July, 1850, was the political writer for the "Statesman." In 1850 he made a five months' journey to Great Britain and the continent, whence he contributed letters to the "Statesman" and the "Congregational Journal." In 1851, with George E. Jenks, he became proprietor and editor of the "New Hampshire Statesman." In 1860 Dartmouth conferred the degree of A. M. upon him. He was chairman of the Whig state committee in 1844–'6, championed the "right of way" for public thoroughfares in the state, the encouragement of foreign capital to develop railways, factories, etc., tending to the state's prosperity, and in 1853 railway communication to the Pacific. Mr. McFarland represented his city in the legislatures of 1859 and 1860, and was state printer in 1846, 1859, and 1860. He published a volume of favorite poems, termed "The Gift" (1835), and his foreign correspondence (1851). He was a member of the Historical society in 1840–'68, which published in its "Collections" an address (1837) on the dedication of a monument commemorative of men who fell in ambuscade by Indians in Concord in August, 1746.—Another son, **Andrew,** physician, b. in Concord, 14 July, 1817; d. in Jacksonville, 21 Nov., 1891, attended Dartmouth, and lectured at Jefferson medical college in 1843. He practised at Sandwich and Laconia, N. H., and was appointed superintendent of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane in August, 1845. He resigned in November, 1852, and practised at Concord, and Lawrence, Mass. About 1854 he became superintendent of the Illinois state asylum for the insane in Jacksonville, serving in that position till 1869, when he resigned and established "Oak Lawn Retreat," a private asylum in Jacksonville, Ill. He published "The Escape" (Boston, 1851).

McFAUL, James Augustine, R. C. bishop, b. near the village of Larne, Ireland, 6 June, 1850. He received his education at St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland county, Pa., at the College of St. Francis Xavier in New York city, and at Seton Hall, South Orange, graduating in June, 1873; was pastor of several churches at Long Branch for a number of years, and until 1882, when he was appointed bishop's secretary by Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, serving in that office until 1884. From 1890 to 1892 he held the office of chancellor of the diocese of Trenton, was vicar-general from 1892 until 1894, and on the death of Bishop O'Farrell, in June, 1894, he became the administrator of the diocese. He was appointed bishop of Trenton, 20 July, 1894, and was consecrated at St. Mary's cathedral.

McGEE, Anita Newcomb, physician, b. in Washington, D. C., in 1864, and was educated at Newnham college, Cambridge, and at the University of Geneva. In 1888 she married W J McGee (*q. v.*), ethnologist in charge of the Washington bureau of American ethnology, and in 1892 she was graduated M. D. from Columbian university and practised in Washington, and was director of the Daughters of the American revolution hospital corps, which selected the trained women nurses for both army and navy service in the war with Spain. In August, 1898, Mrs. McGee was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and is the only woman possessing an army commission. She is stationed in the surgeon-general's office, in charge of nurses. Dr. McGee, who is a daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb (*q. v.*), is a leader in the National society of daughters of the American revolution, and one of its vice-presidents.

McGIFFERT, Arthur Cushman, educator, b. in Sauquoit, N. Y., 4 March, 1861. He was graduated at the Western Reserve college, at the Union theological seminary, and at the University of Marburg, also studying for several years in France and Italy. In 1888 he was appointed instructor in church history in Lane theological seminary, and three years later he became professor in that institution, where he remained until elected professor in the Union theological seminary of New York. He is the author of a "Dialogue between a Christian and a Jew," translation of Eusebius's "Church History," with prolegomena and notes, and "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age."

McGIFFIN, Philo Norton, naval officer, b. in Washington county, Pa., 30 Dec., 1860; d. in New York city, 11 Feb., 1897. He entered the naval academy, Annapolis, at the age of seventeen, was graduated in 1882, and after a two years' cruise passed the final examination, but under an act of congress for reduction of the navy was honorably discharged with a year's pay. He went to China in 1883 as professor of mathematics and naval matters generally at the naval college of Tien-Tsin. In 1887, through his instrumentality, the naval college at Wei-Hai-Wei was founded, and he with Lieut. Bourchier, of the British navy, were placed in charge. On the outbreak of the war between China and Japan, McGiffin volunteered for service, and was appointed to the command of the ironclad Chen-Yuen, which played so conspicuous a part in the battle at the Yalu river, 17 Sept., 1894. He enjoyed the distinction of

being the only American officer who had commanded a modern war-ship in actual battle at that time, which preceded by nearly four years Dewey's great American victory at Manila in May, 1898.

McGOLRICK, James, R. C. bishop, b. in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1844. He was educated for the priesthood at All Hallow's college, Dublin, and was there ordained a priest in 1867 by Archbishop Walsh. He came to St. Paul, Minn., in 1867, and Bishop Grace made him assistant pastor at the cathedral. In 1888 he was transferred to Minneapolis, where he secured the lots and built a small church, that of the Immaculate Conception, and here the imposing temple of the present day of the same name now stands, which cost $250,000. Father McGolrick accomplished this without aid from outside his rapidly increasing parish. In 1889, when the new diocese of Duluth was created, he was chosen its first bishop, and was consecrated by Archbishop Ireland at the cathedral of St. Paul in 1889, together with Bishops Shanley and Cotter. He has ever since devoted himself to the work of developing a new diocese in the northwest. In 1899, with Bishop Cotter, he went to Rome and was given an interview with the pope.

McGOVERN, Thomas, R. C. bishop, b. in County Cavan, Ireland, 8 May, 1832; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 25 July, 1898. In the year after his birth he came to this country with his family, who settled first in Schuylkill county and afterward in Bradford county, Pa. He received his education at St. Joseph's college in Susquehanna county, and subsequently at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmetsburg, which he entered in 1855 as an ecclesiastical seminarian. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Wood in 1861, and after serving at St. Francis's church, Philadelphia, he was appointed pastor at Pottstown for a year, and then pastor successively at St. Michael's and St. Philip's church, Philadelphia. In 1864 he was sent to take charge of the pastorate at Bellefont, a mission which embraced the three counties of Centre, Juniata, and Mifflin. He erected a church at Snowshoe, the first church erected in that district. From 1870 to 1873 he was pastor at York, then at Danville, and in 1881 his health, impaired by his labors, compelled him to travel through Europe and the Holy Land. On his return he resumed missionary work until 1888, when he was appointed and consecrated bishop of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

McGOWAN, Samuel, jurist, b. in Laurens county, S. C., 24 June, 1819; d. in Abbeville, S. C., 9 Aug., 1897. He served through the Mexican war, entering the American army as a private and receiving promotion to the rank of captain. After the war he was admitted to the bar, practised at Abbeville, and became active in politics. He served twelve years in the lower house of the legislature. Upon the secession of the state he was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He took part in the capture of Fort Sumter by Gen. Beauregard, and in the battles of Cold Harbor, the second Manassas, Chancellorsville, and Spottsylvania Court-House. In 1865 he was a member of the South Carolina reconstruction convention, and was elected to congress, but admission was denied to him as to other southern representatives. When the Democrats secured control of the state government in 1879 Gen. McGowan was elected justice of the supreme court, and he held the office for fourteen years.

McGUIRE, Hunter Holmes, surgeon, b. in Winchester, Va., 11 Oct., 1835. He was educated at the Winchester academy, and was graduated at the Jefferson medical college. In 1861 he was appointed medical director of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's command and saw much service during the civil war. He is president of the Richmond college of medicine, surgeon of St. Luke's hospital and the Virginia hospital, and has been president of several medical societies. Dr. McGuire is the author of numerous professional articles on medical and surgical subjects.

McKELWAY, St. Clair, journalist, b. in Columbia, Mo., 15 March, 1845. He was educated at private schools, and early in his boyhood his family moved to New Jersey. He resumed journalism after being admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been a journalist ever since. He has received the degrees of LL. D. from Syracuse university, L. H. D. from Union university, and D. C. L. from St. Lawrence university. He was elected in 1883 by the legislature a regent of the University of the state of New York for life, is an honorary member of the Long Island historical society, the American society of medical jurisprudence, and a director of the American social science association. Mr. McKelway is editor of the Brooklyn "Eagle," and has published addresses on educational, ethical, historical, and patriotic subjects.

McKENNA, Joseph, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Aug., 1843. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to California, and so he is known entirely as a representative of that state. The family settled in Benicia, and the son attended a collegiate institute at Benicia, studying law under Prof. Abbot. He was graduated from the institute in 1865, and admitted to practice. In the same year he was elected district-attorney of Solano county, and was re-elected in 1867. At the expiration of his second term as district-attorney he moved to Suisun, a few miles from Fairfield, and resumed the practice of law. In 1875 Mr. McKenna was elected to the legislature, and he served in that body during the session of 1875–'6. In 1876 the Republicans of the 3d congressional district nominated him for congress, but he was defeated. Again, in 1878, he was a candidate, and was again defeated. In 1884 he was successful, and represented the 2d California district in the 49th, 50th, and 51st congresses. He served on the committee on ways and means, where he came in contact with Major McKinley, and was the only member of the committee from a state west of the Rocky mountains. In February, 1892, President Harrison appointed McKenna a U. S. circuit judge for the 9th or Pacific slope circuit, to succeed Lorenzo Sawyer. Judge McKenna's selection for a place in the cabinet was announced by McKinley in February, 1897. His best-known work as attorney-general was the opinion on section 22 of the Dingley law and the settlement of the Union Pacific debt. In December, 1897, he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Justice Field's retirement, and took his seat in January, 1898.

MACKENZIE, John Noland, physician, b. in Baltimore, 20 Oct., 1853. He was graduated at the University of Virginia and in the University of New York; was appointed clinical assistant in Bellevue hospital, and afterward a member of the house staff of that institution. Later he settled in London, where he received the appointment of first assistant to Dr. Morell Mackenzie and chief of clinic in the London hospital for diseases of the throat and chest. He subsequently studied in the University of Munich and completed his medical education in Vienna. He was formerly associated in the editorial management of the "Maryland Medical Journal," and later became the American editor of the international "Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology," and occupies the position of

literary critic in various other journals both in America and abroad. He is surgeon to the Baltimore eye, ear, and throat charity hospital, vice-president of the American laryngological association, and member of many other national and state medical organizations. Dr. Mackenzie is a frequent contributor to medical literature, chiefly in matters relating to his specialty.

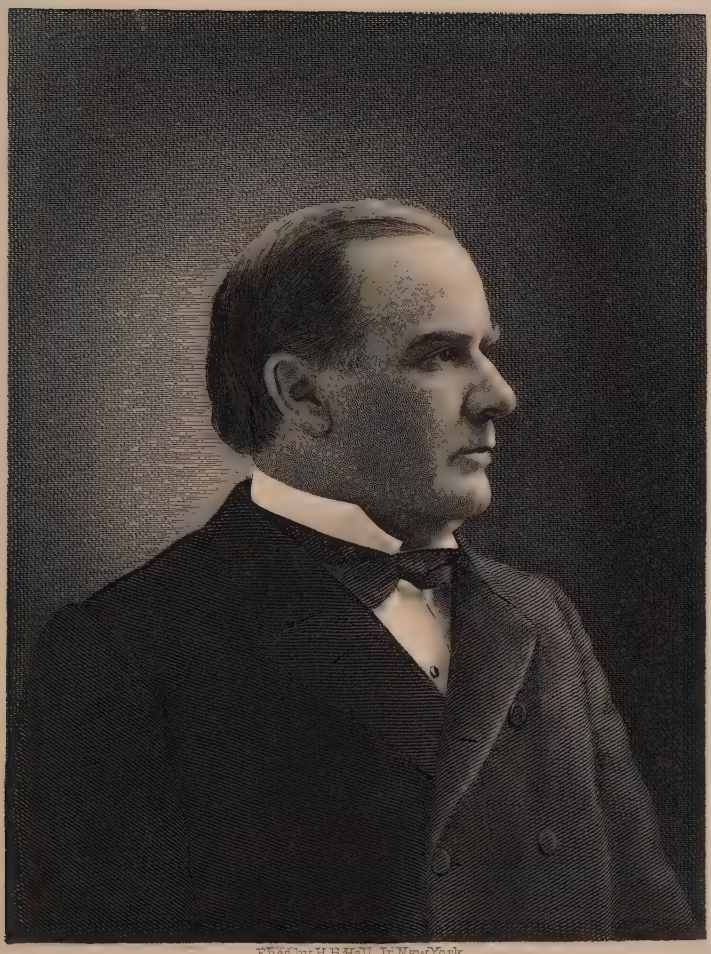
McKIBBIN, Chambers, soldier, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., 2 Nov., 1841. Early in the civil war he enlisted as a private in the regular army; he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 14th infantry, 22 Sept., 1862. He was made 1st lieutenant, 10 June, 1864. At the close of the war he was transferred to the 32d infantry on 21 Sept., 1866; he was promoted to captain of the 35th infantry, 5 Jan., 1867. He was transferred to the 15th infantry on 12 Aug., 1869. He became major of the 25th infantry on 25 April, 1892, and on 1 May, 1896, lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, participating in the invasion of Cuba under Gen. Shafter; and during the battle of Santiago, 1 July, 1898, his services were of so distinguished a character as to win for him special mention in the official reports. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba when that city fell.

McKINLEY, William, twenty-fourth president of the United States, b. in Niles, Trumbull co., Ohio, 29 Jan., 1843. On his father's side his ancestry is Scotch-Irish; his forefathers came to America one hundred and fifty years ago. Authentic records trace the McKinlays in Scotland back to 1547, and it is claimed by students that James McKinlay, "the trooper," was one of William's ancestors. About 1743 one of the Scotch-Irish McKinleys settled in Chanceford township, York co., Pa., where his son David, great-grandfather of the president, was born in May, 1755. After serving in the revolution David resided in Pennsylvania until 1814, when he went to Ohio, where he died in 1840, at the age of eighty-five. James McKinley, son of David, moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1809, when William, father of the president, was not yet two years old. The grandmother of the president, Mary Rose, came from a Puritan family that fled from England to Holland and emigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn. William McKinley, Sr., father of the president, born in Pine township, Mercer co., Pa., in 1807, married in 1829 Nancy Campbell Allison, of Columbiana county, Ohio, whose father, Abner Allison, was of English extraction, and her mother, Ann Campbell, of Scotch-German. Four of their nine children are now living, William being the seventh. Both the grandfather and the father of the president were iron-manufacturers, or furnace-men. His father was a devout Methodist, a stanch whig and republican, and an ardent advocate of a protective tariff. He died during William's first term as governor of Ohio, in November, 1892, and the mother of the president passed away in December, 1897, at the age of eighty-nine.

William received his first education in the public schools of Niles, but when he was nine years old the family removed to Poland, Mahoning co., Ohio, where he was at once admitted into Union seminary and pursued his studies until he was seventeen. He excelled in mathematics and the languages, and was the best equipped of all the students in debate. In 1860 he entered the junior class of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., where he would have been graduated in the following year but for the failure of his health, owing to which, as soon as he was able, he sought a change by engaging as a teacher in the public schools. He was fond of athletic sports, and was a good horseman. At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was noted for his diligent study of the Bible. When the civil war broke out, in the spring of 1861, he was a clerk in the Poland post-office. Young McKinley volunteered, and, going with the recruits to Columbus, was there enlisted as a private in Company E, of the 23d Ohio volunteer infantry, 11 June, 1861. This regiment is one of the most famous of Ohio organizations, including an unusually large number of noted men, among them Gen. W. S. Rosecrans and President Hayes. He participated in all the early engagements in West Virginia, the first being at Carnifex Ferry, 10 Sept., 1861, and in the winter's camp at Fayetteville he earned and received his first promotion, commissary sergeant, 15 April, 1862. "Young as McKinley was," said ex-President Hayes at Lakeside in 1891, "we soon found that in business and executive ability he was of rare capacity, of unusual and surpassing cleverness, for a boy of his age. When battles were fought or a service to be performed in warlike things, he always took his place." At Antietam Sergeant McKinley, when

in charge of the commissary department of his brigade, filled two wagons with coffee and other supplies, and in the midst of the desperate fight hurried them to his dispirited comrades, who took new courage after the refreshment. For this service he was promoted from sergeant to lieutenant, his commission dating from 24 Sept., 1862.

While at Camp Piatt he was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 7 Feb., 1863, and under his leadership his company was first to scramble over the enemy's fortifications and silence their guns. Later, in the retreat that began on 19 June, near Lynchburg, and continued until 27 June, the 23d marched 180 miles, fighting nearly all the time, with scarcely any rest or food. Lieut. McKinley conducted himself with gallantry in every emergency, and at Winchester won additional honors. The 13th West Virgina regiment failed to retire when the rest of Hayes's brigade fell back, and was in imminent danger of capture. McKinley was directed to go and bring it away, if it had not already fallen, and did so safely, after riding through a heavy fire. "He was greeted by a cheer," says a witness of the incident, "for all of us felt and knew one of the most gallant acts of the war had been performed." During the retreat they came upon a battery of four guns which had been left in the way, an easy capture for the enemy. McKinley asked permission to bring it off, but his superior



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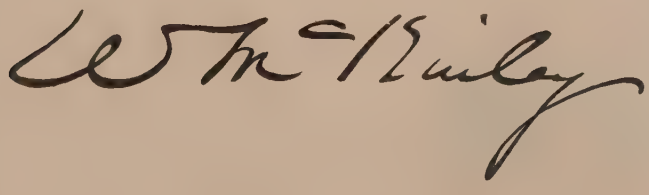


officers thought it impossible, owing to the exhausted condition of the men. "The 23d will do it," said McKinley, and, at his call for volunteers, every man of his company stepped out, and the guns were hauled off to a place of safety. The next day, 25 July, 1864, at the age of twenty-one, McKinley was promoted to the rank of captain. The brigade continued its fighting up and down the Shenandoah valley. At Berryville, 3 Sept., 1864, Capt. McKinley's horse was shot under him.

After service on Gen. Crook's staff and that of Gen. Hancock, McKinley was assigned as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington; where he remained through that exciting period which included the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox and the assassination of Lincoln. Just a month before this tragedy, or on 14 March, 1865, he had received from the president a commission as major by brevet in the volunteer U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill." At the close of the war he was urged to remain in the army, but, deferring to the judgment of his father, he was mustered out with his regiment, 26 July, 1865, and returned to Poland. He had never been absent a day from his command on sick leave, had only one short furlough in his four years of service, never asked or sought promotion, and was present and active in every engagement in which his regiment participated. On his return to Poland with his old company, a complimentary dinner was given them, and he was selected to respond to the welcoming address, which he did with great acceptability.

He at once began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Charles E. Glidden and his partner, David M. Wilson, of Youngstown, Ohio, and after a year of drill completed his course at the law-school in Albany, N. Y. In March, 1867, he was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio. On the advice of his elder sister, Anna, he settled in Canton, Ohio, where she was then and for many years after a teacher in the public schools. He was already an ardent republican, and did not forsake his party because he was now a resident of an opposition county. On the contrary, in the autumn of 1867 he made his first political speeches in favor of negro suffrage, a most unpopular doctrine throughout the state. Nominations on the republican ticket in Stark county were considered empty honors; but when, in 1869, he was placed on the ticket for prosecuting attorney he made so energetic a canvass that he was elected. He discharged the duties of his trust with fidelity and fearlessness, but in 1871 he failed of re-election by 45 votes. He thereupon resumed his increasing private practice, but continued his interest in politics, and his services as a speaker were eagerly sought. In the gubernatorial campaign between Hayes and Allen, in 1875, at the height of the greenback craze, he made numerous effective speeches in favor of honest money and the resumption of specie payments. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, spoke at Canton that autumn, and on his return to Columbus Mr. Woodford made it a point to see the state committee and urge them to put McKinley upon their list of speakers. They had not heard of him before, but they put him on the list, and he has never been off it since. The next year, 1876, McKinley was nominated for congress over several older competitors, on the first ballot, and was elected in October over Leslie L. Lanborn by 3,300 majority. During the progress of the canvass, while visiting the centennial exposition in Philadelphia, he was introduced by James G. Blaine to a great audience which Blaine had been addressing at the Union league club, and scored so signal a success that he was at once in demand throughout the country. Entering congress on the day when his old colonel assumed the presidency, and in high favor with him, McKinley was not without influence even during his first term. On 15 April, 1878, he made a speech in opposition to what was known as "the Wood tariff bill," from its author, Fernando Wood, of New York. His speech was published and widely circulated by the republican congressional committee, and otherwise attracted much attention.

In 1877 Ohio went strongly democratic, and the legislature gerrymandered the state, so that McKinley found himself confronted by 2,580 adverse majority in a new district. His opponent was Gen. Aquila Wiley, who had lost a leg in the national army, and was competent and worthy. Not deterred, McKinley entered the canvass with great energy, and after a thorough discussion of the issues in every part of the district, was re-elected to the 46th congress by 1,234 majority. At the extra session, 18 April, 1879, he opposed the repeal of the federal election laws in a speech that was issued as a campaign document by the republican national committee of that and the following year. As chairman of the republican state convention of Ohio, of 1880, he made another address devoted principally to the same issue. Speaker Randall gave him a place on the judiciary committee, and in December, 1880, appointed him to succeed President Garfield as a member of the ways and means committee. The same congress made him one of the house committee of visitors to West Point military academy, and he was also chairman of the committee having in charge the Garfield memorial exercises in the house in 1881.

The Ohio legislature of 1880 restored his old congressional district, and he was unanimously nominated to the 47th congress. His election was assured, but he made a vigorous canvass, and was chosen over Leroy D. Thoman by 3,571 majority. He was chosen by the Chicago convention as the Ohio member of the republican national committee, and accompanied Gen. Garfield on his tour through New York, speaking also in Maine, Indiana, Illinois, and other states. The 47th congress was republican, and, acting on the recommendation of President Arthur, it proceeded to revise the tariff. After much discussion it was agreed to constitute a commission who should prepare such bill or bills as were necessary and report at the next session. In the debate on this project McKinley delivered an extremely interesting speech, 6 April, 1882, in which, while not giving his unqualified approval to the creation of a commission, he insisted that a protective policy should never for an instant be abandoned or impaired.

The elections of 1882 occurred while the tariff commission was still holding its sessions, and the republicans were everywhere most disastrously defeated. The democracy carried Ohio by 19,000, and elected 13 of the 21 congressmen. McKinley had been nominated, after a sharp contest, for a fourth term, and was elected in October by the narrow margin of eight votes over his democratic competitor, Jonathan H. Wallace. At the short session an exhaustive report by the tariff commission was submitted, and from this the ways and means committee framed and promptly introduced a bill reducing existing duties, on an average, about 20 per cent. McKinley supported this measure in

an explanatory and argumentative speech of some length, 27 Jan., 1883, but it was evident from the start that it could not become a law, and the senate substitute was enacted instead. Although his seat in the 48th congress was contested, he continued to serve in the house until well toward the close of the long session. In this interval he delivered his speech on the Morrison tariff bill, 30 April, 1884, which was everywhere accepted as the strongest and most effective argument made against it. At the conclusion of the general debate, 6 May, 41 democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Randall, voted with the republicans to defeat the bill.

At the Ohio republican state convention of that year, 1884, McKinley presided, and he was unanimously elected a delegate at large to the national convention. He was an avowed and well-known supporter of Mr. Blaine for the presidency, and did much to further his nomination. Several delegates gave him their votes in the balloting for the presidential nomination. In the campaign he was equally active. The democrats had carried the Ohio legislature in 1883, and he was again gerrymandered into a district supposed to be strongly against him. He accepted a renomination, made a diligent canvass, and was again elected, defeating David R. Paige, then in congress, by 2,000 majority. But his energies were by no means confined to his own district. He accompanied Mr. Blaine on his celebrated western tour, and afterward spoke in the states of West Virginia and New York. In the Ohio gubernatorial canvass of 1885 Major McKinley was equally active. His district had been restored in 1886, and he was elected by 2,550 majority over Wallace H. Phelps, the democratic candidate. In the state campaigns of 1881, 1883, and 1885, and again in 1887, he was on the stump in all parts of Ohio. In the 49th congress, 2 April, 1886, he made a notable speech on arbitration as the best means of settling labor disputes. He spoke at this session on the payment of pensions and the surplus in the treasury, and both speeches merit attention as forcible statements of the position of his party on those questions. Major McKinley delivered a memorial address on the presentation to congress of a statue of Garfield, 19 Jan., 1886. He also advocated the passage of the so-called dependent pension bill, 24 Feb., over the president's veto, as a "simple act of justice," and "the instinct of a decent humanity and our Christian civilization."

In accordance with Mr. Cleveland's third annual message, 6 Dec., 1887, which attacked the protective tariff laws, a bill was prepared and introduced in the house by Mr. Mills, embodying the president's views and policy, and the two parties were arrayed in support or opposition. Then occurred one of the most remarkable debates, under the inspiration and encouragement of the presidential canvass already pending, in the history of congress. It may be classed as the opportunity of McKinley's congressional life, and never was such an opportunity more splendidly improved. Absenting himself from congress a few days, he returned to Canton, 13 Dec., 1887, and delivered a masterly address before the Ohio state grange on "The American farmer," in which he declared against alien landholding, and advised his hearers to remain true to their faith in protection. He also went to Boston and discussed before the Home market club, 9 Feb., 1888, the question of "free raw material," upon which the majority in the house counted so confidently to divide their republican opponents, with such breadth and force that the doctrine was abandoned in New England, where it was supposed to be strongest.

On 29 Feb. he addressed the house on the bill to regulate the purchase of government bonds, not so much in opposition to the measure, as because he believed that the president and the secretary of the treasury had been "piling up a surplus" of $60,000,000 in the treasury, without retiring any of the bonds, "for the purpose of creating a condition of things in the country which would get up a scare and stampede against the protective system." On 2 April he presented to the house the views of the minority of the ways and means committee on the Mills tariff bill. On 18 May, the day the general debate was to close, McKinley delivered what was described at the time as "the most effective and eloquent tariff speech ever heard in congress." The scenes attending its delivery were full of dramatic interest. The speaker who immediately preceded him was Samuel J. Randall, who had insisted on being brought from what proved his deathbed to protest against the passage of the proposed law. He spoke slowly and with great difficulty, and his time expiring before his argument was concluded, McKinley yielded to Randall from his own time all that he needed to finish his speech. It was a graceful act, and the speech that followed fully justified the high expectations that the incident naturally aroused. In it he showed that no single interest or individual anywhere was suffering either from high taxes or high prices, but that all who tried to be were busy and thrifty in the general prosperity of the times. In a well-turned illustration, at the expense of his colleague, Mr. Morse, of Boston, he showed, by exhibiting to the house a suit of clothes purchased at the latter's store, that the claims of Mills as to the prices of woollens were absurd. His refutation of some current theories concerning "the world's markets" and the effect of protective laws upon trusts was widely applauded. He held that protection was from first to last a contention for labor. Both congress and the country heartily applauded this speech. The press of the country gave it unusual attention, republican committees scattered millions of copies of it, and it everywhere became a textbook of the campaign.

Major McKinley was a delegate at large to the republican national convention of this year, and took an active part in its proceedings, as chairman of the committee on resolutions. He was the choice of many delegates for president, and when it was definitely ascertained that Mr. Blaine would not accept the nomination ,a movement in his favor began that would doubtless have been successful had he permitted it to be encouraged. When during the balloting it was evident that sentiment was rapidly centring upon him, McKinley rose and said: "I cannot with honorable fidelity to John Sherman, who has trusted me in his cause and with his cause; I cannot consistently with my own views of personal integrity, consent, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. . . . I do not request, I demand, that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me." The effect on the convention was as he intended. His labors for Sherman were incessant and effective, but while he could not accomplish his friend's nomination, he did preserve his own integrity and increase the general respect and confidence of the people in himself. He was for the seventh time nominated and elected to congress in the following November, defeating George P. Ikert by 4,100 votes. At the organization of the 51st congress he was a candidate for speaker, but, although strongly supported, he was beaten on the third ballot in the republican

caucus by Thomas B. Reed. He resumed his place on the ways and means committee, and on the death of Judge Kelley, soon afterward, became its chairman. Thus devolved upon him, at a most critical juncture, the leadership of the house, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, his party having only a nominal majority, and it requiring always hearty concord and coöperation to pass any important measure. The minority had resolved upon a policy of obstruction and delay, but Major McKinley supported Speaker Reed with his usual effectiveness, and the speaker himself heartily thanked him for his great and timely assistance. On 24 April, 1890, he spoke in favor of sustaining the civil-service law, to which there was decided opposition. "The republican party," said he, "must take no step backward. The merit system is here and it is here to stay."

On 17 Dec., 1889, he introduced the first important tariff measure of the session—a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue." The bill passed the house, 5 March, and the senate, as amended, 20 March, went to a conference committee, who agreed upon a report that was concurred in, and was approved 10 June, 1890. It is known as the "customs administration bill," is similar in its provisions to a bill introduced in the 50th congress, as the outgrowth of a careful, non-partisan investigation by the senate committee on finance, and has proved a wise and salutary law. Meanwhile (16 April, 1890) he introduced the general tariff measure that has since borne his name, and that for four months had been under constant consideration by the ways and means committee. His speech in support of the measure, 7 May, fully sustained his high reputation as an orator. Seldom, if ever, in the annals of congress, has such hearty applause been given to any leader as that which greeted him at the conclusion of this address. The bill was passed by the house on 21 May, but was debated for months in the senate, that body finally passing it on 11 Sept., with some changes, notably the reciprocity amendment, which McKinley had unavailingly supported before the house committee. The bill, having received the approval of the president, became a law 6 Oct., 1890.

The passage of the bill was hardly effected before the general election occurred, and in this the republicans were, as anticipated, badly defeated. His own district had been gerrymandered again, so that he had 3,000 majority to overcome. Never was a congressional campaign more fiercely fought, the contest attracting attention everywhere. His competitor was John G. Warwick, recently lieutenant-governor, a wealthy merchant and coal-operator of his own county. McKinley ran largely ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by 300 votes. No republican had ever received nearly so many votes in the counties composing the district, his vote exceeding by 1,250 that of Harrison in the previous presidential campaign. Immediately after the election a popular movement began in Ohio for his nomination for governor, and the state convention in June, 1891, made him its candidate by acclamation. Meanwhile in congress he spoke and voted for the eight-hour law; he advocated efficient anti-trust and anti-option laws; he supported the direct-tax refunding law in an argument that abounds with pertinent information; and he presented and advised the adoption of a resolution declaring that nothing in the new tariff law should be held to invalidate our treaty with Hawaii. On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Judge Thurman, at Columbus, in November, 1890, Mr. Cleveland spoke upon "American citizenship," and "made cheapness the theme of his discourse, counting it one of the highest aspirations of American life." Major McKinley, replying to this address at the Lincoln banquet in Toledo, 12 Feb., 1891, to the contrary held that such a boon as "cheap coats" meant inevitably "cheap men."

At Niles, on 22 Aug., he opened the Ohio campaign. In this speech, as in every other of the 134 made by him in that wonderful canvass, he declared his unalterable opposition both to free trade and free silver. The campaign was earnest and spirited; both he and his opponent, Gov. Campbell, made a thorough canvass, and met once in joint debate at Ada, Hardin county, in September. McKinley won a decisive victory, polling the largest vote so far cast for governor in the history of Ohio. Campbell had been elected in 1889 by 11,000 plurality in a vote of 775,000; McKinley now defeated him by 21,500 in a total of 795,000. His inaugural address, 11 Jan., 1892, was devoted exclusively to state topics, except in its reference to congressional redistricting, in which he advised that "partisanship should be avoided."

Soon after his inauguration as governor the presidential campaign began, and when importuned by friends to allow the use of his name as a candidate, he promptly replied that he believed Gen. Harrison justly entitled to another term. He was again elected a delegate at large from Ohio to the national convention, and was by it selected permanent chairman. He asked his friends not to vote for him, but urged them to support Harrison. Still, when the ballot was taken many persisted in voting for him, though his name had not been formally presented, the Ohio delegation responding 44 to 2 for him. He at once challenged this vote, from the chair, and put himself on record for Harrison, who on the entire roll call received 535 votes; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; and Lincoln, 1. Leaving the chair, he moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it prevailed without objection. He was chairman of the committee to notify the president of his renomination, 20 June, and from that time until the campaign closed was more busily engaged than perhaps any other national leader of the republican party. After the loss of the fight he gave up neither courage nor confidence. He had no apologies or excuses to offer. In responding to the toast "The republican party," at the Abraham Lincoln banquet in Columbus, in 1893, he again manifested the same high spirit.

In his first annual message, 3 Jan., 1893, Gov. McKinley called attention to the financial condition of the state, and enjoined economy in appropriations. His sympathy with laboring men is apparent in his recommendation of additional protection to steam and electric railroad employees, and his interest in the problems of municipal government by his approval of what is called the "federal plan" of administration. At the republican convention in Ohio he was unanimously renominated for governor, and he was reelected by an overwhelming majority, the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the war, for any candidate up to that time in the history of the state—his vote aggregating 433,000 and his plurality 80,995. His competitor was Lawrence T. Neal. The issues discussed were national, and McKinley's voice was again heard in every locality in the state in earnest condemnation of "those twin heresies, free trade and free silver." The country viewed this result as indicative of the next national election, and he was everywhere

hailed as the most prominent republican aspirant for president. In his second annual message Gov. McKinley recommended biennial sessions of the legislature; suggested a revision of the tax laws by a commission created for the purpose; and condemned any unnecessary increase of local taxation and indebtedness.

On 22 Feb., 1894, McKinley delivered an address on the life and public services of George Washington, under the auspices of the Union league club, Chicago, which gave much gratification to his friends and admirers. Beginning at Bangor, Me., 8 Sept., and continuing through the next two months, he was constantly on the platform. The Wilson-Gorman tariff law had just been enacted, and to this he devoted his chief attention. After returning to Ohio to open the state campaign at Findlay, Gov. McKinley set out for the west. Travelling in special trains, under the auspices of state committees, his meetings began at daybreak and continued until nightfall or later from his car, or from adjacent platforms. For over eight weeks he averaged seven speeches a day, ranging in length from ten minutes to an hour; and in this time he travelled over 16,000 miles and addressed fully 2,000,000 people.

During the ensuing winter there was great distress in the mining districts of the Hocking valley. Gov. McKinley, by appeals to the generous people of the state, raised sufficient funds and provisions to meet every case of actual privation, the bulk of the work being done under his personal direction at Columbus. Several serious outbreaks occurred during his administration, at one time requiring the presence of 3,000 of the national guard in the field. On three occasions prisoners were saved from mobs and safely incarcerated in the state prison. His declaration that "lynchings must not be tolerated in Ohio" was literally made good for the first time in any state administration.

On the expiration of his term as governor he returned to his old home at Canton. Already throughout the country had begun a movement in his favor that proved almost irresistible in every popular convention. State after state and district after district declared for him, until, when at length the national convention assembled, he was the choice of more than two thirds of the delegates for president. In the republican national convention held in St. Louis in June, 1896, he was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 661½ out of 922 votes, and in the ensuing election he received a popular vote of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his principal opponent, William J. Bryan. In the electoral college McKinley received 271 votes, against 176 for Bryan. The prominent issues in the canvass were the questions of free coinage of silver and restoration of the protective tariff system. Early in the contest he announced his determination not to engage in the speaking campaign. Realizing that they could not induce him to set out on what he thought an undignified vote-seeking tour of the country, the people immediately began to flock by the thousand to Canton, and here from his doorstep he welcomed and spoke to them. In this manner more than 300 speeches were made from 19 June to 2 Nov., 1896, to more than 750,000 strangers from all parts of the country. Nothing like it was ever before known in a presidential campaign.

Besides the pilgrimages to Canton already mentioned, the canvass was marked by the fact that Major McKinley's chief opponent, Mr. Bryan, was the nominee of both the democratic and the populist parties, and by the widespread revolt in the democratic party caused by this alliance. Within ten days after the adoption of the democratic platform more than 100 daily papers that had been accustomed to support the nominees of the democratic party announced their opposition to both ticket and platform, and Major McKinley was vigorously supported by many who disagreed totally with him on the tariff question. The campaign was in some respects more thoroughly one of education than any that had been known, and its closing weeks were filled with activity and excitement, being especially marked by the display of the national flag. Chairman Hanna, of the republican national committee, recommended that on the Saturday preceding election day the flag should be displayed by all friends of sound finance and good government, and the democratic committee, unwilling to seem less patriotic, issued a similar recommendation. Thus a special "flag day" was generally observed, and political parades of unusual size added to the excitement. The result of the contest was breathlessly awaited and received with unusual demonstrations of joy.

On 4 March, 1897, Major McKinley took the oath of office at Washington in the presence of an unusually large number of people and with great military and civic display. Immediately afterward he sent to the senate the names of the following persons to constitute his cabinet, and they were promptly confirmed by that body: Secretary

of state, John Sherman, of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; attorney-general, Joseph McKenna, of California, who was succeeded in 1898 by John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa. On 6 March the new president issued a proclamation calling an extra session of congress for 15 March. On that date both branches met and listened to a special presidential message on the subject of the tariff. The result was the drafting of the bill called the "Dingley bill" after Chairman Nelson Dingley, of the ways and means committee, and in the course of the summer this passed both branches of congress, and by the signature of the president became a law.

It was expected that the election of President McKinley would put an end to the hard times that had prevailed for many years in the country, which, as was believed, were due to the tariff policy of the democratic party and to apprehension regarding the possible adoption of free coinage of silver. After the passage of the Dingley tariff bill there was a

decided revival of prosperity, many mills that had been closed resuming work, and there being other indications of returning confidence in the business world. On 17 May the president sent to congress a special message asking for an appropriation for the aid of suffering American citizens in Cuba, and in accordance therewith the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for that purpose.

The policy of the new administration toward Spain on the Cuban question had been a matter of much speculation, and there were those who expected that it would be aggressive. But it soon became evident that it was to be marked by calmness and moderation. The president retained in office Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, who had been appointed to his post by President Cleveland, although he sent commissioners to Cuba to report to him on special cases; and the policy of the government in relation to the suppression of filibustering remained unchanged. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the new minister to Spain, was instructed to deliver to the Spanish government a message in which the United States expressed its desire that an end should be put to the disastrous conflict in Cuba, and tendered its good offices toward the accomplishment of such a result. To this message the Spanish government returned a conciliatory reply to the general effect that it had ordered administrative reforms to be carried out on the island, and expected soon to put an end to the war, at the same time begging the United States to renew its efforts for the suppression of filibustering.

As was generally expected, the opening of the administration was marked by fresh agitation of the question of Hawaiian annexation. A new treaty of annexation was negotiated and sent by the president to the senate, but action upon it was postponed. Meanwhile the Japanese government formally protested against any such action on the part of the United States as should prejudice the rights of its subjects in Hawaii, there being at the time a diplomatic dispute between Japan and Hawaii regarding an alleged violation by the latter power of a treaty between the two countries. Many persons regarded this protest as an indication that Japan would resist the annexation by force of arms, or would annex the islands, but the Japanese minister disclaimed all hostile intent.

Another sensation in foreign affairs, recalling that of the Venezuela message during the Cleveland administration, was a despatch sent by Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay regarding the Behring sea seal question, in which he intimated that Great Britain, in peremptorily refusing to reopen the discussion of the rules for the regulation of seal-catching, had been guilty of bad faith. The London press especially took umbrage at the tone of this despatch, which was characterized as rude and disagreeable; but the friends of the administration maintained that this tone was justified by the facts and also by the event, since on 15 July it was announced that Great Britain had finally consented to take part with the United States, Russia, and Japan in a sealing conference in Washington in the autumn of 1897. Later, however, Lord Salisbury declared that he had been misunderstood, and the conference convened in November without British delegates, although Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, was present unofficially. Much was done to assuage ill feeling between the United States and England by the course of the administration in sending a special ambassador to Great Britain on the occasion of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. For this post the president selected Whitelaw Reid.

In the summer following the president's inauguration the reports of great gold discoveries on the Klondike river in British territory near the Alaskan boundary caused great excitement, recalling, especially on the Pacific coast, the days of the early California gold fever. So many expeditions set off almost at once for the north that the administration found it necessary to warn persons of the danger of visiting the arctic regions except at the proper season and with careful preparation; and to preserve order in Alaskan territory near the scene of the discoveries, the president at once established a military post on the upper Yukon river. On 7 April, in response to a message from the president, asking relief for the sufferers by flood in the Mississippi valley, both houses of congress voted to appropriate the sum of $200,000 for this purpose.

Much favorable comment was caused at the opening of the administration by President McKinley's evident desire to make himself accessible to the public, and to accept, if possible, all invitations to speak or preside at public functions. On 27 April, accompanied by his cabinet, he attended the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Grant monument at Riverside park, New York. Immediately afterward he was present at the dedication of the Washington monument in Philadelphia; and he soon made it plain that he considered it one of his duties to see and be seen as much as possible. In this and in other respects there was an evident desire on the part both of President McKinley's friends and of his opponents to regard the new administration with favor, and to give it every chance to establish its positions firmly. This was so much the case that its opening was referred to in the public press as a new "era of good feeling," like that which had marked the administration of James Monroe.

"The president's first year," says a prominent journal, "has ended with an extraordinary manifestation of personal confidence in him. Inaugurated on 4 March, 1897, he saw the house vote 8 March, 1898, and the senate 9 March, with absolute unanimity, giving him a discretionary power which has rarely been granted to any American president. These votes, 311 to 0 in the house, and 76 to 0, without a word of debate, in the senate, grandly exhibited the unity, patriotism, and loyalty of the nation. In the thirty-three years since the civil war ended no such manifestation of complete restoration of the Union has been possible until now. Even after the civil war began there were five votes against the first act to raise money for the support of the government, and in all the previous history of the nation absolute unanimity in congress was rarely possible. It was worth many times the $50,000,000 voted by congress to have such magnificent demonstration of the nation's unity. But while this spirit prompted the act, its discretionary feature was at the same time a rare and striking proof of confidence in the president. His conduct during his first year, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, has been such as to win for him the entire trust of political opponents in all matters involving the nation's defence, so that some who have been most hostile to him now pronounce him 'a rock of safety.'"

President Cleveland in his last annual message had stated plainly the position of the United States on the Cuban question, saying that the suppression of the insurrection was essentially a matter for Spain, that this country would not fail to make every effort to prevent filibustering expeditions and unlawful aid of any kind for the rebels,

but adding the warning note that there might come a time when intervention would be demanded in the name of humanity, and that it behooved Spain to end the struggle before this should become necessary. This was hardly a statement of party policy, but rather the expression of the sentiment of the whole country, and after the close of the first year of the new administration it was seen that its policy had been much along these lines. In his note of 23 Sept., 1897, Gen. Woodford had assured the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, that all the United States asked was that some lasting settlement might be found which Spain could accept with self-respect, and to this end the United States offered its kindly offices, hoping that during the coming month Spain might be able to formulate some proposal under which this tender of good offices might become effective, or else that she might give satisfactory assurances that the insurrection would be promptly and finally put down.

A change in ministry took place in Spain, and the liberals succeeded to power. The new foreign minister, Señor Gullon, replied to the American note on 23 Oct., suggesting more stringent application of the neutrality laws on the part of the United States, and asserting that conditions in the island would change for the better when the new autonomous institutions could go into effect. This measure of self-government was proclaimed by Spain on 23 Nov., 1897. The insurgents rejected it in advance; the Spanish Cubans who upheld Weyler's policy were equally vigorous in denouncing it; the remainder of the population was inclined to accept it, as it was in lieu of anything better, although it fell far short of what they had been led to hope for. It stipulated, among other things, that no law might be enacted by the new legislature without the approval of the governor-general; Spain was to fix the amount to be paid by Cuba for the maintenance of the rights of the crown, nor could the Cuban chamber discuss the estimates for the colonial budget until this sum had been voted first; furthermore, perpetual preferential duties in favor of Spanish trade and manufactures were provided for. The formal inauguration of the system took place in the beginning of January, 1898, but from the first it was evident that there were irreconcilable differences between the members of the ministry as well as between their followers, although there was manifested a certain well-wishing toward the new measure on the part of the insurgent party, many of them returning from the United States or coming from the field of hostilities to submit themselves after Marshal Blanco's proclamation of amnesty; yet early in January, 1898, the Spanish party broke out in such serious demonstrations and rioting against the autonomists and the Americans in Cuba that Consul-General Lee was induced to ask for the presence of an American man-of-war to protect American property.

The tone of the press in the United States had been growing more serious. The failure of the autonomous constitution was evident, the military situation was growing worse, the loss of life on the part of helpless non-combatants caused by the reconcentration policy of Weyler was daily growing more appalling; it was clear that the whole situation was nearing a crisis. Señor Canalejas, editor of a Madrid paper, made a journey to Cuba at this time to see the actual position with his own eyes. On his way he stopped in the United States, called on his friend Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish minister at Washington, and then went on to Havana. Soon after the departure of Canalejas, de Lôme wrote him a private letter, in which he criticised severely the policy of the president in regard to the Cuban question, and characterized him as a vacillating and time-serving politician. The letter was secured by the Cuban revolutionists, who communicated it to the state department and published it in the newspapers. The publication took place on 8 Feb.; the next day the government instructed Gen. Woodford to request the Spanish ministry to recall Señor de Lôme, but the ambassador had anticipated this request and had cabled his resignation, which was accepted before Gen. Woodford presented his note. On 14 Feb., Señor Polo y Bernabe was appointed to succeed de Lôme as minister to the United States.

The excitement caused in the United States by this incident was still fresh when it was quickened into a deeper and graver feeling by the destruction of the U. S. cruiser "Maine" in the harbor of Havana. After the riots of January, 1898, Consul-General Lee had asked for an American man-of-war to protect the interests of this country. The Spanish authorities were advised that the government intended to resume friendly naval visits to Cuban ports; they replied, acknowledging the courtesy, and announcing their intention of sending Spanish vessels to the principal ports of the United States in return. The "Maine" reached Havana on 25 Jan., and was anchored to a buoy assigned by the authorities of the harbor. She lay there for three weeks. Her officers received the usual formal courtesies from the Spanish authorities; Consul Lee tendered them a dinner; there were the conflicts between the sailors of the "Maine" and the Spanish sailors usual in any port, which give zest and pleasure to the life of all sailors. The treatment of officers and crew by the Spanish authorities was perfectly proper outwardly, although no effusive cordiality was shown them. At forty minutes past nine o'clock of the evening of 15 Feb., while the greater part of the crew were asleep, a double explosion occurred forward, rending the ship in two and causing her to sink instantly. Out of a complement of 360 men, 2 officers and 264 men were drowned or killed and 60 were taken out wounded. Capt. Sigsbee telegraphed a report of the occurrence to Washington, and asked that public opinion be suspended until more was known. Marshal Blanco informed Madrid that the explosion was due to an accident caused by the bursting of a dynamo engine, or combustion in the coal-bunkers. Spain expressed regret at the catastrophe, and proposed a joint commission to investigate the cause of the explosion. This proposal was declined by President McKinley, who appointed a naval board of inquiry to examine the problem independently. The conclusions of the court were that the explosion was not due to the officers or crew, but that it was caused by a submarine mine underneath the port side. The court found no evidence fixing the responsibility upon any person or persons. An investigation conducted independently by the Spanish government found that it was due to an accidental internal explosion.

War was now only a question of time. On 7 March two new regiments of artillery were authorized by congress, and $50,000,000 for national defence was placed at the disposal of the president. The speeches of Senator Proctor and of others who had visited Cuba and had seen the actual situation carried a weight that could not be controverted. The president asked for a bill providing a contingent increase of the army to 100,-

000 men, which was passed at once. Spain on her part put forth every effort to re-enforce the army in Cuba and to strengthen the navy. On 23 March, after the president had received the report of the naval court of inquiry, which he withheld from congress until he had made an effort to secure from Spain a satisfactory agreement that would prevent war, Gen. Woodford presented a formal note to the Spanish minister warning him that unless an agreement assuring permanent, immediate, honorable peace in Cuba was reached within a few days the president would feel constrained to submit the whole question to congress. Various other notes were passed in the next few days, but they were regarded by the president as dilatory and entirely unsatisfactory. The pope made an effort to prevent war, expressing to Washington and to Madrid his earnest desire that peace should not be disturbed; and on 7 April the ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia called upon the president and presented a joint note urging peace. On the 9th it was decided at Madrid to grant an armistice to the free Cuban insurgents, a thing the United States had long been asking; but it was now too late—the Cubans declined it at once. On the 11th the president sent his message to congress, in which he reviewed at length the negotiations, and ended by leaving the issue with congress. On 13 April both houses passed resolutions giving the president full authority; on the 16th a resolution was passed acknowledging Cuban independence; and on the 20th President McKinley signed the joint resolutions that declared the people of Cuba free and directed the president to use the land and naval forces of the United States to compel Spain to withdraw from the island. War was declared against Spain by the United States, beginning at twelve o'clock noon of 21 April, 1898. The call for 125,000 volunteers was issued on 23 April, and on the 24th Spain declared war. By the end of the month troops had begun to concentrate at Tampa, Fla. On 30 April congress authorized a bond issue of $500,000,000, which was taken up at once and largely over-subscribed.

The navy took the first steps in actual hostilities; a blockade of Cuba was proclaimed on 22 April; in his proclamation of 26 April the president set forth at length the principles that would govern the conduct of the government with regard to the rights of neutrals and the other points of naval warfare; neither the United States nor Spain had signed the declaration of Paris of 1856, but by this proclamation it became evident that the United States would hold to all the essential points of the declaration. The nation had scarcely felt a realizing sense of the existence of war before there came the news of Dewey's victory at Manila. Its elation over such an unprecedented victory caused it to wait with anxious expectation for news from the operations in Cuban waters. On 4 May Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West; on the 12th it engaged the forts at San Juan de Puerto Rico. This was but a move to try the strength of the enemy, for, of course, the main object of the navy was to engage and destroy the Spanish fleet under Cervera, which had left the Cape Verde islands on 29 April. On 13 May Commodore Schley's flying squadron sailed under sealed orders, and on the 28th the commander was able to report the presence of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, where it was safely blockaded. Admiral Sampson joined Schley on 1 June, and assumed command of the entire fleet.

Operations on land had as a prelude the landing on 10 June of 600 marines, who intrenched themselves near the harbor of Guantanamo, and successfully repulsed repeated attacks by the Spaniards. The army that had been collecting at Tampa was now ready for action, and on 15 June Gen. Shafter with 16,000 men embarked for Cuba, under escort of 11 war-ships. The troops arrived off Santiago on the 20th and began landing at Daiquiri, 17 miles east of Santiago, the entire army being disembarked by the 23d with only two casualties. The forward movement was begun at once; after a sharp action near Sevila on the 24th, in which the Americans under Gen. Wheeler lost 16 killed and 41 wounded, came on 1 July the storming of the heights of El Caney and San Juan near Santiago. In the two days' fighting at this point the loss for the U. S. troops was 230 killed, 1,284 wounded, and 79 missing. Gen. Shafter found Santiago so well defended that he feared he could take it only without a serious loss of life; he must have re-enforcements, and while waiting for these he felt he could not supply his army in its advanced position. For this reason he asked Admiral Sampson to attack the city from the seaward and to force the entrance to the harbor; but the admiral explained that the mines in the channel prevented any such operations. If the land batteries in the rear were reduced by Gen. Shafter, the fleet could raise the harbor mines and then bombard the city. The situation rested thus on the morning of 3 July, but by night of the same day it had changed completely. On that morning Cervera, after peremptory orders from Gen. Blanco, ordered his fleet to sea from its sheltered position in the harbor. The blockading vessels closed in upon the Spanish ships immediately upon their appearance, followed them closely as they turned in flight to the westward, and by evening had sunk or disabled every one of them, losing but 1 man killed and 10 wounded, as compared with a loss to the enemy of about 350 killed and 1,670 prisoners.

On the morning of the 5th Gen. Shafter sent a flag of truce into Santiago, demanding immediate surrender on pain of bombardment. This was refused, but at the request of the foreign consuls Shafter agreed to postpone bombardment for one day. On that same day, at a conference with Capt. Chadwick, representing Admiral Sampson, it was agreed that the army and navy should make a joint attack on the city at noon of the 9th. A truce was arranged until that date, when Gen. Shafter repeated his demand and the threat of bombardment. Unconditional surrender was refused. On the 10th and 11th firing went on from the trenches and the ships, and by the evening of the latter day all the Spanish artillery had been silenced. A truce was arranged as a preliminary to surrender. Gen. Miles arrived on the 12th, and terms were finally settled on the 17th, when the U. S. troops took possession of the city. On the 18th Gen. Miles sailed with an expedition to Puerto Rico, where he landed on the 25th. His progress through the island met with little resistance, the inhabitants turning out to welcome the invading troops as deliverers. In less than three weeks the forces of the United States rendered untenable every Spanish position outside of San Juan; the Spaniards were defeated in six engagements, with a loss to the invaders of only 3 killed and 40 wounded, about one-tenth of the Spanish loss.

After the fall of Santiago it was evident at Madrid that further resistance was useless, and that a prolongation of the war would mean only more severe terms. On 26 July Jules Cambon, the French minister at Washington, was requested to

inquire if peace negotiations might be opened. President McKinley replied to the note on the 30th, stating the preliminary conditions that the United States would insist upon as a basis of negotiations. These were, in brief, that Spain must relinquish all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, and must evacuate it immediately; that Puerto Rico, the other Spanish island in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrone group must be ceded to the United States; and that the United States would hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines. A protocol of agreement was signed on 12 Aug. by Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon, in which the above stipulations were embodied in six articles, fixing, besides, a term of evacution for the West India islands, and settling 1 Oct. following as the date of meeting of commissioners to settle the terms of peace between this country and Spain.

Now that the war was practically over it became necessary to withdraw as many of the U. S. troops as possible from the unhealthy situation in Cuba. A camp was hastily provided at Montauk Point, Long Island, and hither the troops were hurried from Cuba. Suffering could not be avoided, of course, and from Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, and from the twelve other main army camps as well as the smaller ones, went up a cry that the troops were not receiving the careful attention they deserved. President McKinley made a personal tour of observation in August to satisfy himself as to the actual state of affairs. In September he appointed a commission to investigate the charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp, field, hospital, and transport, and to examine the administration of the war department in all its branches. The commission met first on 27 Sept., sat in many places, and heard witnesses in city and camp. Gen. Miles, in his testimony, described the beef furnished the troops as "embalmed," and in reply on 12 Jan., 1899, Commissary-Gen. Eagan denied the charge, and made such a bitter personal attack upon Gen. Miles that the president ordered his trial by court-martial, with the result that he was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced to dismissal from the army. This was commuted by the president on 7 Feb. to suspension for six years. The commission made its report on 8 Feb., but this was not deemed satisfactory, and on 9 Feb. an army court of inquiry was appointed by the president to investigate the charges of Gen. Miles in relation to the beef-supply.

On 26 Aug. President McKinley appointed William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid, and Edward D. White as peace commissioners. Justice White declined to serve, and on 9 Sept. George Gray was appointed in his place. The commissioners met the Spanish commissioners in Paris on 1 Oct. Negotiations continued until 10 Dec., when the treaty was signed. It provided for the relinquishment by Spain of all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; the cession of all other Spanish West India islands, and of Guam in the Ladrone group; the cession of the Philippines to the United States, and the payment to Spain by the United States of $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; Spanish soldiers were to be repatriated at the expense of the United States. Other details settling property rights, the status of the church, etc., were also included; ratifications were to be exchanged at Washington within six months, or earlier, if possible. The commissioners returned to the United States late in December, and submitted the official text of the treaty to the president, who retained it for consideration until 4 Jan., 1899, and then transmitted it to the senate, where it was at once referred to the committee on foreign relations. In his annual message to congress on 5 Dec. the president had contented himself largely with a simple narrative of events that led up to the war, suggesting his own theory as to its causes, and deferring all discussion of the future government of the new territories until after the ratification of the treaty of peace. He recommended also careful consideration of the provisions suggested by Secretary Alger and Mr. Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, for the enlargement of the regular army. In his message the president had not made a party question of the policy of expansion, but had carefully insisted that it was a question for the whole nation, irrespective of party lines. He was given opportunity to impress this view upon the country less formally, but none the less effectively, in his speeches and addresses on his tour in the south to visit the Atlanta peace jubilee during December, 1898. Nevertheless, there were anxious weeks of waiting after the treaty had been given to the senate for consideration, weeks in which little was certain, except that there was a strong, forceful opposition in that body to its ratification, urged on by various motives, but nevertheless united sufficiently to make the friends of the treaty anxious for its fate. At length, on 6 Feb. the question came to a vote, and, to the relief of the president and the country, the treaty was duly ratified. It is not probable that the war in the Philippines, precipitated by the night attacks of the insurgents upon the U. S. forces on 4 Feb., had any great weight in influencing the voting upon the treaty; there can be little doubt, however, that the insurgent leaders, ignorant of the real feelings of the people at large, did draw encouragement for themselves from the reports of opposition to the treaty.

The question of peace with Spain once settled, the outbreak in the Philippines opened a new problem to the president. Anxious for information on the situation in those islands he had appointed in January a commission of five, consisting of Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, President J. G. Schurmann, of Cornell, Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, and Col. Charles Denby, sometime U. S. minister to China, to study the general situation in the Philippines and to act in an advisory capacity. In this step the president had shown his desire to act only upon ample information. When actual hostilities broke out, however, there was left to him but one thing to do: the insurrection must be put down before any negotiations were entered into with the insurgent leaders. For this reason he gave Gen. Otis, in his policy of vigorous action, all the support possible.

Another difficulty for his solution arose in the condition of affairs in the Samoan islands. After the death in 1898 of Malietoa, King of Samoa, a struggle for the succession took place in the islands between the followers of Mataafa and of young Malietoa. For ten years Germany, Great Britain, and the United States had exercised joint control over the islands. In this new struggle it was found that the interests of Germany seemed to urge her to support Mataafa in opposition to Great Britain and the United States. This position of the three powers, coupled with the continuous fighting among the natives, seemed to promise a knotty question for the president, but by perfect

coolness and uniform good temper he brought the matter to a satisfactory issue. On the proposal of Germany, each of the three powers appointed one member of a commission to visit the islands and to investigate the entire question, beginning with the return of Mataafa and the election of 1898. Bartlett Tripp was appointed by the United States, Baron Speck von Sternberg by Germany, and C. N. E. Eliot by Great Britain.

Much favorable comment was caused by the character of the president's appointments for the delegation to represent the United States at the peace conference called by the czar in 1898, which assembled at The Hague in May, 1899. The delegation consisted of Andrew D. White, ambassador at Berlin; Stanford Newel, minister to Holland; Seth Low, president of Columbia university; Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. navy (retired); and Capt. William Crozier, U. S. army. Frederick William Holls, of New York, was appointed secretary and counsel. As a group the men were worthy representatives of the country, and as individuals each of them was widely known as a scholar or a student in his own profession. Their work at the conference did not belie their reputation, one of the most important results of the conference being the scheme of international arbitration, in the presentation and advocacy of which President White made a remarkably strong impression. The whole U. S. delegation was at the very centre of the influences that worked toward this result.

Of home events in the latter months of the first half of 1899 one of the most important was the order of 29 May, in which the president withdrew a large number of places in the civil service of the government from the operation of the system of appointment on the result of examinations conducted by the civil service commission. The civil service reformers maintained that this step would withdraw at least 10,000 positions from the classified service, but their statement was controverted by those that looked kindly upon the president's order, who maintained that not more than 4,000 places are exempted. The president found a strong supporter and defender in the secretary of the treasury, who contended that the order was a beneficial step for the reform of the civil service; that only those positions had been exempted that experience had shown could be filled best without examination, and that the change had not been made in the slightest degree at the instance of the spoilsmen. To all of the contentions of Secretary Gage, Mr. George McAneny, the secretary of the Civil service reform league, made detailed replies, maintaining not only that Mr. Gage's points were not well taken, but that his own administration of the civil service in the treasury department was not above criticism. With this discussion the president had nothing to do; he was content to stand by his order. Even more far-reaching in the general interest it caused was the bringing about of the resignation of Russell A. Alger, secretary of war. During all the months of hostilities, and after, the secretary was most severely criticised for the conduct of the war. The president stood stoutly behind him, however, and gave him good support. But in the spring of 1899 Gen. Alger entered into an open campaign as candidate for the U. S. senate to succeed Senator McMillan in 1901, and to this end he joined political forces with Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, who had criticised the president's policy. At once it was evident that a cabinet officer identified so closely with the whole policy of the government could not possibly enter into combination with such a critic of this policy and at the same time retain his seat in the cabinet. The president had supported the secretary in every step he had taken hitherto; he could not, however, countenance a campaign for political office carried on along such lines by one of his cabinet advisers, and in July his feelings on the matter were made known to Gen. Alger. The latter offered his resignation on 19 July, to take effect on 1 Aug., and at that date he was succeeded by Elihu Root, a prominent lawyer of New York.

The president and Mrs. McKinley spent the summers of 1897 and 1899 at a popular resort on Lake Champlain, and in August of the latter year the president made an eloquent address at Plattsburg, in the course of which, referring to the condition of affairs in the Philippine islands, he said, "Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat the American flag's blessed mission of liberty and humanity." Later, at Long Branch, McKinley remarked: "There has been doubt expressed in some quarters as to the purpose of the government respecting the Philippines. I can see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then, with charity for all, the established government of law and order protecting life and property, and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes." And in a speech at Pittsburg, welcoming the 10th Pennsylvania volunteers upon their return from the Philippines on 28 Aug., he justified the conduct of Gen. Otis in every particular, assuming for himself all responsibility for the action of the U. S. forces before the outbreak of hostilities in February. With justifiable indignation toward the Filipino sympathizers in the United States, he said of the volunteers: "They had no part or patience with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends." See "Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley," compiled by Joseph P. Smith (New York, 1893), and the campaign "Life of Major McKinley," by Robert P. Porter (Cleveland, Ohio, 1896).

Major McKinley married, 25 Jan., 1871, Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. and Catherine Dewalt Saxton. Her grandparents were among the founders of Canton, nearly a century ago. Her father was a banker of large means, who after giving Ida, his youngest daughter, many advantages of education and travel, began her business training as cashier in his bank, that she might be fitted for any change in fortune that could overtake her. Two daughters were born to them, but both were lost in early childhood. Mrs. McKinley's health, not robust at any time, never has rallied from these two deaths in quick succession. Though not strong, Mrs. McKinley is a charming hostess, and has presided over their happy home with all the delights of a bride.

Ida Saxton McKinley

McLAUGHLIN, Hugh, politician, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 April, 1827. His parents came to this country in 1811. Hugh received an education in the public school, and at an early age was apprenticed to a rope-maker in Williamsburg. He then engaged in the lighterage trade, and subsequently in the fish business, in which he continued until 1857, when, having accepted the position of master mechanic, or general superintendent of all the workmen, in the Brooklyn navy-yard, he sold out his fish business. From this office he received the name of "Boss," which still clings to him. In 1860 he was a candidate for sheriff of Kings county and was defeated. In 1861 he was elected register of the county, and he was subsequently twice re-elected. During the civil war he served on several municipal committees, which rendered aid to the National government. For many years he has been recognized leader of the Democratic party in Brooklyn. It was largely due to Mr. McLaughlin's untiring efforts that the Brooklyn bridge and Prospect park became accomplished facts.

McLAURIN, John Lowndes, senator, b. at Red Bluff, Marlboro co., S. C., 9 May, 1860. He was educated at Swarthmore college, and at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1881, studying law at the last institution; he was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was elected to the lower house of the South Carolina legislature in 1890, and in the same year was chosen by the legislature attorney-general of the state. Elected to congress in 1892, he served in the 52d, 53d, 54th, and 55th congresses. While in the house he served for two terms as a Democratic member of the ways and means committee. In May, 1897, Gov. Ellerbe appointed him to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph H. Earle. His appointment was confirmed by an election at the hands of the people to fill the unexpired term ending 3 March, 1903.

MACLEAN, Clara Dargan, author, b. near Winnsboro, Fairfield district, S. C., 11 Oct., 1841. She received her education in Charleston and at the Moravian academy in Salem, N. C. In 1871 she married Col. Joseph A. Maclean, of South Carolina, in which state her life has been chiefly devoted to teaching and writing. In addition to her numerous contributions in prose and verse to periodicals, Mrs. Maclean has published "Riverlands" (Augusta, Ga., 1864); "Helen Howard" and "Light o' Love" (New York, 1891).

MacLEAN, George Edwin, educator, b. in Rockville, Conn., 31 Aug., 1850. He was graduated at Williams college and at Yale theological seminary, and studied at the University of Berlin. He was made pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian church, Troy, N. Y., in 1881, later becoming professor of English language and literature in the University of Minnesota. He was elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska in 1899, resigning that position to accept the presidency of the University of Iowa. Dr. MacLean received the degree of LL. D. from Williams college, and is the author of "A Chart of English Literature," and has edited several works of an educational character, which have had a wide circulation.

McLEAN, John, missionary, b. in Kilmarnock, Scotland, 30 Oct., 1852. He came to Canada in 1873, and took his degree of A. B. at Victoria college, receiving his A. M. from the same institution some years later. In 1874 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, was ordained for special work among the Blackfoot Indians, and, with his wife, set out in June, 1880, for Fort MacLeod, Northwest Territory. There were gathered about 700 Blood Indians, and thither soon came about 3,000 Bloods and Blackfeet from Montana. McLean was an earnest worker, not only as a spiritual guide to his wards, but also as a student of their history, language, manners, customs, and traditions. He also found time to undertake a post-graduate course in history, for which he received in 1888 the degree of Ph. D. from Wesleyan university, Ill. In 1889 he left the Indian work and served at various stations in the Northwest Territory, where he acted as inspector of schools and as member of the board of education and board of examiners. He has written extensively, both under his own name and under the *nom de plume* of "Robin Rustler." Among his articles may be mentioned "American Indian Literature," in the "Canadian Methodist Magazine" for 1885; "The Cree language," in the "Lethbridge News" for 1 March, 1888; "Indian Languages and Literature," in the "Proceedings" of the Canadian institute for 1888; "The Indians, their Manners and Customs" (Toronto, 1889); and "John Evans, Inventor of the Syllabic System of the Cree Language" (Toronto, 1890).

McMILLAN, Charles, engineer, b. in Moscow, Russia, 24 March, 1841. He studied in Hamilton, Canada, and in 1860 was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute. Adopting civil engineering he aided in building the new reservoir in Central park, New York, was professor of geodesy and topographical drawing in Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1865, and later added the instruction in road engineering to his duties. In 1875 he became professor of civil engineering and applied mathematics in Princeton, and a consulting engineer in Troy, N. Y., Bethlehem, Pa., and Princeton, N. J. Since 1885 Mr. McMillan has been the editor of "Smith's Topographical Drawing."

MACMONNIES, Frederick, sculptor, b. in Brooklyn, 20 Sept., 1863. He was admitted to the studio of Augustus St. Gaudens in 1880, and worked four years, studying at night in the life classes of the Academy of design and the Art students' league. In 1884 he went to Paris, but an outbreak of the cholera drove him thence to Munich, where he spent a few months in the painting-school. He returned to France after a walking trip among the Alps, but was soon recalled to New York. After a year in the studio of St. Gaudens he returned again to Paris, where he entered the *atelier* Falguière in the École des beaux-arts, spending part of his time also in the private studio of Antonin Mercié. For two successive years he received the *prix d'atelier*, the highest prize open to foreigners, which ranks next to the *prix de Rome*. He then left the school and established his own studio, still giving part of his time to work with Mercié. His first figure was a Diana, exhibited in the Salon of 1889, for which he received honorable mention. His success was now certain, and after this followed his three life-size bronze angels for St. Paul's church, New York city, his statues of Nathan Hale for City-hall park, and of James Samuel Thomas Stranahan for Prospect park, Brooklyn. Both of the last two statues were exhibited in the Salon of 1891, and for the Stranahan the sculptor received a second medal, the first and only American so to be honored. The great fountain executed by him for the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893 was one of the artistic features of that exposition that remains in the memory of all that saw it. In 1894 he produced his "Bacchante," designed for the fountain in the court of the Boston public library; the French government ordered a replica

for the Luxembourg. Among his other works may be mentioned the statue of Sir Harry Vane in the Boston public library, the army and navy groups for the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Indianapolis, the pediments on the Bowery savings bank, New York city, the central pair of bronze doors and the statue of Shakespeare for the Library of congress, and the figure of Victory for the battle monument unveiled at West Point in 1897. In 1896 he received the decoration of the Legion of honor from the French government.

McMULLEN, Justus Clarke, journalist, b. in Unionville, N. Y., 13 March, 1851; d. in Bradford, Pa., 31 Jan., 1888. He was graduated at Cornell in 1876, became a civil engineer, removed to the oil district of Pennsylvania, and was engaged in gathering statistics of the development of the oil industry. He was first connected with the Oil City "Derrick," and subsequently with the "Petroleum Age," of which he became sole owner, and in 1887 he established the "Daily Oil News" both of the latter journals being published in Bradford, Pa. His writings on petroleum gave him a wide reputation, and he was regarded as an expert in the location of oil-wells.

MACOUN, John, Canadian botanist, b. in Maralin, County Down, Ireland, 17 April, 1831. He came to Canada in 1850, and was professor of botany and geology in Albert university, Belleville, from July, 1868, to April, 1879. From 1872 he was engaged in exploring for the government of Canada in the northwest, and was appointed in January, 1882, botanist to the survey. In December, 1887, he was made assistant director, botanist, and naturalist to the geological survey. He is a fellow of the Royal society of Canada and also of the Linnean society of London.

McREYNOLDS, Andrew Thomas, soldier, b. in Dungannon, Ireland, 25 Dec., 1808; d. in Muskegon, Mich., 25 Nov., 1898. He came to this country in 1832, and in the following year settled in Detroit. He was a member of the Michigan senate, and in the war with Mexico he received a captaincy in the 3d dragoons. For his good conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco he was commissioned major. Resigning from the army, he began the practice of law in Grand Rapids. When the civil war began he raised the Lincoln cavalry regiment, and he received the colonelcy direct from the president. After serving through the war, in which for two years he commanded a brigade, Col. McReynolds returned to the practice of law, which he continued with success until he was almost fourscore.

McSHERRY, William, clergyman, b. near Charleston, Va. (now W. Va.), 19 July, 1799; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 10 May, 1839. He studied in Georgetown college, entered the Jesuit order, and was sent to complete his studies in Rome in 1821. He was ordained a priest, returned to the United States in 1828, and was appointed professor in Georgetown college in 1829, but in 1832 returned to Europe. In Rome he discovered in the "Domus professa" of the Jesuits Father Andrew White's "Relatio Itineris ad Marylandiam," "Declaratio Coloniæ Domini Baronis de Baltimoro," and several letters of Jesuit missionaries in Maryland written between 1635 and 1638. He copied these manuscripts and placed the copies in the library of Georgetown college. They were published, with translation and notes by Nathan C. Brooks (Baltimore, 1847), and by the Maryland historical society (1874). In 1833 he became the first Jesuit provincial of Maryland, and in 1837 president of Georgetown college.

McVICKAR, William Neilson, P. E. bishop, b. in New York, 19 Oct., 1843. He was graduated at Columbia in the class of 1865, in the Divinity school, Philadelphia, and at the General theological seminary, New York. He was rector of Holy Trinity church, Harlem, for ten years, and then of Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, from 1875 to 1898, when he was consecrated coadjutor bishop of Rhode Island, 27 Jan. He was a deputy to the general convention from 1883 to 1895 (inclusive). He received the degree of D. D. from Kenyon college in 1886, and from Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania in 1898. Bishop McVickar, who resides in Providence, has published occasional sermons.

MAGONE, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Oswegatchie, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practised in Ogdensburg, N. Y., from 1859 until 1871. He became a member of the state canal commission in 1875, and was appointed collector of the port of New York in 1886. Mr. Magone was chairman of the New York state Democratic committee in 1876, and a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1876 and 1884.

MAGRATH, Andrew Gordon, governor of South Carolina, b. in Charleston, S. C., 8 Feb., 1813; d. there, 9 April, 1893. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1831, studied law under James L. Petigru, also at Harvard law-school, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. In 1840 and 1842 he was elected to the South Carolina house of representatives, and became distinguished as a debater. President Pierce appointed him United States judge for South Carolina in 1856, and upon the election of Lincoln to the presidency he resigned, and was immediately elected a delegate to the secession convention of December, 1860. Soon after the formation of the confederacy he became Confederate states' judge for South Carolina, serving as such until December, 1864, when the legislature chose him governor of the state. As governor he bent every energy to the task of rescuing his state from the gloomy conditions which enveloped her. But the confederacy fell, and he was imprisoned at Fort Pulaski, where he remained until December, 1865. He never aspired to public office again, but confined himself to the practice of the law.

MAGUIRE, Matthew, machinist, b. in New York in 1850. He received a common-school education, leaving school at the age of fourteen to enter a factory and to learn the trade of a machinist. He moved to Paterson, N. J., and took an active part in municipal, state, and national politics. In the Greenback movement he was one of the prominent workers; as an organizer of trades-unions he has been very active; and with the growth of the Socialist-Labor party he has widened the sphere of his interests. Mr. Maguire has served as alderman of Paterson, was nominated on 9 July, 1896, for vice-president, with Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for president, by the Socialist-Labor party at its convention in New York city, and in 1898 was nominated by his party for governor of New Jersey.

MAHAN, Alfred Thayer (ma-h'an), naval officer, son of Dennis Hart Mahan (*q. v.*), was born at West Point, N. Y., 27 Sept., 1840. He was educated at the U. S. naval academy, from which he graduated in June, 1859. Entering the navy, he rose to the rank of captain, and was retired at his own request after nearly forty years of service, and was made a member of the board of strategy, Washington, in May, 1898. In 1899 he was appointed a member of the arbitration conference which met at The Hague. He has received the following

honorary degrees: Oxford, England, D. C. L. (1894), and LL. D. from Cambridge, England (1894), Harvard (1895), and Yale (1897). Capt. Mahan's naval writings include: In Scribner's "Campaigns of the Civil War"—"Gulf and Inland Waters" (New York, 1883); "Influence of Sea Power upon History" (Boston, 1890); "Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire" (1892); "Admiral Farragut" ("Great Commanders" series, New York, 1892); "Life of Nelson" (Boston, 1897); "Interest of America in Sea Power," a series of collected essays (1897); and a new and revised edition of his admirable "Life of Nelson" (London, 1899).

A. T. Mahan

MALLET-PREVOST, Severo, lawyer, b. in Zacatecas, Mexico, 8 Oct., 1860. His father had served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. army during the Mexican war, 31 Dec., 1845, to 7 June, 1848, and after resigning from the army had taken up his residence at Zacatecas. The son entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of B. S. During 1881 and 1882 he was engaged as civil engineer on the Mexican national railway at Zacatecas, and as superintendent of the mines of the Illinois syndicate in the state of Zacatecas. He then took up the study of law, began to practise his profession in 1885, and became well known as a member of the bar of New York city, whither he had removed. When President Cleveland appointed the Venezuela boundary commission he served as secretary to the commission, and he was engaged as one of the attorneys for Venezuela before the board of arbitration between that country and Great Britain that met in Paris in the summer of 1899. He addressed the commission in August.

MALLORY, Stephen Russell, senator, b. in Key West, Fla., 2 Nov., 1848, is the son of Stephen Russell Mallory (*q. v.*). The son entered the Confederate navy in Virginia in the autumn of 1864, and received his appointment as midshipman in the following spring. In November of that year he entered Georgetown college in the District of Columbia, where he was graduated in June, 1869. For the next three years he was engaged in teaching at the college. In 1873 he was admitted to the practice of law at New Orleans by the supreme court of Louisiana. Removing to Pensacola in 1874, he was elected to the state house of representatives in 1876, and to the state senate in 1880, and again in 1884. He was sent to the national house of representatives, as a Democrat, from the 1st district of Florida, 1891–'4. The state legislature elected him, in January, 1897, senator for the term ending in March, 1903.

MANSFIELD, Richard, actor, b. in the island of Heligoland, 24 May, 1857, and was educated at the University of Jena. He was prepared for the East India civil service, but came to this country and opened a studio in Boston. Returning to England he studied art, but later chose the theatrical profession, playing minor parts. Coming again to the United States, Mansfield appeared in New York, and has continued since to be successful in a wide repertoire. He has for some years been the head of his own company, creating such popular parts as Beau Brummel, Baron Chevrial, Dick Dudgeon, and Prince Karl, also the titular *rôles* in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He acquired the rights for this country of a new play entitled "Jeffreys," written by Emil Moreau, one of the authors of "Mme. Sans-Gene." In 1899 he appeared in "Cyrano de Bergerac." In October of the same year appeared from the press of the Appletons "The Mansfield Calendar for 1900." He is the author of the plays "Beau Brummel" and "Don Juan," also of a short fairy story entitled "Blown Away" (Boston, 1897).

Richard Mansfield

MANSON, Otis Frederick, physician, b. in Richmond, Va., 10 Oct., 1822; d. there, 25 Jan., 1888. He was graduated at the Medical college of Virginia in 1840, settled in Granville county, N. C., and did good service as a physician in the small-pox epidemic in Mecklenburg county, Va., in 1842. No vaccine virus being attainable, he treated his patients with success by inoculation. He was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate army in 1862 and put in charge of a hospital in Richmond, and subsequently till the close of the war he was medical agent, with the rank of major, in North Carolina. He settled in Richmond, and was professor of pathology and physiology in the Medical college of Virginia in 1869–'82, becoming professor emeritus in 1882. He was a member of the board of medical examiners for the state of Virginia for many years, and president of the Richmond city council. He contributed many papers to medical literature, including his original treatment of remittent puerperal fever (Richmond, 1855). Dr. Manson's later publications are "A Treatise on the Physiological and Therapeutic Action of the Sulphate of Quinine" (Philadelphia, 1882) and a "Treatise on Malarial Hæmorrhage" (1882).

MANTLE, Lee, senator, b. in Birmingham, England, 13 Dec., 1851. His father died while he was quite young; in 1862 he came with his mother to the United States, settling first in Utah, later in Idaho, and in 1872 in Montana. Until he was sixteen years old he worked on a farm; he then learned telegraphy and found employment under the Western union telegraph company. He removed to Butte City, Mont., entering the employ of the Wells-Fargo express company, and in 1881 organizing the "Inter-Mountain" newspaper. In public service he has been alderman and mayor of Butte, has been a state representative for three terms, serving one term as speaker; was president of the Mineral land association of Montana, and delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884. In March, 1892, he was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy in the state's representation in the national senate caused by the failure of the legislature to elect a senator. The senate, however, refused to allow him to take his seat, on the ground that the governor could not

legally make an appointment in such a case. In January, 1895, he was elected by the legislature to fill the vacancy for the term ending 3 March, 1899.

MARCOU, Jules, geologist, b. in Salins, Jura, France, 20 April, 1824; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 17 April, 1898. He studied at the College of Besançon, and at St. Louis college in Paris. A fondness for natural science was developed in Switzerland, where he travelled for his health, and where he became acquainted with Jules Thurmann. He was associated with the latter in his work on the Jura mountains, and it was while engaged in this that he first met Louis Agassiz. He was sent to America as travelling scientist for the Jardin des Plantes, accompanying Agassiz on his trip to the Lake Superior region in 1848. This gave him opportunity to make a fine collection of minerals, which he forwarded to Paris the year following. Later he gave his attention to the geology of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Mammoth Cave. He made a short visit to Europe in 1850, and then returned to America and published his geological map of this country and the British North American possessions (2 vols., Boston, 1853). He entered the geological service of the United States and was the first geologist to cross the country, which he did in making a section map of the 35th parallel from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Ill health compelled him to make a trip to Europe in 1855; he then, until 1859, held a professorship in the polytechnic school at Zurich. He returned to the United States in 1861, and was associated with Agassiz in founding at Cambridge the Museum of comparative zoölogy, in which he had charge of the palæontological division. From 1864 to 1875 he devoted himself to scientific research, and became a strong supporter of the Taconic system of New York, publishing many papers on the subject. In 1875 he became connected again with the national service, and remained with it until a few years before his death. In 1867 he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of honor. Besides his "Geological Map," he published "De la Science en France" (Paris, 1869); "Geology of North America" (Zurich, 1884); many papers read before scientific societies in America and abroad; and, in connection with John Belknap Marcou, "Mapoteca Geologica Americana: A Catalogue of Geological Maps of America, 1752–1881" (Washington, 1884).

MARKELL, Charles Frederick, author, b. in Frederick, Md., 16 Oct., 1855. He received a classical education, and graduating, with the first honor from the law department of Columbian university in June, 1876, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He visited Europe in 1877, and shortly after began the practice of his profession in his native town, at the same time owning and conducting a daily Republican newspaper. He represented Frederick in the Maryland house of delegates in 1884–'5 and 1896–'7, attaining reputation as a speaker. Mr. Markell was appointed by President Harrison in 1892 secretary of legation to Brazil, and in 1893, while acting as *chargé d'affaires*, induced the Brazilian government to remove the *expediente* tax on wheat flour from the United States, which he claimed was a violation of the reciprocity arrangement then in force between the two countries. He has written "Chamodine and other Poems" (Frederick, 1886); "The Chaskell Papers" (1894); and "Ypiranga: A Love Tale of the Brazils" (Baltimore, 1897).—His mother, **Catherine Sue,** b. in Frederick county, Md., 28 Feb., 1828, has written "Barbara Frietchie's Town" (Baltimore, 1898).

MARKLAND, Absolom Hanks, b. in Clarke county, Ky., 18 Feb., 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 May, 1888. He was educated at Augusta college, and adopted the profession of law. He was a clerk in the interior department in 1849–'51, resumed the practice of his profession, in which he engaged till 1861, and in that year became U. S. mail agent, with the practical powers of postmaster-general for the National army. Under his administration the army mail system originated, and was personally conducted by him. After the fall of Savannah, Col. Markland was on Gen. Grant's staff at City Point. He was special agent in the post-office department for Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky in 1869–'75, and from the latter year till his death practised law in Washington. He declined the appointment of third assistant postmaster-general that was offered him by his old commander, President Grant, who entertained a warm personal regard for him.

MARTÍ, José Julián, Cuban patriot, b. in Havana, 28 Jan., 1853; d. at Dos Rios, Cuba, 19 May, 1895. His earlier education he received in his native city, but this was cut short in 1868 by his having been made a political *presidiario*. He was obliged to work in the quarries in the garb and chains of a convict, and afterward was sent to Spain. He continued his studies at Madrid and Saragossa, and graduated as a lawyer in the latter city in 1876. Señor Martí was a close student of the history of both Americas, and always upheld the capacity of Spanish America to reach unaided such a state of prosperity as would secure the permanent and friendly respect of all other nations. Twice he was a prisoner in Spain, and as often he escaped. For Cuba he demanded absolute liberty and separation from Spain. A good conversationalist and an orator of power, he led his countrymen in the cause of liberty, and has been looked to by them as the "soul" and creator of the recent Cuban revolution. He did not live to see the fruits of his labor, but was killed in battle with the Spaniards at Dos Rios. Apart from his political activities he was a noted teacher, journalist, and poet; was at one time professor of philosophy and literature in the University of Guatemala, New York consul for Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic, and later consul-general for the Argentine Republic, and a member of the Pan-American congress held in Washington. He contributed regularly to a number of journals, translated into Spanish Helen H. Jackson's novel "Ramona" (1888), published "Ismaelillo," a small volume of poems, and a book on Guatemala, and wrote several plays. He founded the newspaper "La Patria," which is still published in New York.

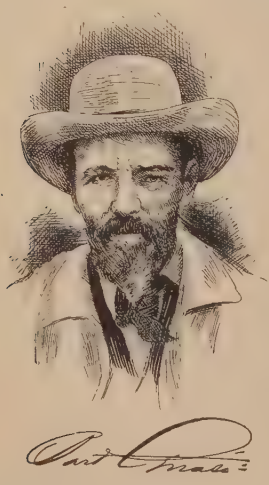
MARTIN, John, senator, b. in Willson county, Tenn., 12 Nov., 1833, and was educated in the common schools. In 1855 he went to Kansas, settled at Tecumseh, and in the following year was admitted to practise law. In 1861 he removed to Topeka, where he has since resided and practised his profession. He was a delegate to the Democratic convention of 1872, and was one of the committee to notify Mr. Greeley of his nomination for the presidency. He twice ran for the office of governor of Arkansas, but in both instances was defeated. In January, 1893, he was elected to the U. S. senate, to fill the unexpired term of Preston B. Plumb. His term expired 3 March, 1895.

MARTIN, Thomas Staples, senator, b. in Scottsville, Albemarle co., Va., 29 July, 1847. After leaving the neighborhood classical school he attended the Virginia military institute at Lexington, Va., and the University of Virginia at

Charlottesville, taking no full degree at either. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He took an active interest in the Miller manual-labor school, of Albemarle county, serving on the board of visitors for a number of years. He has also served the University of Virginia in the same capacity. In December, 1893, he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, to succeed Eppa Hunton, who first had been appointed by the governor and then elected by the legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John S. Barbour.

MARTINELLI, Sebastian, R. C. archbishop, b. 20 Aug., 1848, in the parish of Santa Anna, Lucca, Italy. He and his brother, Cardinal Tomaso Maria Martinelli, and another brother, Father Aurelius Martinelli, were all distinguished members of the Augustinian order. He received his literary and classical education at St. Michael's seminary at Lucca, and afterward went to Rome, where, in 1863, he joined the Augustinian order and studied philosophy and theology at the college of St. Augustine. He was for twenty-two years a teacher in the order, being ordained a priest in 1874. In September, 1889, he was elected at a general chapter of the Augustinian order prior-general of the Hermits of the order of St. Augustine, and was re-elected in 1895. He was promoter of the causes of beatification and canonization before the Congregation of rites, and since 1890 theologian of the Congregation of the holy office. In 1894 he visited the United States as superior-general of the Augustinians; in 1896 he was appointed apostolic delegate, was consecrated archbishop of Ephesus in August of that year, and has since resided at Washington as the successor of Satolli as the pope's representative in the United States.

MASÓ, Bartolomé y Marquez, Cuban president, b. in Manzanillo, Cuba, in 1834. He joined the insurgent forces as a private on the outbreak of the war in 1868. He rendered such valuable services to his country during the campaign that he was mustered out as colonel. After the declaration of peace in 1878 he returned to Manzanillo, where he was arrested by order of Capt.-Gen. Polavieja and confined in Morro castle, Santiago de Cuba. From thence he was deported to Spain, and subsequently was sent in chains to the penal colony at the Chefarine islands. After he received his pardon in 1883 he returned to Manzanillo, where he amassed a large fortune. In 1895 he was one of the first to join the Cuban army. After discharging his outstanding liabilities he destroyed the rest of his crops by fire, thus leaving nothing for the Spaniards to capture. He served in the army until 1895, when he was elected vice-president of the republic. In 1897 he was elected to the presidency as a further mark of the appreciation of his services in the cause of Cuban freedom.



MASON, Alexander Macomb, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 10 Nov., 1841; d. there, 17 March, 1897. In early life he was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy, and served on the "Niagara" while that vessel was laying the Atlantic cable. When Virginia adopted the ordinance of secession he resigned and entered the Confederate naval service, taking part in the engagement in Hampton Roads. After the war he rendered military service in Chili, China, and Cuba till 1870, when he went to Egypt, with whose khedive he soon became a favorite. He was selected to reorganize the Egyptian army and navy, made the first survey of Lake Albert Nyanza, was appointed governor of equatorial Africa by Gen. Gordon, and in 1877 was sent to Massowah to keep the peace between the Soudanese and the Abyssinians. In 1878 he served with Gen. Gordon in Khartoum, and in 1884 was appointed by the khedive governor of Massowah and high commissioner of the Soudan. During his service in Egypt he was director-general of public lands. Mason Bey, who held the rank of colonel, was also sent on several important political missions. He married the only daughter of the late Edmund Hurry, of New York city.

MASON, Edward Gay, lawyer, b. in Bridgeport, Conn., 23 Aug., 1839; d. in Chicago, 18 Dec., 1898. He was a son of Roswell Mason, a civil engineer, who was at one time mayor of Chicago. The son was graduated from Yale in 1860, and studied law, holding a high position at the Chicago bar. He was for several years a member of the law firm of Mattocks & Mason, and later was associated with his brothers in the firm of Mason Brothers. He was a member of the Yale corporation, and his name had been mentioned among the possibilities for the presidency of that institution. He was for many years the president of the Chicago historical society, had written several pamphlets on early Illinois history, and contributed many articles to magazines. He had been successively president of the Chicago bar association and of the Chicago literary club. Mr. Mason edited and annotated "Early Chicago and Illinois," being vol. iv. of Chicago's historical society's collection, issued in 1890.

MASON, Theodore Bailey Myers, naval officer, b. in New York city, 8 May, 1848; d. in Saugerties, N. Y., 15 Oct., 1899. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy; served on the sea in many parts of the world; in the hydrographic office and bureau of navigation, as an instructor in the naval academy, as a diplomatic naval *attaché*, as an aide to President Arthur, as naval secretary to Mr. Whitney and Gen. Tracy when they were secretaries of the navy, and as flag-lieutenant or secretary to several admirals. While serving along the South American coast he made several important reports on the observations of the war between Chili and Peru, and compiled a sketch of that war, which was published by the navy department and translated for use in Chili. He was promoted a lieutenant-commander in 1894, and was retired in December of the same year. In the war with Spain he offered his services and took part in the naval battle of Santiago. Commander Mason died at his country-seat on the Hudson, and his funeral at Greenwood cemetery was attended by Admiral Philip and other naval officers. He inherited a fortune from his grandfather, Sidney Mason, whose name he added to his own, and resided in a fine house in Washington, which contained one of the most valuable private libraries in the country, collected by his father.

MASON, William Ernest, senator, b. in Franklinville, N. Y., 7 July, 1850. In 1858 he went with his family to Iowa, and in 1865 was in his second year at Birmingham college, when his father died, throwing the boy on his own resources. He taught till 1870, then studied law, and in 1877 entered partnership with Judge M. R. M. Wallace. Later he formed the firm of Mason, Ennis & Bates, of which he is still a member. Mr. Mason early entered politics as a Republican, serving in the general assembly, and in 1882 was sent to the Illinois senate. In 1888 he was elected to congress, where he served till he was chosen to the U. S. senate in 1896. Mr. Mason is an effective speaker, and did good work for his party in the canvasses of 1888 and 1890. His term of service will continue until March, 1903.

MATCHETT, Charles Horatio, electrician, b. in Needham, Mass., 15 May, 1843. He studied in the public schools and in the Boston high-school, and then spent four years as a sailor, serving in the U. S. navy in 1861–'2. He then engaged in business in Chicago, kept a shop in Boston, worked in a shoe factory, at the carpenter's trade, and in 1886 entered into the employment of the New Jersey telephone company. He was prominent in the Knights of labor movement, and since 1885 has taken an active part in the Socialist-Labor party, being nominated for mayor of Brooklyn, governor of New York, vice-president of the United States, and in July, 1896, for president, with Matthew Maguire as candidate for vice-president.

MATTHEWS, Claude, politician, b. in Bath county, Ky., 14 Dec., 1845. He studied at Centre college, Danville, from which he was graduated in June, 1867. In 1868 he removed to Vermilion county, Ind., where he had a farm of 2,000 acres. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democrats as a member of the legislature; he was elected in a Republican district by a majority of 300. In 1890 he was elected secretary of state on the Democratic ticket by the largest majority any Democrat had received in Indiana since the civil war. He was nominated and elected governor of the state in 1882. His administration was beset with many difficulties: the race-track gamblers at Roby, the labor riots, the invasion of Coxey's army, and a hostile Republican majority in the legislature—all combined to hamper and embarrass him; his administration was regarded so favorably, however, that he was the unanimous choice for president of the delegation from Indiana to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896. Gov. Matthews is a practical farmer and deeply interested in the breeding of improved live-stock.

MATTHEWS, Edmund Orville, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 24 Oct., 1836. He was appointed to the naval academy from Missouri, graduating in 1855, and was assigned to the frigate "Potomac." His next duty was on the sloops "Saratoga" and "Macedonian," of the Mediterranean squadron. He became master in 1858, and was commissioned lieutenant, July, 1860. He was on duty at the naval academy, and in April, 1861, assigned to the steam-frigate "Wabash," assisting in the capture of the Confederate forts at Hatteras inlet. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, commanding the "Sonoma," in the South Atlantic squadron, from June, 1864, to July, 1865. He was on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren, and was on duty at the naval academy from November, 1865, to June, 1869; then head of torpedo corps until July, 1873; selected and built up station at Newport. He was promoted in May, 1870, commanding the "Ashuelot," Asiatic station, 1873–'7, and was inspector of ordnance at the navy-yard at New York, 1878–'81. He was promoted to captain in September, 1881, and was in command of the "Powhatan" on special service, August, 1881, to February, 1883, commanding the "Brooklyn," Asiatic station, 1885–'7, and the navy-yard, Boston, 1887–'90. He was promoted to commodore, July, 1894, to rear-admiral, 19 June, 1898, and appointed president of the examining board.

MATTHEWS, Samuel, colonial governor of Virginia, b. in England probably before 1600; d. in Virginia in January, 1659. He came from a good family in England, having married a daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton by his first wife. In 1622 he arrived at Virginia in the ship "Southampton." Eventually he laid out his plantation at Blount Point, above Newport News, and he came to be esteemed one of the richest men in the colony. Soon after his arrival he began to take the active interest in affairs which he manifested until his death. In 1623 he was appointed leader of an expedition against the Tanx Powhatan Indians, and in the same year he was appointed by the privy council one of the commissioners, with John Harvey, John Pory, Abraham Peirsey, to report on the government of the colony. He was also named, in 1624–'5, in the second commission appointed by King James in his effort to destroy the charter of the colony. In 1625 he was named a councillor under Sir Francis Wyatt, in 1625–'6, under Sir George Yardley, in 1630 under John Harvey, in 1652 under Richard Bennet, and in 1655 under Edward Digges. In the autumn of 1630 he led an expedition of two hundred men to search for gold beyond the falls of the James, but he returned without success. In March, 1632, he was appointed justice of the monthly court for Warwick. About this time began the troubles between Virginia and Lord Baltimore in Maryland, and in the opposition Matthews took a prominent part, being described by Harvey in a letter of 16 Dec., 1634, as "the patron of disorder." He was one of the leaders also in the opposition to Harvey, and in consequence of this opposition he, with John West and William Pierce, by an order in council of 22 Dec., 1635, were ordered to be sent to England to answer for their conduct. They went and remained several months. Under the commonwealth he was sent to England in 1652 to obtain a ratification of the articles of agreement between Virginia and the commissioners that had been sent over by parliament. While still in England, in December, 1656, he was elected by the Virginia burgesses successor to Edward Digges, in view of the contemplated visit of the latter to London, and in November, 1657, before his return to Virginia, he signed, as commissioner for the colony, the articles of agreement with Lord Baltimore that, it was hoped, would settle the differences between the two colonies. Soon after this he returned. He was elected governor, 13 March, 1657, and was re-elected until his death in 1659. His election was the third held under the commonwealth. His term was marked by one important incident in the constitutional history of the colony. Before 1658 the governor and council had been admitted to seats with the burgesses, but in that year the burgesses excluded them by formal vote. Gov. Matthews thereupon dissolved the assembly in April, 1658. The assembly refused to disperse, declared itself still a house, and pledged its members to secrecy. On the next day the governor made the concession of an offer to submit to Cromwell the question in dispute on condition that the public business before the as-

sembly be expeditiously disposed of. He was met for answer by a blank refusal. The assembly declared that full power of election of all officers rested with it alone; thereupon it deposed the then governor, Samuel Matthews, and put up as his successor, chosen by itself and responsible to it alone, Samuel Matthews. The governor held out until the next day, and then capitulated and took the oath. He was a vigorous prosecutor of the few Puritans that appeared in the colony. John Hammond, in his "Leah and Rachel," declaring that the Independents or Puritans were "banished, clapt up in prison, and disarmed by one Colonel Samuel Matthews, then a counsellor in Virginia." It is probable that Matthew's son, Thomas, was the T. M., the author of the best and most complete contemporary account of Bacon's rebellion, printed in Force's "Tracts."

MATTOCKS, Charles Porter, lawyer, b. in Danville, Vt., 11 Oct., 1840. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1862. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Maine, and was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 17th Maine infantry on 2 Aug., 1862; he was made captain, 4 Dec., 1862, major, 22 Dec., 1863, and colonel, 15 May, 1865, having previously commanded the 1st U. S. sharpshooters (Berdan's) during the winter and spring of 1864. He received the brevet of colonel of volunteers on 9 April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and on 13 March, 1865, of brigadier-general of volunteers for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He was mustered out 4 June, 1865, and was graduated at the Harvard law-school in 1867. He was state's attorney for Cumberland county in 1869–'72, and member of the state legislature, 1880–'4. During the war with Spain he was appointed brigadier-general by President McKinley on 8 June, 1898.

MAXIM, Hiram Stevens, inventor, b. in Tangiersville, Me., 5 Feb., 1840. He attended the common schools of the state. After receiving the foundation of an education, he educated himself in the different branches of science with which his work had brought him into contact. Before the age of twenty-one years he had served his apprenticeship and had been foreman. At the age of twenty-four he entered the large machine-works of his uncle, Levi Stevens, at Fitchburg, Mass. In 1877 he took up the question of electricity, and was among the first to make dynamos, electric machines, and electric lamps in the United States. He was the first to make incandescent lamp carbons by the process known as "flashing." In 1881 he exhibited at Paris the first electric current regulator ever made for electric lamps. For this invention he was made chevalier of the Legion of honor by President Grévy. In 1883 he took up the question of automatic guns. He believed that the recoil energy of the gun, which was only a disturbing element in firing, could be turned to useful effect in performing the necessary functions of loading and firing. The first automatic gun was made in Hatton Garden, London, in 1884. This gun discharges 600 shots a minute. Mr. Maxim has also invented a smokeless powder which is not affected by heat and moisture, and which gives very high muzzle velocities and low pressures without any smoke at all. He also invented in 1889 an aëroplane, which is propelled by twin screws. This apparatus is the only instance in which any considerable weight has ever been lifted by an aërial apparatus not provided with a gas bag. Mr. Maxim is a member of many scientific associations, has received from the sultan of Turkey the order of the Medjidie, and in 1899 he became a British subject.

MAY, Lewis, financier, b. in Worms, Germany, 23 Sept., 1823; d. at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, N. Y., 22 July, 1897. He received his education in his native city, and came to this country in 1840, becoming a clerk in a country store in Pennsylvania. From 1845 to 1850 he conducted a mercantile business at Shreveport, La.; removed to California, and settled in New York city in 1851. He retired from his business interests in California in 1857, and until his death was engaged in financial pursuits in New York. He was an organizer of the Young men's Hebrew association, and its first president; director of several railroad companies; president of Temple Emanu-El, New York city, from 1862 to 1897; and treasurer of Mount Sinai hospital for eighteen years, also of other institutions and companies.

MAYALL, Thomas Jefferson, inventor, b. in North Berwick, Me., 10 Aug., 1826; d. in Reading, Mass., 18 Feb., 1888. He obtained employment in a paper-mill in Roxbury, and soon began inventing, especially making improvements in machinery in the factory, and attracting the attention of his employers by devising the first rubber belt that was ever used in this country. This was followed by a model of the first cylinder printing-machine that was ever made, from which has grown the present industry of wall-paper printing, and calico printing, which previous to that invention was done on blocks. The machine made 1,000 rolls of paper a day, printed in two colors. His other inventions include a method of producing satin-faced paper, a method of vulcanizing rubber (1841), an automatic battery, a revolving cannon, bomb-shells with sharpened edges to bore through the armor of ships, a coffee-hulling machine, which he introduced into Brazil, and self-acting drawbridges for railroads. At the time of his death he was at work on an electric elevated railroad, an electric-cable railroad, and a pneumatic elevated railroad. His revolving cannon was introduced in several countries of Europe. By means of machinery operated by steam, this gun is loaded and fired forty times a minute, with only one man in attendance, the loading, firing, and swabbing going on at the same time. Mr. Mayall took out 200 patents in this country and 70 in England.

MAYER, Lewis, clergyman, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 26 March, 1783; d. in York, Pa., 25 Aug., 1849. He learned a trade, at the same time acquired a classical education, and subsequently studied theology in Frederick, Md. He was ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed church in 1807, was pastor of the church in Shepardston, Va., of that at York, Pa., and professor of theology in the German Reformed seminary which was located in Carlisle, York, and Mercersburg, Pa. His later years were devoted to the preparation of the principal work of his life, a "History of the German Reformed Church," of which he completed one volume (Philadelphia, 1851). He also published "Sin against the Holy Ghost" and a series of "Lectures on Scriptural Subjects" (1849).

MAYNARD, George William, mining engineer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 June, 1839. He was graduated at Columbia, and studied his profession in Germany at the University of Göttingen and at the mining school of Clausthal. In 1863 he had charge of metallurgical works in Ireland, but in 1864, after his return to the United States, he engaged in mining engineering, chiefly in Colorado. After three years of this practice he took

charge of some chemical works, but in 1868 he accepted the professorship of mining and metallurgy at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, which chair he filled until 1872, also holding consulting relations to iron and steel works in Troy and vicinity. During 1873–'9 he was consulting engineer for iron, steel, and copper works in England, Germany, and Russia. Since that time he has been engaged as a consulting mining and metallurgical engineer, with an office in New York, where he is also president of the Bower iron company. Prof. Maynard has had charge of the construction of various mills, dressing works, and plants for treating copper ores in Ireland, Colorado, and Russia. He is a member of the American institute of mining engineers, of the Iron and steel institute of Great Britain, and of other scientific societies.

MAZET, Robert, lawyer, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 15 May, 1857. He studied in the public schools of Pittsburg, was graduated from the high-school of that place, and then entered Columbia college law-school, from which he was graduated in 1879. He then began the practice of his profession in New York city. He took an active interest in the affairs of the National guard of the state, serving as 1st lieutenant in the 7th regiment, and also entered into politics, serving as Republican member of the legislature in 1897–'9. In the spring of 1899 he was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate municipal affairs of New York city under the charter of consolidation.

MEERSCHAERT, Theophile, R. C. bishop, b. in Russigmés, near Renaix, Belgium, 24 Aug., 1847. In 1859 he commenced his studies at the college of Renaix, remaining until 1864, when he continued them at Audenarde until 1868. He then entered the American college of Louvain, where he was ordained a priest in 1871, but remained until 1872, in which year he arrived in New York. He went, in November, to the missions of Jordan river, Wolf river, and Pearl river, and to Autumn Springs in 1874. In 1875 he was stricken with yellow fever after attending the sick for eight weeks, and again in 1878 while attending the plague-stricken at Ocean Springs and Biloxi. In 1879 he served at Bay St. Louis. In 1880 he was called to Natchez, and was made vicar-general in 1887, and on Bishop Janssen's transfer to New Orleans was appointed administrator of the diocese of Natchez. In 1891 he was appointed vicar-apostolic of the Indian Territory, and was consecrated under the title of bishop of Sidymoruns, arriving in the Indian Territory in September. He has since resided at Guthrie, having extensive and laborious missions in Indian and Oklahoma territories, especially among the Pottawatomies, Shawnees, and Sac and Fox Indians.

MEIKLEJOHN, George D., lawyer, b. at Weyauwega, Waupaca co., Wis., 26 Aug., 1857. He was educated at Michigan university, Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the law department in 1880. He settled in Fullerton, Neb., in 1880, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law; was county attorney for Nance county three years; was elected to the senate of the Nebraska legislature in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, being president of the senate during his second term. Mr. Meiklejohn was chairman of the Republican state convention in 1887–'8; was lieutenant-governor of Nebraska in 1888–'90, and, by virtue of his office, was presiding officer of the joint convention to canvass the election returns of 1891, in which an attempt was made to count out the ticket that was duly elected; he declined a renomination for lieutenant-governor, and was elected to the 53d and 54th congress from the 3d congressional district of Nebraska. He declined renomination for congress, and was appointed assistant secretary of war in April, 1897.

MELBA, Helen Porter, singer, b. in Melbourne, Australia, 19 May, 1865. She made her first appearance in public in Melbourne when only six. Her parents did not wish her to become a professional singer, and it was not until her marriage with Capt. Armstrong in 1882 that she was able to attain her wish. In 1886 she appeared in concerts in London, but met with no particular success. After further study she again appeared in October, 1887, as Gilda in "Rigoletto" at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in Brussels. She then played Ophelia at the Paris grand opera-house, when a brilliant career was predicted for her by the critics. Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine" for her. Sir Augustus Harris engaged her to appear at Covent garden in "Lucia di Lammermoor." She sang subsequently with Jean de Reszké in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," and was warmly praised. Among the *rôles* in which she appeared at Covent garden are Lucia, Lakué, Elsa, Marguerite, and Esmeralda. Gounod personally instructed her in the *rôle* of Juliette and Marguerite. In January, 1891, she sang at St. Petersburg with the brothers de Reszké, afterward singing with much success in the principal capitals of Europe. In 1892 she again appeared in London, and was then engaged in 1893 to make a tour of the United States with the brothers de Reszké. During this tour she established an enviable reputation among the lovers of music in this country. Her next appearance was in England at the Handel festival in 1894. Her last appearance in the United States was at the Metropolitan opera-house, New York city, during the opera season of 1897 under the auspices of Walter Damrosch. Her greatest successes during this season were in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and "La Traviata."

MENARD, Pierre, lieutenant-governor of Illinois, b. in Quebec, Canada, in 1767; d. in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1845. He removed to Kaskaskia about 1788, and became a trader in furs and pelts with the Indians, with all of whom he sustained friendly relations. He was a U. S. district judge for many years, a member of the territorial legislature, and presiding officer of the council. On the admission of Illinois to the Union in 1818, he was chosen its first lieutenant-governor. The state constitution of that year provided that the governor and lieutenant-governor should be for thirty years a citizen of the United States, but Col. Menard having been naturalized only two years before, an article was added to the constitution providing that any citizen of the United States that had resided in Illinois two years preceding the election should be eligible to the office of lieutenant-governor. During his occupation of that post a series of laws were adopted which have to a great extent become the foundation of all subsequent legislation. His official life ended with his term in 1822, and he subsequently devoted himself to his private affairs and to charity. A statue, the gift of Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis, was erected to his memory at Springfield, Ill., in January, 1888.—His daughter, **Berenice,** b. in 1801; d. in Kansas City, Mo., 20 Nov., 1888, was the first white woman that lived in Kansas City, and married in 1819 Auguste Chouteau. She was a devout Roman Catholic and built the first church erected in Kansas City.

MENDOZA, Gumesindo, Mexican scientist, b. in Aculco, Jilotepec, in 1829; d. in the city of Mexico, 6 Feb., 1886. His early education was at

the hands of a priest, and he afterward studied philosophy at the literary institute of Toluca and pharmacy in the medical school of Mexico, where he obtained his degree as professor in 1860. In 1864 he entered the medical academy, choosing as his specialty botany. He published various articles upon botanical subjects, upon the action of certain drugs and medicines, and upon the analysis of Mexican mineral waters. He became adjunct professor of pharmacy at the school of medicine in Mexico in 1865, and subsequently was made professor of analytical chemistry. In 1867 he became chemical and technical professor in the national school of agriculture and in the Escuela nacional de artes y oficios. He was made director of the Museo nacional de México, holding the position until the year before his death. He was a member of the American antiquarian society and of various Mexican societies. He founded the Anales del museo de México, and contributed to it articles on an Aztec idol of the Chinese type, a bronze chisel of the ancient Aztecs, a supplement to the essay of Señor Orosco y Berra on the teachings of the hieroglyphics, the pyramids of Teotihuacan, the Aztec cosmogony, comparative studies in the Sanscrit and Nahuatl languages, and on the myths of the Nahuas. With the assistance of Dr. Jesus Sanches, the present director, he compiled a catalogue of the archæological and historical collections of the national museum.

MERRIAM, Augustus Chapman, scholar, b. in Locust Grove, N. Y., 30 May, 1843; d. in Athens, Greece, 19 Jan., 1895. He was graduated from Columbia in 1866, at the head of his class. From 1868 until 1880 he was tutor in Latin and Greek at Columbia, and was adjunct professor of Greek language and literature from 1880 until 1889. In 1887–'8 he was director of the American school of classical studies at Athens, and under his administration the successful excavations at Sicyon and at Dionyso were carried out. When Dr. Drisler became acting head of the college, Prof. Merriam succeeded to the head of the Greek department. In 1889 he was appointed professor of Greek archæology and epigraphy, which position he held until his death. He was president of the American philological association and of the New York section of the Archæological institute of America; he was also a member of the committee of the School of classical studies at Athens, serving as chairman of its committee of publication in 1888–'94. He was the author of text-book editions of the "Phæacian Episode of the Odyssey" (New York, 1880) and of the "Sixth and Seventh Books of Herodotus" (1885), and was a frequent contributor to the "American Journal of Archæology," to which he contributed many important articles. In vol. x. of this periodical there appeared a memorial of Prof. Merriam.

MERRIAM, Clinton Hart, zoölogist, b. in New York city, 5 Dec., 1855. He received a common-school education, and while visiting Washington became acquainted with Henry Baird, of the Smithsonian institution, who encouraged him to study natural history. In 1872 he was appointed naturalist to the Hayden survey, and in 1874 entered the Sheffield scientific school of Yale, where he spent three years. Meanwhile he served on the fish commission under Spencer F. Baird in 1875, and spent his summers in other field work. He was graduated in medicine at the College of physicians and surgeons of Columbia in 1879, and practised that profession in Leyden, N. Y., in 1879–'85. In 1883 he visited the Newfoundland seal fisheries, and in 1891, as Bering sea commissioner, he visited the Pribilof islands, and there studied the fur seals. Dr. Merriam entered the service of the agricultural department in 1885, and is now chief of the division of ornithology and mammalogy, engaged in a comprehensive study of the geographic distribution of animals and plants in the United States. His bibliography comprises more than 300 papers, and includes "Review of the Birds of Connecticut" (1877) and "Mammals of the Adirondacks" (2 vols., 1882–'4).

MERRIAM, Henry Clay, soldier, b. in Houlton, Aroostook co., Me., 13 Nov., 1837. He was graduated at Waterville college. In August, 1862, he was commissioned captain in the 20th Maine infantry, which position he resigned, 17 Jan., 1863. On 11 March following he was appointed captain of the 80th U. S. colored infantry, and on 21 May, 1864, lieutenant-colonel of the 85th U. S. colored infantry; he was transferred to the 73d colored infantry on 3 June, 1864. He was mustered out, 24 Oct., 1865. On 28 July, 1866, he was commissioned major in the 38th infantry, and on 15 March, 1869, was transferred to the 24th infantry. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 2d infantry on 10 June, 1876, and colonel of the 2d infantry on 10 July, 1885. On 30 June, 1897, he was promoted brigadier-general, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was made major-general. He is the inventor of the Merriam pack, a device on a new principle combining hips and shoulders as a basis to bear weights carried, and to avoid leverage pressure as well as securing ventilation between the pack and the carrier's body. Gen. Merriam received the medal of honor.

MERRILL, Cyrus Strong, oculist, b. in Bridgeport, Vt., 21 Sept., 1847. He was graduated at Amherst in 1867 and at the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1871, and subsequently studied at the University of Zurich and in Paris and London, making the diseases of the eye and ear a specialty. He settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1874, became ophthalmic and aural surgeon to St. Peter's hospital and to the Child's hospital, ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Albany hospital, and professor of the diseases of the eye and ear in Albany medical college. Dr. Merrill has contributed many articles to medical literature.

MESSMER, Sebastian Gebhard, R. C. prelate, b. at the village of Goldack, Switzerland, 29 Aug., 1847. He began his secular studies at the College of George, near St. Gall, from 1861 to 1866, and studied theology at the University of Innsbruck, Tyrol, from 1866 to 1871, and was ordained there in the priesthood only in 1871. He came to this country shortly after his ordination, and was installed in the chair of dogmatic theology and scriptural exegesis at Seton Hall college, South Orange, and performed parochial work part of the time at St. Peter's church, Newark. After the opening of the Catholic university of America at Washington in 1889, he was appointed professor of canon law. In 1886 he received from Pope Leo XIII. the degree of D. D., and in 1890 he also received at Rome the degree of doctor of canon law at the Apollinaris university. He was appointed bishop of Green Bay, Wis., in 1892, and was consecrated in March of that year.

MICHAEL, Arthur, chemist, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 7 Aug., 1853. He was educated in Buffalo, and later went abroad, where he studied chemistry at the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg and at the École de medecine, in Paris. In 1881 he was called to the chair of chemistry in Tufts college, which place he has since held. His investigations in organic chemistry have gained for him a high

rank in that special study. They include researches on the dehydration of organic acid anhydrides (1877–'8); on a new method of forming aromatic sulphones (1878); on the formation of aldol from ethyl aldehyde (1879); synthetical researches in the glucoside group (1879–'83); on the action of aldehydes on phenols (1883–'6); on the action of aromatic oxyacids on phenols (1884); on the action of phosphorous pentachloride on the ethers of organic acids (1886); on alloisomerism (1886–'7); and some new reactions with sodium malonic ether and analogous derivatives (1887).

MICHAUD, John Stephen, R. C. bishop, b. at Burlington, Vt., 24 Nov., 1843. He was a sanctuary boy in the cathedral of Bishop de Groesbriand, whose coadjutor bishop he now is, receiving his education at Montreal college until 1868, and then at Holy Cross college, at Worcester, being graduated at the latter in 1870. He began his ecclesiastical studies at St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, and was ordained a priest in 1873. In September he was sent as missionary to Newport, Vt., and to take charge of all the Catholic missions in the northeastern part of the state, being the first pastor at Newport, where he built the church and rectory, and he bestowed chapels upon Albany, Barton, Lowell, and Well's River, and attended the Catholics of Island Pond and Ely. After five years thus spent he became chaplain of the Sisters of Providence at Burlington, and built the Providence orphan asylum and hospital. He next served as pastor at Winooski from 1883 to 1885, and built the rectory there, and later at Bennington, where he erected the church, which is perhaps the finest in the state. In 1892 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of Burlington, and was consecrated under the title of bishop of Modra. He has since relieved the aged Bishop de Groesbriand of the weight of the episcopal labors.

MIDDLETON, John Cavarly, clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 9 Jan., 1833; d. in New York city, 7 July, 1888. He was graduated at Yale, studied at Berkeley divinity school, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church and became assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Later he was rector at Stonington and New Britain, Conn., and from 1874 until his death he was in charge of the church at Glen Cove, N. Y., and at the same time principal of St. Paul's school till 1878, and warden of the cathedral and schools in Garden City in 1877–'9. He was one of the incorporators of the Cathedral of the Incarnation of the diocese of Long Island, chairman of the diocesan committee on Christian education, editor for many years of the "Christian Helper" and church Sunday-school lesson leaflets for the United States, Canada, and the West India islands, and a constant contributor to the religious press, his most popular writings being hymns and Christmas carols, which enjoyed wide circulation. He declined the bishopric of Washington Territory.

MILEY, John David, soldier, b. in Belleville, Ill., 19 August, 1862; d. in Manila, 19 Sept., 1899. He was appointed from his native state to the U. S. military academy, graduating in June, 1887, when he was assigned to the 5th artillery as an additional 2d lieutenant, and was transferred to the 4th artillery in 1887, becoming a 1st lieutenant in the 5th artillery in October, 1894. He took the evening lectures at the Columbia law-school while stationed at Governor's island, and received the degree LL. B. in 1899. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was aide-de-camp on Gen. Shafter's staff, being then in the 2d artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco, and remained on Shafter's staff throughout the war. On his return to Governor's island he published an account of the campaign, entitled "In Cuba with Shafter." He acted for some time as press censor. He was one of the commissioners named by Gen. Shafter to negotiate the terms of the surrender of Santiago. Later he was sent into the interior to receive the surrender of the Spanish garrisons, and this mission he performed with the same judgment and tact that characterized all his work. When he saw that there was work to be done in the Philippines, he was ambitious for further service, and he was made inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Otis, and collector of the port of Manila. Miley, who was among the tallest officers in the army, held the volunteer rank of major in the Cuba campaign, and for his efficient service there was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Shafter urged his being made brigadier-general. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant upon typhoid fever.

MILLER, Daniel, merchant, b. in Loudon county, Va., 7 July, 1812; d. in Baltimore, Md., 23 July, 1870. He was educated at home, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in a country store at Harper's Ferry. A few years afterward he became the owner of a mercantile house at Lovettsville, Va. He was afterward the chief merchant of that part of Virginia, and in 1842 was elected to the legislature on the Whig ticket. In 1846 he went to Baltimore and embarked in the dry-goods trade. In 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, his assets lay mostly in the seceded states and were uncollectable, but, declining all suggestions of compromise, he notified his creditors that every dollar of his indebtedness should be paid. In less than five years he paid up $496.000 principal and interest, cancelling every obligation against him. During the war Mr. Miller was foremost in relieving the wants of the prisoners that were confined at various times in Baltimore. He was an active promoter of the plan, which originated in Baltimore, to make advances to the farmers of the valley of Virginia to restock and seed their farms, and as treasurer of the Agricultural aid society he collected about $70.000 which was to be distributed. Mainly through him banks were re-established at Winchester, Harrisburg, Staunton, and Charlottesville. On his books there stood yet unpaid nearly half a million dollars, but he gave new credit to some of his former customers to assist them to make a new start in life. He was one of the founders and the first president of the National exchange bank of Baltimore, and a member of the board of trade.

Joaquin Miller

MILLER, Joaquin. See MILLER, CINCINNATUS HEINE, iv., p. 325.

MILLER, William, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. in Queen Anne county, Md., 23 Aug., 1775; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Dec., 1845. He removed to New York, where he worked as a cabinet-maker, and in 1808 was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was afterward ordained

by Bishop Asbury, and later united with the African Zion organization, in which he was elected a bishop in 1840, becoming very popular.

MILLS, Albert Leopold, soldier, b. at Washington Heights, New York city, 7 May, 1854. He entered the U. S. military academy and was graduated in 1879, when he received the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 1st cavalry on 13 June. He was then on duty on the frontier, and was promoted 1st lieutenant on 23 Jan., 1889. He served in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1891 and in other Indian wars, and for four years he was adjutant of his regiment. He was on duty in the department of tactics and strategy at the U. S. cavalry and infantry school at Fort Leavenworth. While in this position he published "Campaigns in 1862 in Virginia." At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general, and on 12 May was made chief of staff to Gen. Young's brigade, which later was composed of the 1st and 10th regular cavalry and the 1st volunteer regiment, popularly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders; as such he took part in the battle of La Guasima on 24 June, where, according to Gen. Young's report, he "participated with distinguished gallantry and conspicuous ability in all the engagements preceding the final surrender of Santiago, having with superhuman effort superintended the formation and continuance of this dismounted cavalry brigade upon a strongly intrenched position of the enemy at La Guasima, according to the prearranged plan of Gen. Young. This first battle, which set the pace of those to follow, was fought and won by Gen. Young's brigade of dismounted cavalry precisely as it was planned, and was decisive in that it gave us the highway to Santiago and protection for the base of supplies." At the battle of San Juan, on 1 July, Capt. Mills was severely wounded, a ball entering his left cheekbone and making its exit at the outer angle of his right eye. He was then ordered to Washington, and in August, 1898, was appointed superintendent of the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., with rank and emoluments of colonel.

MILLS, David, Canadian statesman, b. in the township of Oxford, Kent, Ontario, 18 March, 1831. He is of Puritan ancestry, was educated at Michigan university, and admitted to the bar of Ontaria, 1883, becoming a queen's counsel in 1890. He filled several important offices, and was one of the counsel on the argument before the privy council of England on the boundary question. He became minister of the interior in the government of Canada, 1876, and resigned in 1878. Mr. Mills was a member of the house of commons almost continuously from 1867 until 1896, when he was called to the senate. In 1897 he was sworn of the privy council and created minister of justice. He is the author of many political pamphlets.

MILLS, Madison, surgeon, b. in New York, 15 Oct., 1810; d. in Fort Columbus, New York harbor, 28 April, 1873. He entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon in 1834, served in the Florida war, becoming surgeon in 1847, the Mexican war, the Utah expedition in 1858 as medical director, and during the civil war. He was medical director of the department of Tennessee at the time of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, and in December, 1864, became medical inspector-general. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. army, in November, 1864, and brigadier-general in the same in April, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service. Gen. Mills was a successful and highly accomplished surgeon.

MILLS, Robert, pioneer, b. in Todd county, Ky., 9 March, 1809; d. in Galveston, Tex., 13 April, 1888. He was educated at the University of Nashville, removed to Texas in 1830, and settled as a planter in Brazoria county. He was known as the "Duke of Brazoria," and owned 1,000 slaves and a dozen of the largest plantations in the south. During the years of depression that followed the panic of 1857 his private notes of issue were the only currency that circulated at par in that region. During the war of Texan independence he bought and equipped the Texas navy, and furnished money to carry on the war. He shipped the first bale of cotton from Texas to Europe in 1839, subsequently employing his own vessels to take his sugar and cotton aboard. He espoused the cause of the confederacy, losing his entire fortune.

MILLS, Roger Quarles, senator, b. in Todd county, Ky., 30 March, 1832, and removed to Texas in 1849. After studying law he began practice, and in 1859 he was elected to the Texas legislature. He served in the civil war as colonel of the 10th Texas regiment, and was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1872. He served continuously until he resigned to accept the position of U. S. senator, to which he was elected, 23 March, 1892, to succeed Horace Chilton, who had been appointed by the governor of the state to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Reagan, till the meeting of the legislature. Col. Mills took his seat 30 March, 1892, and was re-elected in 1893. He has served on various important committees, including those on commerce and public buildings and grounds. The senator resides in Corsicana.

MILLS, Sebastian Bach, pianist, b. at Cirencester, England, 13 March, 1839; d. in Wiesbaden, 21 Dec., 1898. He began to appear in concerts at an early age, and in 1856 went to Germany for study. He came to the United States in 1859 and settled as a teacher of the piano in New York city. He frequently appeared in concerts in the United States and in Europe, and was one of the best known of American pianists. Among his numerous compositions are three "Tarantelles" (1863, 1865, and 1888); "Murmuring Fountain" (1865); "Polonaise" (1866); "Fairy Fingers" and "Recollections of Home" (1867); "Saltarello" (1874); and two "Études de Concert" (1880).

MINTO, Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, earl of, governor-general of Canada, b. in London, England, 9 July, 1845. He is the son of the third earl, by his wife Emma, daughter of Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., and was educated at Eton and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he received the degree of B. A. He entered the army as ensign of the Scots guards in 1867, rising to the rank of lieutenant in that regiment when he retired in 1870. He was appointed captain of the Roxburgh rifles, captain in the army reserve, and colonel, with the rank of brigadier-general commanding, in the Scotland volunteer brigade. He was for a short time in Paris during the suppression of the

commune in 1871, and spent 1874 in the Carlist army in Spain as a correspondent of the "Morning Post." In 1877 he served in the Turkish army on the Danube as assistant military secretary, and was present at the bombardment of Nikopolis and at the crossing of the Danube. During the Afghan campaign of 1879 he was a volunteer on the staff of Lord Roberts, and he accompanied the latter to the Cape in 1881 as his private secretary. In 1882 he was appointed captain in the mounted infantry in the Egyptian campaign, where he was wounded in action at Magfar; he afterward commanded mounted infantry in Cairo, being mentioned in the despatches and thanked in general orders. In 1883–'5 he was military secretary to Lord Lansdowne in Canada, and he served as chief of staff to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Middleton in the northwest Canadian rebellion in 1885. He succeeded as fourth earl on the death of his father, 17 March, 1892. In July, 1898, he was appointed governor-general of Canada in succession to the earl of Aberdeen, but did not arrive until November. With the countess he visited New York in October, 1899, to witness the international yacht race for the Queen's cup, in which the "Shamrock" was defeated by the "Columbia."

MITCHELL, Edward, clergyman, b. in Coleraine, Ireland, 3 Aug., 1769; d. in Ridgefield, Conn., 8 Aug., 1834. He came to this country in 1791, and settled in New York, where in 1796 he was one of the founders of the Society of United Christian Friends, professing a belief in universal salvation, of which organization he continued as pastor until his death. Mr. Mitchell attracted large audiences, and exercised a wide-spread and permanent influence. He is described as a benevolent, cultivated, and genial gentleman, and as a preacher of remarkable eloquence, earnestness, and power.—His son, **William,** jurist, b. in New York city, 24 Feb., 1801; d. in Morristown, N. J., 6 Oct., 1886, was graduated at Columbia in 1820, standing first in his class, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1823, and became counsellor in chancery in 1827. In 1849 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of New York, which post he held until 1858. Under the provisions of the law then existing he became a judge of the court of appeals in 1856, and in 1857 presiding justice of the supreme court. On retiring from the supreme court, Judge Mitchell did not retire from the bench, but by the action of the courts, and of the bar, and of suitors, in referring to him cases for hearing and decision, as a referee, he held his court regularly from day to day, and his calendar, like that of other courts, was always full. His reported opinions are marked by breadth and force of reasoning and large learning, which gave them permanent value. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1863. Judge Mitchell published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries" with reference to American cases (New York, 1841). See sketch by Benjamin D. Silliman (printed privately, New York, 1887).—William's son, **John Murray,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 18 March, 1858, was graduated from Columbia and from the law-school, receiving the degree of LL. B. After being admitted to the bar he spent a year in Europe and the east, devoting himself to the study of international law. In 1889 he entered into partnership with his brothers Edward and William, the former of whom was U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York by appointment of President Harrison. In 1894 Mr. Mitchell was elected to congress, and was twice re-elected from the 8th New York city district.

MITCHELL, John Grant, soldier, b. in Piqua, Ohio, 6 Nov., 1838. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1859, and was chosen 1st lieutenant in the 3d Ohio volunteers in 1861, and became colonel of the 113th Ohio in March, 1863. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 Jan., 1865, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, to date from 13 March, for special gallantry in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., 17 March, 1865. Gen. Mitchell resigned on 3 July, 1865, and entered on the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio.

MITCHELL, John Lendrum, senator, b. in Milwaukee, Wis., 19 Oct., 1842. He is the only son of Alexander Mitchell, and received an academic education in this country, and afterward studied in England, Germany, and Switzerland. He served during the war in the 24th Wisconsin infantry, and was twice a member of the Wisconsin senate. In 1885 he was president of the Milwaukee public school board, and later of the Wisconsin marine and fire insurance company's bank of Milwaukee, also president of the Milwaukee gas company. He was elected to the 52d and 53d congresses as a Democrat, and was elected to the U. S. senate, taking his seat 4 March, 1893. He has served on several important committees, including that of national banks, of which he is the chairman.

MITCHELL, Lucy Myers, archæologist, b. in Oroomiah, Persia, in 1845; d. in Berlin, Germany, 10 March, 1888. She was the daughter of Rev. Austin H. Wright, a missionary to the Nestorians. She was educated at Mount Holyoke seminary, Mass., married Samuel S. Mitchell, of New Jersey, in 1867, and passed most of her subsequent life abroad. Her interest in classical archæology began in Leipsic in 1872, where she collected material for her "History of Ancient Sculpture" (New York, 1883), in recognition of whose merits she was elected in 1884 a member of the Imperial archæological institute of Germany, sharing this distinction with only one other woman. Mrs. Mitchell was preparing a work on Greek vases and Greek paintings, but died before its completion.

MIZNER, John Kemp, soldier, b. in Geneva, N. Y., 2 March, 1837; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 Sept., 1898. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in July, 1856, when he was brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, receiving his commission as 2d lieutenant on 28 Feb., 1857, and as 1st lieutenant on 9 May, 1861. On 3 Aug., 1861, he was transferred to the 2d cavalry, and was commissioned captain 12 Nov. following, and colonel of the 3d Michigan cavalry on 7 March, 1862, when he joined Pope's command in Missouri. He was engaged before Corinth and in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, commanding a brigade. Under Rosecrans he was appointed chief of cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi, and took part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth and all the operations in northern Mississippi. He then joined the army of Gen. Grant, and early in 1863 he was given command of the cavalry of the left wing of the 16th army-corps under Gen. Oglesby. In the latter part of 1863 his brigade again served at Corinth. In 1864 his command became part of the 7th army-corps, and served in Arkansas under Gen. Steele. He was sent to New Orleans to take part in the operations against Mobile early in 1865. After the fall of Mobile he accompanied Gen. Merritt to Texas to take part in the demonstrations made by Gen. Sheridan along the Mexican frontier. He succeeded Custer in the command of the central district of Texas, and remained there until he was mustered out, 12 Feb., 1866. He had received the brevet of major on 4 Oct.,

1862. He was promoted major of the 4th cavalry, 26 Jan., 1869, and lieutenant-colonel of the 8th cavalry, 9 Jan., 1886. In 1888 he marched with his regiment of twelve troops from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Meade, Dak., a distance of fifteen hundred miles. He had some years before this, with only a small party, ridden three hundred miles in five days without changing horses and without forage, depending entirely on grazing. Gen. Mizner was made colonel of the 10th cavalry, 15 April, 1890, and retired in August, 1897.

MOLLY, Captain, b. about 1756; d. near West Point, N. Y., about 1789. She was the wife of a cannonier, and was at Fort Clinton when it was captured by the British in October, 1777. As the enemy scaled the parapet, her husband dropped his port-fire and fled, but Molly caught it up and discharged the last gun fired by the Americans on that occasion. She was also conspicuous at the battle of Monmouth, 28 June, 1778, where she carried water from a neighboring spring to her husband while he was serving a gun. A shot killed him at his post, and Molly seized the rammer and filled his place at the gun. After the battle, covered with dirt and blood, she was presented by Gen. Nathanael Greene to Washington, who commended her bravery and made her a sergeant. On his recommendation her name was placed upon the list of half-pay officers for life. She continued with the army, and after the war resided at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Alexander Hamilton describes her as "a stout, red-haired, freckle-faced young Irish woman, with a handsome, piercing eye." She was a favorite with the army, and generally wore an artilleryman's coat over her dress and a cocked hat. Captain Molly has been erroneously called Moll Pitcher.

MONAGHAN, John James, R. C. bishop, b. at Sumter, S. C., 23 May, 1856, and educated at St. Charles's college, Maryland, where he graduated in 1876. He studied philosophy and theology at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, from 1876 to 1880, and was ordained a priest, 19 Dec. of the latter year. He served as pastor of St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's churches in Charleston until 1882, when he became pastor of St. Mary's church at Greenville and of the missions at Abbeville, Anderson, and Spartanburg, and the forty-five stations connected therewith, all of which he visited as missionary till 1887. He was chancellor of the Charleston diocese under Bishop Northrop from 1887 and pro-rector of the cathedral, and associate rector of St. Patrick's church, Charleston, from 1888 to 1897. He was appointed bishop of Wilmington, Del., in 1897, and was consecrated, 9 May, 1897, in the Wilmington pro-cathedral, by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Northrop and Curtis, the latter having resigned the see of Wilmington.

MONETTE, John Wesley, author, b. in Ohio, 3 April, 1803; d. in Madison parish, La., 1 March, 1851. He was graduated at the Kentucky medical college in 1822. Dr. Monette was mayor of Washington, Miss., and a member of the legislature. He was the author of a "History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi" (2 vols., New York, 1846), and left in manuscript a valuable work on the "Rivers of the Southwest."

MONEY, Hernando de Soto, senator, b. 26 Aug., 1839, in Holmes county, Miss. He received his education at the University of Mississippi, and at the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army, serving until September, 1864. He was a member of the Democratic house of representatives in 1875–'85, and again in 1894–'6. In the latter year he was elected to the senate for the term commencing 4 March, 1899; 8 Oct., 1897, he was appointed to the senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Z. George on 14 Aug. of that year. The appointment was confirmed by his election by the legislature for the unexpired term ending in March, 1899. Senator Money took his seat in January, 1898.

MOODY, Gideon Curtis, senator, b. in Cortland, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1832. He received an academic education and studied law in Syracuse. In 1852 he removed to Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar, and in 1854 was appointed prosecuting attorney for Floyd county. In April, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant in the 9th Indiana volunteer infantry, rose to colonel, 15 Nov., 1861, and was mustered out in August, 1862. In May, 1861, he was appointed captain in the 19th U. S. infantry, in which regiment he served until March, 1864, when he resigned. In May of that year he removed to Dakota, where he was a member of the territorial house of representatives, also serving as speaker. For five years he was associate justice of the supreme court of the territory. Col. Moody was a delegate to the national Republican conventions in 1868 and in 1888, when he was chairman of the Dakota delegation. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of South Dakota, held in June, 1883, and in September, 1885, on both of which occasions he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was also chairman of the committee to draft and present the memorial to congress asking for admission as a state. He was elected U. S. senator for South Dakota by the legislature that assembled under the constitution of 1885, was re-elected, 16 Oct., 1889, on the admission of South Dakota as a state, serving as senator until March, 1891.

MOORE, Alexander George Montgomery, British officer, b. in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1833, is the only son of the late Montgomery Moore of Garvey House, and was educated at Eton. He early entered the army, and has seen much cavalry service in India and elsewhere. He is a justice of the peace for Belfast, colonel 18th hussars, late commanding Belfast and S. E. districts, formerly commanding officer of the 4th hussars. He was until June, 1898, in command of the British troops in Canada, with headquarters at Halifax, and was succeeded by Lord Seymour. Gen. Moore married in 1859 the Hon. Jane Colborne, youngest daughter of Field-Marshal John, first Lord Seaton, G. C. B.

MOORE, Edward Charles, silversmith, b. in New York city, 30 Aug., 1827; d. there, 2 Aug., 1891. He learned the trade from his father, John C. Moore, succeeded to the business in 1854, and in 1867 transferred his silver-works to Tiffany & Co., of which he afterward had charge. Being a practical workman, the application of steam, the introduction of machinery, such as the steam trip-hammer, the polishing and drawing of wire, and the use of gas for soldering and melting in his business, have largely been the result of his influence. The tea-services that he made for Mrs. Mary J. Morgan and for Prince Demidoff are regarded as among the finest examples of repoussée silverware that were ever made. Through his work, more than anything else, American silver has been raised to its present high standard, and at the World's fair, held in Paris in 1867, he received a personal gold medal for his efforts. His study of leather and its application to the arts has resulted in this country's obtaining the first rank for fine leather-work. He had given attention to antique, Persian, Arabic, Roman, and other glass, and to Japanese arts in their higher branches. Mr. Moore's

library and collections were among the most complete in his specialties in the United States.

MOORE, John Bassett, lawyer, b. in Smyrna, Del., 3 Dec., 1860, and received his education at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1880. He entered the U. S. department of state under civil service rules in 1885, was third assistant secretary of state from 1886–'91, and was appointed first assistant in 1898. In 1891, upon resigning his place, he was appointed Hamilton Fish professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia university, in which capacity he still continues. He is the author of "Extraterritorial Crime" (Washington, 1887); "A Treatise on Extradition and Interstate Rendition" (2 vols., Boston, 1891); "Report on Extradition made to the International American Conference" (Washington, 1891); and "Notes on American Cases, accompanying Dicey's Conflict of Laws" (London and Boston, 1896). Prof. Moore has contributed numerous articles to magazines on legal or historical subjects, and has in press a voluminous work on international arbitrations.

MOORE, John Jamison, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. in Martinsburg, Va. (now W. Va.), 19 Oct., 1814. His mother was a free negro, but was kidnapped at the age of fifteen, in Maryland, and sold into slavery in Virginia, whereshe married a slave named Hodge. Later, by a change of owners, the son was given the surname of Moore. When John was seven years old his parents fled with their six children, but were captured, and four of the latter were sold in more southern states. A second attempt was successful, and after many sufferings the family reached Bedford county, Pa., where John was bound out to a farmer, who taught him to read and write. Afterward he worked in Harrisburg, and then was messenger in a bank. He was licensed to preach in 1835, continued his studies, and in 1839 united with the Philadelphia conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church. He labored for some time among the fugitive slaves in the Alleghanies, and also among the coal and iron miners, walking thirty miles a day and preaching at night. In 1852 he went to California, where he established several churches and took an active part in contending for the rights of his race. He taught in San Francisco three years, and during that time was thrice a delegate to state conventions to secure the abolition of the so-called "black laws," which disqualified colored persons from giving testimony in criminal cases. He also took part in the agitation for the appropriation of school funds for colored children. He returned to the east in 1868, was elected bishop in that year, and undertook missions to England and to British America. In his journeys Bishop Moore was thrice shipwrecked. He is the author of a pamphlet on "Universalism" (1836) and "History of the A. M. E. Zion Church in America" (York, Pa., 1884).

MOORE, Willis Luther, meteorologist, b. near Binghamton, N. Y., 18 Jan., 1856. He was educated in public schools, and during the civil war was with his father, in 1864–'5, in the Army of the Potomac, engaged in selling newspapers to the soldiers in the field from City Point up the Appomattox to Petersburg. Subsequently he studied at the government military school at Fort Myer, near Washington, where he took the scientific course, lasting over five years. In 1876 he entered the U. S. signal-corps, and ten years later was promoted to the grade of observer sergeant in recognition of his skill in devising new mechanical appliances. During the next five years he was employed as a meteorological clerk for making the synoptic charts for the study of the official forecasters. On the organization of the weather bureau on a civil basis in 1891, he was appointed local forecast official in charge of the meteorological office in Milwaukee. Mr. Moore entered a civil service examination for the place of professor of meteorology in the U. S. weather bureau, and successfully defeated twenty-three contestants, owing to his ability to make accurate storm warnings and weather forecasts. In 1894 Prof. Moore became forecast official for the upper lakes and fifteen western states, with headquarters in Chicago, where he remained until July, 1895, when he was appointed chief of the weather bureau in Washington, which office he now occupies.

MORA, Antonio Maximo, Cuban claimant, b. near Havana, 24 June, 1818; d. in New York city, 24 April, 1897. He inherited extensive sugar plantations in Cuba, which were the cause of his memorable claim against the Spanish government and of international negotiations extending over more than twenty-five years. A Cuban revolt began in 1868, and continued eight years. One of the measures employed by the Spanish government to crush the insurgents was the embargo of estates in Cuba, the income from which the government believed was used to aid the revolt. The owners of some of these estates claimed to be citizens of the United States, and they called on the U. S. government to demand a release of the embargoes and compensation for damages. The claim of Mr. Mora was the most notable of these because of its size, the value of the seized property being placed at $3,000,000. From the great mass of documents that accumulated during the negotiations for a settlement, it appears that Mr. Mora came to this country and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in 1853. Under a general embargo decree of April, 1869, his property in Cuba was seized, and in 1870 he was sentenced to death for acts alleged to have been done prior to May, 1869. With his brother, José Maria, he escaped to New York, and at once laid his case before Hamilton Fish, then secretary of state, declaring that he had in nowise engaged in the rebellion nor aided it. Diplomatic correspondence was immediately opened with Spain. Under a decree of September, 1873, the Spanish government released the embargoes against all American property in Cuba except the Mora plantations. It was agreed between the two governments that claims for damages by alleged or *de facto* citizens of the United States should be submitted to an international commission. In the Mora case the arbitrators disagreed on the question of American citizenship, and the umpire, in a decision filed in 1883, dismissed Mora's claim, on the ground that the seizure of his property was made nine days before 14 May, 1869, the date of his certificate of naturalization, and that accordingly at the time of the seizure Mora was a subject of Spain. In May, 1883, Secretary Frelinghuysen asked in a diplomatic note for the restoration to Mora of the embargoed estates. The case again dragged till 1886, when the American minister to Spain concluded an arrangement with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, that the colonial secretary propose to the cortes that the sum of $1,500,000 be inserted in the Cuban budget of 1887–'8 to pay Mora for his estates. Mr. Mora accepted this compromise, but the cortes refused to appropriate the money unless there should be an arrangement between the two governments covering all claims held by either. Protracted correspondence between the two gov-

ernments ensued, the United States insisting on a prompt settlement and Spain making many promises that were not fulfilled. Under a strong pressure by Secretary Olney and an agreement by Mr. Mora to waive the interest on the claim, it was finally paid by the Spanish minister in Washington in September, 1895. The claimant, who had been put to enormous expense in the protracted contest, received about $1,000,000.

MORAES-BARROS, Prudente José de (morah-es), president of Brazil, b. in Itu, state of São Paulo, 10 May, 1841. He studied law, was graduated in 1863, and soon was known as an orator. In 1866 he was elected representative to the state assembly, and when in 1870 the republican party was organized Moraes-Barros was one of its leaders. Re-elected to the legislature of São Paulo, he entered the house of representatives of Rio Janeiro in 1885. He worked in behalf of the republican ideals, and after the revolution of 1889 was elected governor of São Paulo. Afterward became senator, and acted as president of the senate. In 1891 he was a candidate for the presidency, but his opponent, Mariscal da Fonseca, was elected. Finally, in March, 1894, he was elected president of the republic, and took possession of his office 15 Nov. of the same year. He was compelled to struggle with serious difficulties, and his administration was hindered by political outbreaks, but he surmounted all obstacles and placed his country in the path of progress. He was succeeded by Campos Salles.

Prudente Moraes.

MORELAND, William Hall, P. E. bishop, b. in Charleston, S. C., 9 April, 1861. He was educated at the University of New York, and graduated from the Berkeley divinity school. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Williams in 1884, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Howe. After serving as an assistant at Christ church, Hartford, he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Nashua, N. H., where he remained until 1893, when he was called to St. Luke's church, San Francisco. At the general convention of October, 1898, held in Washington, D. C., he was elected missionary bishop of Sacramento.

MORRELL, Daniel Johnson, manufacturer, b. in North Berwick, York co., Me., 8 Aug., 1821; d. in Johnstown, Pa., 20 Aug., 1885. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. After receiving a limited education he became a merchant in Philadelphia, but in 1855 assumed the management of the Cambria iron-works at Johnstown, Pa., retaining that post till the year previous to his death. Until 1871 he manufactured iron rails solely, and at that date was one of the first in this country to manufacture Bessemer steel rails. In 1867–'71 he was a member of congress, having been chosen as a Republican. He was chairman of the standing committee on manufactures in the 40th and 41st congresses, and on 9 March, 1870, introduced the bill to provide for the celebration at Philadelphia of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. Upon the organization of the Centennial commission, he was chosen chairman of its executive committee. He was a commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878, and president of the American iron and steel association.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, capitalist, b. in Morrisania, N. Y., in February, 1813; d. in Barton-on-the-Sound, N. Y., 21 Aug., 1888. He was the only son of Gouverneur Morris (*q. v.*). He became interested in railroads in 1838, and was connected with these enterprises, until eight years previous to his death, as president of the New York and Harlem railroad and the Vermont valley railroad, and an originator of the Illinois Central and Iowa system of railroads and of the Union Pacific road. Mr. Morris was a Whig and subsequently an anti-slavery Republican, actively supporting the latter party until his death. His first wife was Patsey Jefferson Cary, a grandniece of Thomas Jefferson.

MORRIS, Henry, jurist, b. in Springfield, Mass., 16 June, 1814; d. there, 4 June, 1888. He was graduated at Amherst in 1832, studied law with his father, Judge Oliver B. Morris, and practised in his native city. He was a member of the state legislature, and was chosen to congress in 1854, but did not take his seat, having accepted the judgeship of the court of common pleas of Berkshire county before the meeting of the house. He held that office till 1859, resumed practice, and continued in active business until a few years before his death. Judge Morris received the degree of LL. D. from Amherst in 1869. He was president of the Connecticut valley historical society, a prolific writer on local history, and the author of "History of the First Church in Springfield" (Springfield, 1875); two addresses entitled "Early History of Springfield," delivered on the two hundredth anniversary of the burning of the town (1876); and "Historic Address on the Two Hundredth and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Springfield" (1888).

MORRISON, Henry Clay, bishop, b. in Montgomery county, Miss., 30 May, 1842. The son of a farmer, he was chiefly educated at home while employed on the farm. After studying for the ministry of the Methodist church at the Wesleyan university, and having charges for many years at Knoxville, San Francisco, and Asheville, he was offered the presidency of a college, which he declined, and became the editor of the "Christian Advocate." Later he was a professor in Vanderbilt university, and in May, 1898, he was made bishop of the Methodist church, south, at the Baltimore conference. Bishop Morrison is part author of a volume entitled "Arrows from Two Quivers."

MORRISON, Theodore Nevin, P. E. bishop, b. in Ottawa, Ill., 18 Feb., 1850. He was graduated from Illinois college, and in 1873 from the General theological seminary. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whitehouse, and called to his first charge at Pekin, Ill., where he remained for three years. He was then advanced to the priesthood, and called to the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, where he remained until elected bishop of Iowa in November, 1898. Dr. Morrison was an efficient worker as a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Chicago, and also as a member of the diocesan board of missions.

MORTON, Julius Sterling, agriculturist, b. in Adams, Jefferson co., N. Y., 22 April, 1832, and was graduated from Union in 1854. He settled on a farm in Nebraska in the following year, and still resides there, except when absent on official duty. He is, as is well known, the originator of "Arbor day," and is an authority on agricultural topics, concerning which he has spoken and written much. Mr. Morton was territorial secre-

tary for Nebraska and for a time acting governor. He was four times a candidate for governor, once for the U. S. senate, and twice for congress. In March, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland commissioner of agriculture.

MOSES, John, historian, b. in Niagara Falls, Canada, 18 Sept., 1825. He removed to Naples, Ill., in 1837, and was clerk of the circuit court of Scott county in 1856, and county judge in 1857–'61. He was private secretary of Gov. Richard Gates from November, 1861, till February, 1863, and assisted in organizing seventy-seven regiments of volunteers, but resigned to accept the appointment of assessor of internal revenue for the 10th district of Illinois. He was a member of the general assembly, and from 1880 till 1883 secretary of the state board of railroad and warehouse commissions. In 1883–'5 he was in the office of the special agent of the treasury department, during which time he prepared an exhaustive "History of Illinois" (2 vols., Chicago, 1888). He became secretary and librarian of the Chicago historical society in November, 1886, on the resignation of A. D. Hager, and was succeeded in May, 1893, by Charles Evans, the present secretary. With Joseph Kirkland he published in 1895 a "History of Chicago."

MOSS, Frank, lawyer, b. in Cold Spring, N. Y., 16 March, 1860. He received a common-school education, and studied in the College of the city of New York, but did not complete his course there. He then took up the practice of law in New York city. Mr. Moss is counsel for the Society for the prevention of crime. During the Lexow investigation of municipal affairs in New York city in 1895 he was assistant counsel to the investigating committee, and during a similar investigation in 1899, conducted by a committee of which Robert Mazet was chairman, Mr. Moss acted as counsel in charge. In 1897 he was president of the New York board of police. He has written a history of New York city in three volumes, entitled "The American Metropolis" (New York, 1897).

MOTT, Richard, congressman, b. in Mamaroneck, Westchester co., N. Y., 21 July, 1804; d. in Toledo, Ohio, 22 Jan., 1888. His parents were Quakers. Richard attended a Friends' boarding-school, went to New York city with his family in 1815, in 1818 became clerk in a store, and in 1824 entered a bank. In 1836 he became a merchant in Toledo, Ohio, which was thenceforward his home. He assisted in building the first railroad west of Utica, from Toledo to Adrian, and was mayor of his adopted city in 1845–'6. He was a Democrat in politics till 1848, when he entered actively into the antislavery movement, and in 1855–'9 was a member of congress, being chosen as an anti-Nebraska candidate. Mr. Mott was also an advocate of woman suffrage. Mrs. Lucretia Mott was the wife of his elder brother, James.

MOWBRAY, Harry Siddons, artist, b. in Alexandria, Egypt, 5 Aug., 1858. He is a son of George M. Mowbray, an "expert in explosives," studied under Léon Bonnât in Paris in 1879–'83, and has produced some effective figure-pieces, among which are "The Alchemist" (1884); "Lalla Rookh" (1885); "Rose Festival" (1887); and "Evening Breeze," which gained the Clark prize at the National academy in 1888 and his election to associate membership. In 1886 he became a member of the Society of American artists, and is at present instructor of the life class at the Art students' league.

MUIR, John, naturalist, b. in Dunbar, Scotland, 21 April, 1838. His father, Daniel, was a grain merchant, and on the side of his mother, Anne Gilrye, he is descended from the ancient family of Gilderoy. When he was twelve years old, in 1850, he came to this country with his father, who settled in the wilderness near Fox river, Wisconsin. The boy worked on the farm, read, and studied out inventions such as mill-wheels and wooden clocks. He entered the University of Wisconsin in 1860, and there pursued a scientific course. At the end of his four years he set out on a botanizing tour, wandering in the southern states, in Cuba, and in California, where he settled in April, 1868, making the Yosemite his home. He had planned to explore the Amazon valley and to classify its flora, but malaria forced him to abandon his purpose. Here he continued his studies in natural history, supporting himself by herding sheep or working in a saw-mill. He saved a few hundred dollars, and then devoted himself to a systematic survey of the Sierras. In 1876 he joined a party connected with the geodetic survey of the Great Basin, and three years later, in 1879, he made a tour of exploration in Alaska, where he discovered the great glacier that is now named after him. In 1881 he was one of the party on the "Corwin" in search of the crew of the lost "Jeannette." He was one of the first to make known the beauties of the Yosemite, and it was due in no small measure to his papers on "The Treasures of the Yosemite" in the "Century" for August and September, 1890, that the Yosemite national park was established by the government. In 1896 he was made an honorary A. M. by Harvard. Mr. Muir has written for the "Atlantic," "Harper's," "Overland Monthly," and "Scribner's," and he published in book-form "The Mountains of California" (New York, 1894).

MUNDY, Johnson Marchant, sculptor, b. near New Brunswick, N. J., 13 May, 1832; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 16 Aug., 1897. His boyhood was spent at Geneva, N. Y. He showed early a tendency toward copying nature, and at the age of twelve received his first instruction in the use of crayon. Not long after he secured employment with a marble-cutter in New York, and in the spring of 1854 he entered the studio of Henry K. Brown, of Newburg, who was working at that time upon the equestrian statue of Washington now in Union square. His first work in marble was a portrait bust of President Benjamin Hale, executed for the Geneva chapter of Α Δ Φ, which he began in 1860. Leaving Brown in 1861, he in 1863 settled in Rochester, where he established the first school in that city for instruction in drawing and in modelling. During his twenty years' residence in Rochester he executed many busts, statuettes, and medallions. From an early age, however, his eyesight had been defective, and by 1883 his left eye had become entirely blind and the sight of his right eye seriously impaired. He removed to his sister's home at Tarrytown, and there, guided by the sense of touch alone, he modelled the statue for the soldiers' monument at Tarrytown, unveiled on Memorial day, 1890, and his statue of Washington Irving, which he completed in 1891.

MUNROE, Charles Kirk, author, b. in Racine, Wis., 15 Sept., 1856. He was graduated at Harvard, was editor of "Harper's Round Table," now discontinued, from 1879 to 1882, and founded the League of American wheelmen in 1880. Mr. Munroe, who married a daughter of Mrs. Amelia Edith Barr, the popular novelist (*q. v.*), and resides in Dade county, Fla., has written many works, chiefly for the young. Among them may be mentioned "Wakulla" (New York, 1885); "Life of Mrs. Stowe," with her son (1886); "The Flamingo Feather" (1887); "Derrick Sterling" (1888);

"Chrystal Jack & Co." (1889); "The Coral Ship" and "The White Conquerors" (1893); "The Fur Seal's Tooth" (1894); "Snow Shoes and Sledges" (1894); "A Young War Chief" (1895); "At War with Pontiac" (1896); "Through Swamp and Glade" (1896); and "The Painted Desert" (1897). Mr. Munroe has also edited a volume entitled "Eminent Men of Our Time."

MURPHY, Edward, Jr., senator, b. in Troy, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1836. He was educated at Montreal, and at St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., and has been a successful brewer in Troy, of which city he was mayor from 1875–'82. He was elected to the state legislature in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, 1879, and in 1881. Six years later he was elected chairman of the Democratic state committee of New York, and has been re-elected every year since 1887. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1880, 1884, and 1888, and chairman of the delegation of 1892; he was also elected delegate-at-large to the convention of 1896, but illness prevented his being present. Mr. Murphy was elected U. S. senator in January, 1893, as successor of Frank Hiscock, taking his seat in March. He served on several committees, and was chairman of the committee on relations with Canada. In 1899 he was succeeded by Chauncey M. Depew (*q. v.*), a Republican senator of New York city.

MURPHY, John Wilson, civil engineer, b. in New Scotland, Albany co., N. Y., 20 Jan., 1828; d. in Philadelphia, 27 Sept., 1874. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, and later designed a suspension bridge across Mohawk river at Tribes' Hill, in which he introduced a vertical truss to insure stiffness. He was also the first to use "pin connections" in constructing bridges. In 1856 he began to build iron bridges on what was known as the Murray-Whipple plan, asserting that it was quite as important to determine the elasticity of the iron as its breaking weight. The panic of 1857 temporarily put an end to his bridge-building. He therefore took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he devoted himself to making designs for many bridges that were subsequently erected. In 1859 he again began to build. In 1860–'1 he was chief engineer of Montgomery, Ala., and when Fort Sumter was fired upon strong inducements were offered him to remain and join the confederacy, but he declined, and was compelled to abandon all his instruments, his papers, library, and many valuable interests. In 1863 he was called upon by the government to replace a bridge over a branch of the Gauley river that had been destroyed by the Confederates. He contracted to build it in twenty-five days, but completed it on the twenty-third. It was a suspension bridge 520 feet in length, with a ten-foot roadway. In June, 1864, he designed and erected Union hall for the U. S. sanitary fair in Philadelphia in forty days, making the greater part of the drawings at home at night. In 1869 he designed and built the pipe aqueduct across the valley of the Wissahickon at Valley Green for the water-supply of Germantown, Pa., to avoid forming a trap. One of his most important works is the South street bridge, Philadelphia.

MUSICK, John Roy, author, b. in St. Louis county, Mo., 28 Feb., 1849, and was graduated at the North Missouri state normal school. He studied law, was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1877, practising for five years, when he abandoned law for literary pursuits. He has devoted much time to journalism in his native state, is a member of the Society of American authors, and has written brief histories and numerous novels, chiefly of a historical character, including "The Banker of Bedford," "Brother against Brother," "Calamity Row," "A Century Too Soon," "A Story of Bacon's Rebellion," "The Witch of Salem," "Hawaii, our New Possessions," "Cuba Libre," and "Lights and Shadows of our War with Spain" (New York, 1898), and "Columbian Historical Novels, comprising the History of the United States in Twelve Stories" (12 vols., New York, various dates).

MYER, Isaac, author, b. in Philadelphia, 5 March, 1836. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and later to that of New York city, where he has resided for many years. Before removing from his native state he was U. S. commissioner for western Pennsylvania. Mr. Myer, who is a manager of the Society of American authors, has contributed many articles to the magazines on historical, legal, and oriental subjects, and is the author of the following works: "Presidential Power over Personal Liberty" (Philadelphia, 1862); "The Waterloo Medal" (1885); "Qabbalah: The Philosophical Writings of Solomon ben Yehudah Ibn Gebirol, or Avicebron" and "On Dreams, by Synesios of Cyrene" (1888); and "Scarabs: The History, Manufacture, and Religious Symbolism of the Scarabæus in Ancient Egypt" (New York, 1894). His latest work is "The Oldest Books in the World, taken from Papyri and Monuments" (1900).

N

NASH, George Kilbon, jurist, b. in Medina county, Ohio, 4 Aug., 1842. He was educated at Western Reserve university and Oberlin college, taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1865. He edited for a year the "Ohio State Journal," became chief clerk in the office of secretary of state of Ohio, was prosecuting attorney of Franklin county for three years, and in 1883 he was elected judge of the state supreme court. Two years later he returned to the practice of law in Columbus. Judge Nash is an active Republican, has been member and chairman of the state committee for several years, and in 1899 was elected governor of Ohio by 50,000 plurality.

NELSON, Cleland Kinlock, P. E. bishop, b. near Cobham, Va., 16 Sept., 1852. He studied at St. John's college, of which his father was president, and was graduated at the University of the South. Later he attended lectures at Berkeley divinity school, and received orders in the Episcopal church in 1876, becoming rector of St. John the Baptist in Germantown, Pa., where he remained for six years. In 1882 he was called to the Church of the Nativity in South Bethlehem, Pa., of which parish he continued as rector for ten years, and until elected bishop of Georgia in 1892.

NELSON, Edward Beverly, educator, b. 20 May, 1850, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was educated at the military academy at Poughkeepsie, at Phillips Exeter, which he entered in 1867, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1873. In the autumn of 1873 he was appointed professor in the New York city institution for the instruction of deaf-mutes. While in attendance there he gave his afternoons to the study of law at Columbia law-school. In 1876 he was appointed principal of the Central New York institution for deaf-mutes, at Rome. Under his care the institution has been put upon an independent basis, and the number of teachers, instructors, and pupils greatly increased. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1894.

NELSON, Knute, senator, b. in Evanger, Norway, 2 Feb., 1843. He came to the United States in 1849, and resided in Chicago, Ill., until 1850, in the fall of which year he removed to Wisconsin, and attended for a time the Albion academy. He served in the civil war as a member of the 4th Wisconsin, being wounded and captured at Port Hudson in June, 1863. In the spring of 1867 he began the practice of law, and later was a member of the Wisconsin legislature. In 1871 he removed to Minnesota and was elected prosecuting attorney for Douglas county in 1872–'4. For the four years following he served as state senator, and in 1880 as presidential elector on the Republican ticket. For a time he was a member of the board of regents of the state university, and for six years he represented the 5th Minnesota district in the house of representatives. In 1892 he was elected governor of Minnesota, and was re-elected in 1894, serving until February, 1895. In January of that year he was elected U. S. senator for the term ending in March, 1901.

NELSON, Thomas Leverett, jurist, b. in Haverhill, N. H., 4 March, 1827; d. in Worcester, Mass., 21 Nov., 1897. He entered Dartmouth, where he studied for two years, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. The next five years were spent in the practice of his original profession, that of civil engineer. An accident to his knee compelled him to give up engineering, and during the long months which elapsed before his recovery he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and later became associated with Senator George F. Hoar. Mr. Nelson acquired a large and lucrative practice in Worcester, and was especially successful in equity and bankruptcy law. He was appointed U. S. district judge for Massachusetts by President Hayes in 1879, to succeed John Lowell, who was promoted to the circuit court. Judge Nelson was a member of the American antiquarian society, and in 1879 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Vermont.

NELSON, William, lawyer, b. in Newark, N. J., 10 Feb., 1847. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; engaged in journalism for several years in Newark and at Paterson, having resided since 1865 in the latter city, where he practises law. He has been secretary of the New Jersey historical society since 1880, for several years a member of the board of managers of the American authors' guild, and is an honorary or corresponding member of many historical, literary, and scientific societies in the United States and Europe. In 1896 Princeton university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. Mr. Nelson is the editor of the "New Jersey Archives," in which he has given the most complete account yet issued of American printers and printing prior to 1801; and has published about fifty biographical, historical, legal, and scientific monographs. He is the author of "The Indians of New Jersey" (Paterson, 1894); "The Doremus Family in America" (1897); and "The History of the City of Paterson" (1898).

NEWBERRY, Walter Cass, merchant, b. at Waterville, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1835. His father, Amasa S., brother of the founder of the Newberry library, was a colonel in the New York state militia, a member of the legislature of 1838–'9, and U. S. loan commissioner under President Polk. The son was educated at Cazenovia and Geneva, entered the commercial house of his uncle, Oliver Newberry, of Detroit, in 1868, and was one of the executors of his estate. When the civil war began he returned to New York and enlisted as a private in the 81st regiment, being commissioned lieutenant in 1861, captain in 1862, major in 1863, colonel in 1864, and brevetted brigadier-general, 31 March, 1865, for services at Dinwiddie Court-House, where he was severely wounded. He settled in Petersburg in September, 1865, and was appointed mayor of that city in 1869, an office which he resigned for that of superintendent of public property of the state of Virginia, that he retained for four years. He was one of the contractors of the reservoir water-works of Richmond, and upon their completion, in 1876, settled in Chicago as a merchant, and in the care of the large estate left by his uncle Walter, a part of which he inherited. Gen. Newberry was postmaster of Chicago, 1888–'9, under Cleveland, and in 1890 he was elected to congress, serving for two years. In 1892 he became a trustee of the Newberry library, and is still a member of the board.

NEWHALL, Charles Stedman, author, b. in Boston, 4 Oct., 1842. He was educated at Amherst, from which he graduated in 1869, and studied for the ministry at Union theological seminary. He saw service in the civil war as corporal in the 45th Massachusetts regiment of infantry.

Later he was a clergyman and college professor, and is now (1899) U. S. assistant special forest agent. He is the author of "History of Fall River, Mass." (Fall River, 1862); "Joe and the Howards" (Boston, 1869); "Harry's Trip to the Orient" (New York, 1885); "Ruthie's Story" (Philadelphia, 1888); "Trees of Northeastern America" (New York, 1890); "Shrubs of Northeastern America" (1893); and "Vines of Northeastern America" (1897).

NICHOLS, William Ford, P. E. bishop, b. at Lloyd, Ulster co., N. Y., 9 June, 1849. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, 1870, and at Berkeley divinity school in 1873. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Williams in 1873, and priest by the same bishop in 1874. Dr. Nichols was rector of St. James, West Hartford, and Grace church, Newington, Christ church, Hartford, and St. James church, Philadelphia. He was professor of church history in the Berkeley divinity school from 1885 to 1887, and in 1884 he was delegate to the Seabury centenary at Aberdeen, Scotland, and, in behalf of the clergy and laity of Connecticut, presented a paten and chalice to the Scottish church. In 1886 he was assistant secretary of the house of bishops. He was elected assistant bishop of Ohio in 1888, but declined. He was consecrated (assistant) bishop of California in 1890, and upon the death of Bishop Kip became bishop of the diocese in 1893. He founded and is dean of the church divinity school at San Mateo, Cal. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon and Trinity colleges. His published works are "On the Trial of your Faith" (1895) and various sermons and reviews.

NICKERSON, Samuel Mayo, banker, b. in Chatham, Mass., 14 June, 1830. He was taken by his parents to Boston in 1837, and was educated in the public schools of that city, but in 1847 he became clerk in his brother's store in Appalachicola, Fla., and in 1857 engaged in business on his own account. His property was destroyed by fire in 1857, and in the following year he removed to Chicago, where he accumulated a fortune as a distiller. In 1864, retiring from business, he became president of the City horse railway. In 1867 he was made president of the First national bank, with which he had been connected since 1863, and after 1871 he devoted his entire time to his banking interests. He organized in 1867 the Union stock-yards national bank (now the National live-stock bank), and was its first president, was an active member of the Lincoln park commission, and is a trustee of the art institute.

NICOLINI, Ernesto, singer, b. in Tours, France, 23 Feb., 1834; d. in Pau, France, 18 Jan., 1898. He was the son of a hotel-keeper of Dinard, Brittany, who gave him a musical education. He was for a short time a pupil at the Paris Conservatoire, and in 1885 gained a second "*accessit*" in comic opera. He came to this country with Patti, and contributed largely to the success of her concerts. He also sang here in opera, and is well remembered both for his voice and his acting. He was married to Mme. Patti, 10 June, 1886, the wedding taking place at Ystradgynlaw, in Wales, where Castle Craig-y-Nos is situated. Signor Nicolini was a collector of rare violins, and he possessed a large number of valuable instruments.

NIEHAUS, Charles Henry, sculptor, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 24 Jan., 1855, of German parents. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1877 went to Munich, where he studied for three years in the royal academy. He received the highest prize yet won by an American, and a diploma and medal for a group entitled "Fleeting Time." After travelling in Italy, France, and England for a year, he returned to Cincinnati in 1881, where he received commissions for statues of Garfield and Gov. Allen, which he made in Rome, and while there also modelled several portrait busts, and a statue of a Greek athlete, which was awarded a medal at the Columbian exposition in 1893. He removed in 1887 to New York, where he executed statues of Moses and Gibbon for the Congressional Library of Washington, Davenport and Hooker for Hartford, and the Hahnemann monument for Washington, which was awarded him by the advisory committee of the National sculpture society. He received first prize in the competition for an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee for Richmond, and for the competitive design for an equestrian statue of Sherman for Washington; made portrait of Vice-President Tompkins for the national capitol, and bronze door for Trinity church, New York; statues of Lincoln, Gov. Oliver P. Morton, and Farragut; the pediment for the appellate court, New York, and the group "The Return" for the Admiral Dewey arch, together with many portrait busts.

NOBLE, Samuel, iron founder, b. in Cornwall, England, 22 Nov., 1834; d. in Anniston, Ala., 13 Aug., 1888. His father removed to this country soon after the birth of the son, who was brought up as an iron founder and machine manufacturer. He removed to Rome, Ga., and successfully followed that business till the civil war, when his shops were closed. About 1866 he resumed business, and in 1873, with Gen. Daniel Tyler, built a charcoal iron furnace at Anniston, Ala., chartered the Woodstock iron company, and organized the Anniston land and improvement company, which resulted in the speedy increase of the village from a few huts to a well laid out town of ten thousand inhabitants. Mr. Noble was an active member of the Protective tariff league.

NORDICA, Lillian (nor'-di-ka), opera-singer, b. in Farmington, Me., about 1858. Her maiden name was Norton. At an early age she removed to Massachusetts, entered the Boston conservatory of music, and went to Europe with Gilmore's band in 1878; but, finding that the concerts were to be given in the open air, resolved to cancel her engagement and enter the operatic field. She finished her studies in 1879 at Milan, under San Giovanni, and, after some success in that country, went to Paris, where she appeared at the Grand opera-house as Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet."

She appeared subsequently in various important operatic *rôles*, and in later years particularly she has had many successes in the *rôles* of the great Wagnerian heroines. Mme. Nordica's first husband, F. A. Gower, was an electrician, and was lost in a balloon ascension in 1887. In May, 1896, she was married to Zoltan F. Doehme, the talented tenor singer. She spent the summer of 1899 in the Black forest of Germany, joining Grau's opera troupe for the American season of 1899–1900, in New York in November.

NORTHRUP, Birdsey Grant, clergyman, b. in Kent, Conn., 16 July, 1817; d. in Clinton, Conn., 27 April, 1898. He took his A. B. at Yale, and in 1845 was graduated from the Yale theological seminary. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Saxonville, Mass., for ten years; from 1857 until 1867 he was agent of the Massachusetts board of education, and from 1867 until 1883 was secretary of the Connecticut board of education. In 1864 he was one of the board of visitors at West Point, delivering the commencement address there. He was president of the American institute of instruction, of the National association of school superintendents, and of the National education association. In 1872 Japan invited him to establish a system of public education there, but he declined, maintaining that he could serve that country better by remaining here; in recognition of his unselfish and unsparing efforts in her behalf Japan presented him with a set of china, and when he visited that country received him as the guest of the nation. In 1871, and again in 1877, he was sent to Europe to examine its systems of education and its schools for forestry and industrial education. Dr. Northrup will be remembered, however, for his efforts for the sanitary and æsthetic improvements of towns and homes, as "father of village improvement societies," and as the originator of Arbor day. It was through his efforts that the late Daniel Hand (*q. v.*) gave the American missionary society $1,500,000 for the benefit of the freedmen of the south. In 1872 he received the degree of LL. D. from Williams.

NORTON, Charles Stuart, naval officer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 10 Aug., 1836. He was appointed to the naval academy, graduating in June. 1855, and was attached to the frigates "Potomac" and "Wabash." He was promoted in 1858 and attached to the frigate "Wabash," of the European squadron. He became master in 1858, serving on the steam-sloop "Seminole," of the Brazilian squadron; was made lieutenant in 1861, and attached to the steamer "Seminole" on the Charleston blockade, and subsequently in the Potomac flotilla, Hampton Roads, where he participated in several engagements. He was in the battle of Port Royal, and promoted lieutenant-commander in 1862, serving in the North Atlantic blockading squadron. From 1862–'4 he was on the steamers "Lackawanna," "Richmond," and "Albatross," in the West Gulf blockading squadron. He afterward commanded the "Maratanza," "Mercedita," and the "Albatross" for various periods, serving constantly afloat during the entire war, except two months in the hospital from exposure on duty and three months waiting orders. In 1866–'8 he was attached to the steamer "Shamrock," European squadron. He was on duty at the Portsmouth navy-yard and receiving-ship "Vermont," New York navy-yard, and on ironclad duty in New Orleans. He was promoted commander, 1870, commanding sloop "Shawmut," and was on duty at torpedo station, Newport. Afterward he was placed in command of the receiving-ship "Independence," Mare island, having been promoted to captain, 1881, and commanded the "Shenandoah," South Pacific squadron, and was in command of Norfolk navy-yard. He was promoted commodore in 1894, commanding the South Atlantic station, with rank of rear-admiral, 1894–'6. In 1896–'8 he was in command of the navy-yard at Washington, was promoted rear-admiral in February, and retired from active service in August, 1898.

NOTT, Charles Cooper, jurist, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1827, and was graduated at Williams, afterward receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of LL. D. He studied law, and practised in New York, and it was through his instrumentality that Abraham Lincoln delivered the address in that city, February, 1860—an address which secured for him the presidency. In 1861 Mr. Nott was commissioned captain of the 5th Iowa cavalry, seeing active service in the western campaigns. He was appointed colonel of the 176th New York infantry, was captured in Louisiana in June, 1863, and held a prisoner in Texas for more than a year. In February, 1865, Col. Nott was appointed by President Lincoln one of the judges of the court of claims, and in November, 1896, he became chief justice of the court, which convenes in Washington. Judge Nott, who has been a frequent contributor to the magazines, is the author of "Mechanic's Lien Laws" (Albany, 1856); "Sketches of the War" (New York, 1863); "Sketches of Prison Camps" (1865); "The Seven Great Hymns of the Mediæval Church" (1866; revised edition, 1898); and "The Court of Claims Reports," in 34 octavo volumes (Washington, 1867–'99); and, with Archibald Hopkins, "Digest of the Court of Claims Reports" (1876).

NUÑEZ, Emilio, Cuban general, b. in Sagua la Grande, Cuba, 27 Dec., 1855. He entered the Cuban service in 1873 at the age of eighteen as a private soldier in the Gonzalez regiment, and served through the ten years' war. During the campaign he was promoted to be aide-de-camp to Gen. Reeve. At the close of the war he was mustered out as major. At the outbreak of the second revolution in 1879 he was given command of the brigade of Santa Clara, with the rank of colonel, and was the last commander of rank to surrender to the Spaniards. One of the conditions of the treaty between the Spaniards and the Spanish government was that Nuñez should leave Cuba forever, and from that time until the commencement of the recent revolt he had been engaged in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia. During the campaigns of the past decade the general had been the organizer of all the filibustering expeditions that sailed for Cuba from these shores, having commanded thirteen of these expeditions in person. His present rank was conferred upon him in 1897 for valuable services in the cause of his country.

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OATES, William Calvin, soldier, b. in Pike (now Bullock) county, Ala., 30 Nov., 1837. He is self-educated, and was admitted to practice in 1858, becoming a successful lawyer. He entered the Confederate army as captain of the 15th Alabama infantry in July, 1861, was appointed colonel in May, 1863, and assigned to the command of his old regiment, and subsequently the 48th Alabama infantry was placed under his command. During the war he was repeatedly wounded, losing his right arm in front of Richmond, in August, 1864. Col. Oates was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1868, was a member of the house of representatives of Alabama in 1870–'1, and a member of the constitutional convention of the state in 1875, being chairman of the judiciary committee. He was a member of the 47th and six succeeding congresses, and subsequently was elected governor of Alabama for three terms. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1898, in the war with Spain.

OCHILTREE, Thomas Peck, lawyer, b. in Nacogdoches, Tex., 26 Oct., 1845. He was educated at the university of his native town, and was admitted to the Texas bar. He served as a private in the Confederate army, and before the close of the war he was a member of Gen. Longstreet's staff. At the battle of Sailor's Creek he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was commissioner of emigration for Texas in Europe in 1870–'3, U. S. marshal for three years, and a member of the house in the 48th congress, having been elected in 1882 as a Republican by a large majority. Col. Ochiltree has spent much time in Europe, and is well known in society and on the racecourses of England and the United States.

O'CONNOR, Denis, R. C. bishop, b. at Pickering, Ontario, 28 March, 1841. In 1852 he entered St. Michael's college, Toronto, the very year the college was started, and when a two-story brick house was the pioneer building of the present fine structures of St. Michael's and Assumption colleges, under the Basilian fathers. He was the first student to enter St. Michael's. He also studied at the Basilian college at Annonay, France, and was ordained a priest at Toronto in 1863. He was pastor at Sandwich and Amherstburg, and at the same time professor and president of Assumption college at Sandwich for twenty years prior to 1890. He was appointed bishop of London, Ontario, in 1890, and was consecrated at Ontario, 19 Oct., 1890, succeeding Dr. Walsh, who was appointed archbishop of Toronto.

O'CONNOR, Richard Alphonsus, R. C. bishop, b. in Listowel, Ireland, on Easter Sunday, 1838. He immigrated to Canada in 1841. In 1852 his father sent him to St. Michael's college, Toronto, to prepare for the priesthood in accordance with his own choice, where he remained until 1858, studying the classics and philosophy, pursuing his theological studies at the Grand seminary of Montreal. In 1861 he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Lynch, and was appointed assistant priest at Toronto Gore and pastor there in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church at Niagara Falls, and in 1868 of St. James's church at Adjala. In 1870 he became dean of Barrie, where he labored for eighteen years and built the fine church and convent in that town. In January, 1889, he was appointed bishop of Peterborough, and was consecrated in May. Dr. O'Connor was an assistant at the ecclesiastical council of Quebec in 1868; also that of Toronto in 1875; and has been a member of the diocesan council of Toronto since 1870.

O'CONOR, John Francis Xavier, clergyman, b. in New York city, 1 Aug., 1852. He was graduated at the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1872, and became a member of the Society of Jesus the same year. He went to Europe to finish his studies in 1874, and returned in 1879 to assume the duties of professor successively in West Park college, Georgetown university, and Boston college. Father O'Conor delivered lectures on cuneiform Assyrian in Boston before any school of that language had been established in the United States. In 1884 he secured a cast of the cuneiform Babylonian cylinder of Nebuchadnezzar in the New York museum, and a year later he published a work containing a fac-simile of the cylinder, its history, and the cuneiform text, with a transcription and a translation (1885). He has also published "Something to Read" (Georgetown, 1880); "Lyric and Dramatic Poetry" (Boston, 1883); "Reading and the Mind" (Woodstock, 1884; enlarged ed., 1885); "Garrucci's History of Christian Art" (1886); "Visits to Holy Places," continued in the series of the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" (Philadelphia, 1885–'8); and "The Practice of Humility" (New York, 1888).

O'GARA, Mantin, Canadian lawyer, b. at Kilmore, Ireland, 28 Oct., 1836, where he was educated. Removing to Canada in 1857, he entered the University of Toronto, where he graduated LL. B. Called to the bar in 1861 he began practice at Ottawa, and speedily attained a good position in all branches of his profession. Since 1863 he has held the office of police magistrate at Ottawa. Appointed a queen's counsel in 1880, he was elected a bencher of the Law society in 1893. In 1892, on the organization of a law faculty by the University of Ottawa, Mr. O'Gara was called to a chair therein, and later received from the university the degree of LL. D.

O'GORMAN, Thomas, R. C. bishop, b. in Boston, 1 May, 1843. His family moved first to Chicago and then to St. Paul, and from the latter place, after studying the classics, he was sent by Bishop Cretin of St. Paul to France, where he entered the ecclesiastical seminary of Meximeux, at Ain. Returning to St. Paul, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Grace in 1865. His first parochial work was done as assistant priest at the cathedral of St. Paul, and next at Rochester, Minn., from 1866 to 1885. In the latter year he went to New York and joined the missionary Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, founded by Father Hecker. Returning to St. Paul, he became rector of the College of St. Paul from 1885 to 1890. In the latter year he was appointed professor of church history in the Catholic university of America at Washington, D. C., and served there until 1896, when he was made bishop of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Bishop O'Gorman was consecrated at St. Patrick's church, Washington, in April, 1896, by the papal delegate, Cardinal Satolli.

OLMSTED, Marlin Edgar, congressman, b. in Potter county, Pa., in 1853, and was educated in the common schools. After serving as a clerk for several years in the auditor-general's office of his native state he studied law, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county in 1878, and later to practice in

the supreme court of the state and in the U. S. supreme court. He was elected to represent Dauphin county in the proposed constitutional convention of 1891, and six years later was elected as a Republican to the 55th congress. Mr. Olmsted, who resides in Harrisburg, was re-elected, his present term expiring in March, 1901.

OLNEY, Richard, statesman, b. in Oxford, Mass., 15 Sept., 1835; was prepared for college at Leicester academy, Worcester county, and was graduated at Brown in 1856. He was also graduated at the Harvard law-school in 1859, and in the same year was admitted to the bar in his native state. In 1874 he served with success as a member of the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Olney was in the successful practice of the law in Boston, until called to the office of attorney-general of the United States by President Cleveland in March, 1893, and on the death of Judge Gresham in June, 1895, he became secretary of state, continuing in office until 4 March, 1897. Mr. Olney then resumed the practice of law in Boston. Brown and Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D.

O'NEIL, Charles, naval officer, b. in Manchester, England, 15 March, 1842. He came early in life to the United States, entering the American navy from Massachusetts in July, 1861, as master's mate aboard the frigate "Cumberland," in which he served in several engagements, including her conflict with the Confederate ironclad "Merrimac" in March, 1862. After the ship sank he saved her commander, Lieut. George U. Morris, from drowning, and was favorably mentioned in despatches, and promoted two months later to acting master. He took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was again mentioned for bravery and promoted in May, 1865. Having rendered much valuable service afloat and ashore, he attained to the rank of captain in July, 1897, and was assigned to duty as chief of the bureau of ordnance, with the rank of rear-admiral while filling that office. He greatly contributed to the naval successes of the late war with Spain by the splendid condition of the American vessels and their armaments. Admiral O'Neil was among the first to volunteer for service afloat after the "Maine" was destroyed and when war seemed inevitable, but he was deemed indispensable as the head of the ordnance bureau.

ORCOTT, Samuel, author, b. in Albany county, N. Y., 12 April, 1824; d. in Bridgeport, Conn., 14 Jan., 1893. He studied at the Cazenovia academy, and taught in the common schools while studying for the Methodist ministry, his latest charge being in New York city. He entered the Congregational communion and was engaged at Wolcott, Conn., where he became interested in the history of the town, and embodied his researches in a "History of the Town of Wolcott," published in 1874. In 1875 he removed to Torrington, the history of which he published in 1878 at Albany, N. Y. In 1880, in connection with Dr. Ambrose Beardsley, he prepared a history of Derby, Conn.; in 1882 appeared at Hartford his history of New Milford and Bridgewater, Conn., followed by "The Indians of the Housatonic and Naugatuck Valleys." In 1884 he removed to Bridgeport, and began the issue (at New Haven), in parts, of his "History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport," which was finished in 1886. His next work was the "Hawley Record" (Buffalo, 1890), followed by "Henry Tomlinson and his Descendants in America" (New Haven, 1891).

ORDWAY, Albert, soldier, b. in Boston, 24 Feb., 1843; d. in New York city, 21 Nov., 1897. He entered Lawrence scientific school, of Harvard, before the civil war, and in April, 1861, withdrew to enlist as a private. In September following he became 1st lieutenant in the 24th Massachusetts infantry, which accompanied Gen. Burnside's expedition to New Berne. He remained in that district till 1863, taking part in all the operations there, and became adjutant of his regiment and an aide on the staff of Gen. Henry Prince. In July, 1863, he received a staff appointment in the 3d army-corps. At the close of the campaign of that year he rejoined his regiment in Florida, and in 1864 was transferred to the Army of the James, when he was appointed to the staff of Gen. Terry. After the occupation of Richmond he was promoted to be colonel of his regiment, and brevetted a brigadier-general. His regiment was selected for special duty in Richmond, and he was appointed provost-marshal-general of the state. In February, 1866, he was mustered out, and engaged in business in Richmond till 1877. Gen. Ordway then settled in Washington, and at the time of his death was commander of the National guard of the District of Columbia. He was buried in Arlington cemetery.

ORDWAY, Alfred, painter, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 9 March, 1821; d. in Melrose, Mass., 17 Nov., 1897. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, began studying art in boyhood, and made numerous creditable crayons and pastels; and opened his first studio in Boston in 1845. With the exception of two years spent in New York city—part of the time at the National academy of design—and a short period in Virginia, his entire professional life was identified with that of Boston. In 1856–'63 he was director of the art exhibitions of the Boston athenæum. He was a founder of the Boston art club, and had been its secretary, treasurer, and president. Mr. Ordway made a specialty of portraiture and landscape work, and was a frequent exhibitor.

ORONHYATEKHA, an Iroquois physician, b. near Brandford, Ontario, 10 Aug., 1841. After leaving Wesleyan academy, Massachusetts, he taught for a year among the Indians and then entered Kenyon college, followed by another three years at Toronto university. Later he was graduated at Oxford, England, adopting the profession of medicine, in which he achieved success in London, Canada. He is chief executive of the Indian order of Foresters, and has always taken an interest in rifle-shooting. Dr. Oronhyatekha recently described himself as being "more than a British subject, for he had the honor to be an ally of Great Britain," and said that it was owing to "the aid and influence of the Six Nations that the British crown now held Canada." He married a great-granddaughter of Joseph Brant, the Mohawk chief, and their son is also a Canadian physician.

ORR, Alexander Ector, merchant, b. in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, 2 March, 1831. He intended to enter the East India service, but changed his plans, and instead went to live with John Haven, archdeacon of Derry and Raphoe, in whose house Alexander received his education. In 1850 he visited the United States, and settled here permanently in 1851, finding employment first in a firm of commission and shipping merchants, and in 1858 with David Dows & Co. In 1861 he was admitted as a partner, having been elected to membership in the Produce exchange in 1859. The latter he has served as director, as secretary of the committee that erected the Exchange building, as chairman of the arbitration committee, and as president. He is also presi-

dent of the New York chamber of commerce, and president of the New York board of rapid transit commissioners, who declare "that if any company obtains from this board a right to occupy the streets of the city to the exclusion of others, it will obtain it only by assuming a positive and enforceable obligation to the city."

OSGOOD, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Kensington, N. H., 23 Sept., 1815. He was educated in the common schools of his native place and at Phillips Exeter. He then taught school at South Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., for three years, and in 1839 entered the Harvard divinity school, where he was graduated in 1842. Two days after graduation he preached his first sermon, at Cohasset, on 17 July, 1842, which pulpit he has continued to fill for fifty-eight years. Dr. Osgood served as a member of the Cohaset school board, as a trustee of the Derby academy at Hingham, and as moderator of the Plymouth and Bay ministerial association. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard.

O'SULLIVAN, Denis Joseph, clergyman, b. in Clonakilty, Ireland, 13 May, 1850; d. in Tampa, Fla., 24 Sept., 1888. He studied for the priesthood in Maynooth college, Ireland, and soon after his ordination volunteered for missionary duty in the island of St. Helena. He was subsequently chaplain to the British army, and served in the campaigns against the Zulus and Soudanese. He received three medals for bravery in the field and a special gold medal for personal courage. Chaplain O'Sullivan came to the United States; was connected with St. James's church, New York city, and subsequently had charge of St. Mary's church, Plainfield, N. J. At the beginning of the yellow fever epidemic in Florida in 1888 he at once set out thither. After making heroic efforts in aid of the sufferers he was fatally attacked by the disease. Father O'Sullivan was at the siege of Khartoum, and was the last person that saw Gen. Charles George Gordon alive. He could speak seven languages, and wrote "History of the Island of St. Helena," "History of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa," and "Experiences and Travels in Zululand."

OTEY, Peter Johnston, congressman, b. in Lynchburg, Va., 22 Dec., 1840, and was graduated at the Virginia military institute. As a cadet he participated in the defence of the state against John Brown, and later became a civil engineer, being employed on the Virginia and Kentucky railway. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war, fought at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, commanding in 1863 a battalion of Virginia sharpshooters. He was severely wounded at New Market, Va., and before the close of the war he had command of a brigade in Gen. Early's corps. Since the war Col. Otey has engaged in banking and other business in Lynchburg, and has been a member of congress since 1894. He is a nephew of Bishop Otey (*q. v.*).

OTIS, Harrison Gray, journalist, b. in Marietta, Ohio, 10 Feb., 1837. He had a common-school education, volunteered in the civil war, serving in the 12th and 23d Ohio infantry, becoming captain and being twice wounded. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel, returning to journalism at the close of the war, and is at present editor of the "Los Angeles Times." In the war with Spain he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding the 1st brigade, 2d division, 8th army-corps, in the Philippines, and leading the American forces at the capture of the island of Luzon in February, 1899. Later in the year Gen. Otis resigned his commission and returned to California.

OTJEN, Theobold, congressman, b. in St. Clair county, Mich., 27 Oct., 1851. He was educated in private schools, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, practising law in Detroit until 1883, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wis. He was a member of the common council for four successive terms, was a trustee of the public library, and also of the Milwaukee public museum. He was nominated as a Republican candidate for congress in 1892, and ran against Col. John L. Mitchell, but was defeated; was again nominated for the seat made vacant by Mitchell's election to the senate, and again defeated. Mr. Otjen was elected as representative to the 54th congress, and has been twice re-elected, his present term expiring in March, 1900.

OUASAKEURAT, Iroquois chief, b. on his father's farm, near Oka, Canada, 4 Sept., 1845; d. in Caughnawaga, Quebec, 8 Feb., 1881. He was sent to Montreal college when fourteen years old to be educated for the priesthood, and he remained there four years. Later he was converted to Protestantism and became an evangelical preacher. He was tried, but not convicted, on the charge of burning the Catholic church at Oka in June, 1877. The chief translated with skill a volume of hymns into the Mohawk language (Montreal, 1880), and also the gospels from the authorized English version (1880).

OUIMET, Joseph Alfonse, Canadian jurist, b. in St. Eustache, Quebec, 17 Nov., 1845. He was educated at St. Mary's and at Montreal college, and was called to the bar in 1868. He became a professor in Laval university, from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1878. Mr. Ouimet was in 1883 a commissioner, with others, to consolidate and revise the statutes of Canada. He was appointed a judge of the superior court of the province of Quebec in 1886, and an assistant judge of the court of queen's bench in 1894. He is a cousin of Justice Joseph Alderic Ouimet (*q. v.*).

OVENSHINE, Samuel, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1840, and was appointed from Maryland 2d lieutenant of the 5th U. S. infantry. He saw much active service during the four years' civil war, attaining to the rank of major of the 23d infantry in July, 1865. In January, 1895, he was advanced to the grade of lieutenant-colonel, in April, 1895, he became colonel of the regiment, and in December, 1898, the president appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers. During the following year Gen. Ovenshine saw much vigorous campaigning in the Philippine islands, and he is one of the five colonels of the regular army who are soon to be promoted and retired from service.

OWENS, William, Canadian senator, b. in Stonefield, province of Quebec, 15 May, 1840. After receiving an English education he early embarked in business, in which he was successful as a merchant, retiring from the house he had established in 1887. With his brother Thomas he purchased the ungranted portion of the Papineau seigniory, in Labelle county, consisting of about 80,000 acres, and engaged in extensive lumber transactions. Mr. Owens has served in the volunteer militia, has been mayor and postmaster of Chatham, and is vice-president of the South Shore railway. He sat in the Quebec assembly as a Conservative for ten years, representing Argenteuil, being one of two members who opposed Mercier's Jesuit estates act, and in 1896 he was called to the Canadian senate by Lord Aberdeen.

P

PABLOS, Juan, of Brescia, earliest printer in America. When the first viceroy of Mexico, Antonio de Mendoza, was appointed in 1534, he carried with him a printing-press and outfit, provided by the famous court printer, Juan Cromberger, of Seville, and this outfit was in charge of Juan Pablos, who for many years superintended the viceregal printing-shop, although, in the title-page of the earlier books that were printed in Mexico, usually the name of Cromberger appears. The first book printed in the New World was a translation into Spanish of the Latin text of Ambrosio Camaldulense's "Escala espiritual para llegar al cielo, de San Juan Climaco," or "Spiritual Ladder to ascend into Heaven," which bore the imprint of Juan Pablos, Mexico, 1535. Of this work no authentic copy is in existence. The earliest Mexican book that is known to exist is a copy of the "Breve Doctrina Cristiana en lengua Mexicana," printed in Mexico, 1539, but bearing the imprint of Cromberger. Pablos printed until 1559, which was probably the year of his death.

PACKARD, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Wiscasset, Me., 23 Dec., 1812. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and at Bowdoin college, from which he was graduated in 1831. From 1834–'6 he was professor of ancient languages at Bristol college, Pa.; professor of sacred literature in the P. E. theological seminary near Alexandria, Va., from 1836–'90 and became professor emeritus in 1892. For fifteen years he was dean of the institution. Dr. Packard was a member of the American committee for the revision of the Bible, 1872–'85. His publications include "Commentary on Malachi" in Lange's "Commentary," edited by Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, and "Recollections of a Long Life," published as a serial in the "Protestant Episcopal Review," October, 1895–June, 1897.

PAGE, Benjamin, naval officer, b. in London, 6 Dec., 1792; d. in New York city, 17 April, 1858. His family removed to New York city in 1797, where his father became an extensive shipping merchant and one of the pioneer importers of English goods after the Revolution; later he was one of the founders of the first successful flint-glass works in the United States, begun at Pittsburg in 1808. The son was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy from New York when in his eighth year; resigned, 7 July, 1803; was reappointed, 17 Dec., 1810; promoted to lieutenant, 27 April, 1816; commissioned master commandant, 15 March, 1836, to date from 22 Dec., 1835; promoted captain, 21 Sept., 1841, to date from 8 Sept., 1841; and placed on reserved list 13 Sept., 1855. In 1832, while commanding U. S. schooner "Boxer," Lieut. Page visited Liberia to suppress piracy on the coast of Africa, for his report in relation to which see "American State Papers," vol. iv., Naval Affairs (Washington, 1861). Capt. Page married Eliza McEvers Livingston, daughter of John R. Livingston, of New York.—His brother, **David Cook,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 30 Aug., 1801; d. in Allegheny, Pa., 4 May, 1878. He first had joint charge of the Blairsville and Greensburg, Pa., churches. In 1829 he become rector of Christ church, Louisville, Ky., the first Episcopal church in Jefferson county, and under him the church grew rapidly. At the request of Bishop Otey, Dr. Page went to Natchez to fill the breach occasioned by the Rev. Pierce Connelly's having become a Roman Catholic, and, deciding to remain there, resigned his former charge on 23 March, 1836. From Natchez he went to Memphis, and later was in charge of a parish in Erie, Pa. From 1858 to 1871 he was rector of Christ church, Allegheny, Pa., which was his last incumbency. He was a classical scholar and was noted for his fine delivery. He lacked but a single vote of being made P. E. bishop of Mississippi.

PAGE, William Hussey, physician, b. in Rochester, N. H., 28 May, 1827; d. in Los Angeles, Cal., 22 Aug., 1888. He was educated at Phillips Exeter academy, and graduated at the Harvard medical school in 1853. He subsequently studied abroad several years, and in 1862 entered the National army as a volunteer surgeon, serving till the close of the civil war. He rendered valuable service in the Virginia peninsula campaign, was captured after the seven days' fight around Richmond, and imprisoned for many months. He resumed his practice in Boston after the war, removed to Las Vegas, New Mexico, in 1881, was resident physician at the hot springs there, and president of the New Mexico medical society, subsequently settling in Los Angeles.

PAINE, Robert Treat, philanthropist, b. in Boston, 28 Oct., 1835, is a great-grandson of the Robert Treat Paine (*q. v.*) whose signature is among those appended to the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from Harvard in 1855, and after a year's study in the Harvard law-school he devoted two years to foreign travel. Returning to Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1859. Eleven years later he retired, and since that time has devoted himself chiefly to humanitarian work. In 1878 he was prominent in the organization of the Associated charities of Boston, and was made its president, which position he still holds. The next year he organized the Wells memorial institute, the largest workingmen's club in the country, embracing a loan association, two co-operative banks, and a building association, subsequently raising the various subscriptions, amounting to $90,000, for the memorial building of the institute, completed in 1883. In 1887 he gave $10,000 to Harvard to endow a fellowship for the "study of the ethical problems of society, the effects of legislation, governmental administration, and private philanthropy, to ameliorate the lot of the mass of mankind"; and in 1890, in connection with his wife, he created and endowed a trust of about $200,000, called the Robert Treat Paine association. He has built about two hundred houses for workingmen, which are sold to them on easy terms; published many addresses dealing with social problems, and striven in various ways to improve the condition of the working classes. In 1898 Mr. Paine was elected president of the board of trustees of the Episcopal theological school of Cambridge, Mass. He is also president of the American peace society.

PALMA, Tomas Estrada, Cuban patriot, b. in Bayamo, Cuba, 15 July, 1835. He received a university education and studied law, but never practised, as he objected to the corruption of the Cuban judiciary. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1868–'78 he joined the insurgents, and served for nine years in various civil capacities. When captured by the Spaniards in 1877 he was president of the republic of Cuba. He was sent to Spain and imprisoned in a fortress until the close of the war in 1878. Early in the war his mother,

who had been starved to death by the Spaniards, died, leaving him heir to the largest estate in eastern Cuba. Knowing Mr. Palma's influence the Spaniards, on the termination of hostilities, offered to restore his estate, which had been confiscated, and to appoint him to a high post in Cuba on the sole condition that he take the oath of allegiance to Spain. This he declined to do and left Spain for Honduras, where for a time he taught in a small college. He subsequently became postmaster-general of Honduras and married a daughter of President Guardiola. On his arrival in the United States he settled at Central Valley, N. Y., where he established a school for Spanish-American children. During this period he found time to assist José Martí in his plans for organizing a fresh revolution, and on the death of the latter, in May, 1895, succeeded him as delegate of the Cuban republican party. He was subsequently, in 1895, appointed delegate-at-large and minister plenipotentiary for the Cuban republic, and was re-elected in 1897 for a second term.

PALMER, Potter, capitalist, b. in Albany county, N. Y., about 1826. At the age of eighteen he became clerk in a store in Durham, N. Y., and afterward conducted business enterprises on his own account in Oneida county, and in Lockport, N. Y. Later he removed to Chicago, where he established a dry-goods store, and in 1865 he retired from active connection with it, having accumulated a fortune. He then devoted himself to the purchase and improvement of real estate in Chicago, and did much to better the appearance of the city, building, among other structures, the original Palmer house. At the time of the great fire of 1871 he was one of the largest property-owners in Chicago, and suffered a greater loss than any one person. He was especially active in the subsequent rebuilding of the burned district, erecting the present hotel that bears his name, and doing much to stimulate the courage of others by his activity. He is among Chicago's wealthiest citizens, and took great interest in the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, giving $200,000 to the Woman's building. His wife, **Bertha Honoré,** daughter of Henry H. Honoré, of Chicago, whom he married in 1870, was president of the board of lady managers of the exposition.

Potter Palmer

PAREJA, Juan de (pah-ráy-hah), Spanish artist, b. in Santo Domingo in 1608; d. in Madrid, Spain, in 1670. He was a half-breed Indian, and, according to some authors, was born in Seville in 1610, but later researches have proved that his place of birth was Santo Domingo, and that his mother was a Carib woman, descended, it is claimed, from a cacique. He was taken in his youth to Seville, was a slave of the noted painter Velasquez, and secretly studied the style of his master, who, becoming interested, admitted him among his pupils. King Philip IV. saw the young slave during a visit to the artist's studio, and, hearing his story, liberated him. Pareja studied for several years afterward with Velasquez, and imitated the master's style so perfectly that their paintings are still often confounded by experts. Pareja's masterpieces are "The Calling of St. Matthew," in the Dominican convent at Aranjuez, and the "Baptism of Christ," in the cathedral of Toledo.

PARENT, Simon Napoleon, Canadian politician, b. in Quebec, 12 Sept., 1855, was educated in law at Laval university, and in 1881 gained the Lorne gold medal, becoming an advocate in 1881. He has been mayor of Quebec since 1894. He entered the legislature of Quebec province in 1890 as member for St. Sauveur, and in 1897 joined the liberal government of Hon. Felix G. Marchand as commissioner of crown lands and colonization. Mr. Parent is president of the Quebec bridge company.

PARKER, Alton Brooks, jurist, b. in Cortland, N. Y., 14 May, 1851. He is the son of a farmer, and at the age of sixteen taught school with a view to educating himself without cost to his father. While teaching in Ulster county he studied law in a Kingston office, graduating from the Albany law-school in 1872. Five years later he was elected surrogate of Ulster county, being re-elected for six years in 1883. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated Gov. Cleveland for president, and aided in the election of David B. Hill as his successor. When Judge Westbrook of the supreme court died, in 1885, Gov. Hill appointed Parker his successor. His election followed the next year, and in January, 1889, he was appointed to the court of appeals, being the youngest man who ever sat on that bench. He retained this office till the dissolution of the court in 1892. Then, at the request of other judges, he was appointed by Gov. Flower a member of the general term of the supreme court of the first department, and continued at work in New York city until the creation of the appellate division of the supreme court, when he resumed the duties of the trial terms in his own district. In 1897 Judge Parker was a member of the appellate division of the supreme court in New York city part of the year in consequence of the illness of Judge Barrett, and in November of that same year he was elected chief judge of the court of appeals.

PARKER, Horatio Gilbert, Canadian novelist, b. in Addington, Ontario, 12 April, 1859. After being employed in teaching several years he was ordained deacon in 1882, and in the following year was graduated at Toronto university, which in June, 1898, gave him the degree of LL. D. Later he was a curate and held a position in the deaf and dumb institute of Belleville. In 1886 he went to Australia, where he was an associate editor of the "Sydney Evening Herald," and where he wrote several plays. Removing to England, he entered upon a literary career, and has since spent a portion of his time in Canada and the United States, where, in 1895, he married an American. In the winter of 1897–'8 Mr. Parker visited Egypt and the Holy Land. His principal works are "A Lover's Diary," a volume of poems and sonnets (1890); "Pierre and his People" (1892); "The Translation of a Savage," "Chief Factor," and "The Trespasser" (1893); "The Trail of the Sword" and "Mrs. Falchion" (1894); "When Valmond came to Pontiac" (1895); "The Seats of the Mighty" and "Romany of the Snows" (1896); "Pomp of the Lavilettes" (1897); "Battle of the Strong" and "The Adventures of the North" (1898); and "Hill of Pains" (1899).

PARKER, Quanah, Comanche chief, b. in western Texas about 1840. His mother, a white woman, was captured by the Comanches from her people while but a child. She grew up in the tribe and married a Comanche warrior, but not long after the birth of Quanah she was found by her friends and taken back to civilization, where she died of a broken heart because she was not allowed to rejoin her husband and her son. The boy became chief of the tribe, which he ruled with wisdom and foresight, growing rich himself and bringing peace and prosperity to the tribe. Parker occupies a fine residence on a ranch, over which range many thousands of fine cattle and hundreds of well-bred horses. Four of the Comanche chief's children are students at the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school.

PARTRIDGE, Edward Lasell, physician, b. in Newton, Mass., 27 Sept., 1853. He was graduated at the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1875, settled in New York city, was visiting physician for seven years to the New York infant asylum, has been physician to the New York nursery and child's hospital since 1881, and surgeon to the Maternity hospital in 1884–'6. He was instructor in obstetrics in the New York college of physicians and surgeons for several years, professor in the New York post-graduate medical school in 1883–'5, and later was visiting physician to the New York hospital, the Nursery and child's hospital, and assistant physician to the Sloan maternity hospital. He edited Verrier's "Manual of Obstetrics" (New York, 1884), and is the author of a "Manual of Obstetrics" (1884).

PARTRIDGE, William Ordway, sculptor, b. in Paris, France, 11 April, 1861. He was graduated from Columbia college, and received his art training in Rome, Florence, and Paris, working under such masters as Galli and Pio Welonski. He is professor of the fine arts at Columbian university, lecturer before the National social science association and Concord school of philosophy, and an active participant in the world of art. As sculptor his chief works are a statue of Shakespeare in Lincoln park, Chicago, a large bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton in Brooklyn, a bust of Edward Everett Hale in the Union league club of Chicago, a bust of Whittier in the Boston public library, and, most notably, a colossal bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, recently purchased by the Union league club of Brooklyn. As an author he has written "Art for America" (New York, 1894); "Song Life of a Sculptor" (1894); and "Technique of Sculpture" (1895).

PATTERSON, Christopher Salmon, Canadian jurist, b. in London, England, 17 Jan., 1823. He became a barrister in 1851, queen's counsel in 1872, and judge of the court of appeals of Ontario in 1874. He was appointed a commissioner for revising the statutes of Ontario in 1874, for arranging uniform conditions of fire insurance in 1875, and again a commissioner for revising the Ontario statutes in 1885.—His son, **Andrew Dickson,** artist, b. in Picton county, Prince Edward island, 30 June, 1854, was educated at Upper Canada college, and studied art in the Kensington school, London. He subsequently studied law, but returning to art Mr. Patterson spent several years in London, and then settled in Toronto, attaining success as a portrait-painter.

PATTERSON, James Colebrook, Canadian statesman, b. in Armagh, Ireland, in 1839, was educated at Dublin. He came to Canada in 1857, and was called to the bar of Ontario. He entered politics in 1875, representing North Essex, and later West Huron counties. He became a member of the privy council of Canada in January, 1892, and has filled the offices of secretary of state and minister of militia. In September, 1895, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

PATTON, John, soldier, b. in Sligo, Ireland, in 1745; d. in Centre county, Pa., in 1804. He was residing in Philadelphia at the opening of the revolution, and in March, 1776, was commissioned major in Col. Miles's Pennsylvania rifle regiment. He participated in the battle of Long Island, and on 11 Jan., 1777, was appointed by Gen. Washington colonel of one of the "sixteen additional regiments" in the Continental line. He resigned in November, 1777, and was employed to purchase flour for the army. After the war he engaged with Gen. Miles in the iron business, and built the Centre furnace, in Centre county. In 1800 he was appointed major-general of the Pennsylvania militia.

PAUNCEFOTE, baron of Preston, British diplomatist, b. in Munich, Bavaria, 13 Sept., 1828. He received his education at Paris, Geneva, and in England; was called to the bar, Inner Temple, in 1852; and was appointed attorney-general of Hong-Kong in May, 1865. He was chief justice of the Leeward islands in 1873; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies from September, 1874, to June, 1876; assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, June 30, 1876; permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1882; and was appointed minister to the United States in 1888. He has the honor of being the first diplomatic representative of Great Britain, raised to the rank of ambassador to this country. The baron succeeded Sir Lionel Sackville-West (now Lord Sackville-West) after his compulsory withdrawal during Cleveland's administration. His term of office has been longer than that of any of his predecessors, it having been twice extended. During his incumbency many important questions have been satisfactorily adjusted between this country and Great Britain—notably the settlement of the Venezuelan question by arbitration and the Bering sea matter. The proposal for the signature of a general treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain was also mooted during his term of office. He attended the peace congress at The Hague in 1899, taking a prominent part, and in August of that year was raised to the peerage as Baron Pauncefote of Preston. He will retire from the diplomatic service during the year 1900.

PAYNE, Sereno Elisha, congressman, b. in Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., 26 June, 1843. He was graduated at Rochester university, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since practised law in Auburn. He was district attorney of Cayuga county for four years, and for the same period was president of the board of education of Auburn. He was elected to the 48th congress as a Republican, and has been re-elected seven times. In the election to the 55th congress he received 33,628 votes as against about one-half that number cast for two Democratic candidates. Mr. Payne was chairman of the committee of ways and means in that congress, and was re-elected to the 56th congress.

PAYNE, William Henry, soldier, b. at Clifton, Fauquier co., Va., 15 June, 1830. He was educated at the University of Missouri, Virginia military institute, and the University of Virginia. At the beginning of the civil war he raised and organized the Black horse cavalry and was its first captain, commanding it at the battle of Bull Run. Three weeks after the battle he was appointed major; was made lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Virginia cavalry in June, 1862; colonel in September, 1863; and brigadier-general in the Confederate

army in November, 1864. His brigade was composed of the 5th, 6th, 8th, 15th, and 36th regiments of Virginia cavalry in Fitzhugh Lee's division. Gen. Payne was three times seriously wounded in battle. He is at present (1899) counsel for the Southern railroad in Washington city.

PEABODY, Charles Augustus, jurist, b. in Sandwich, N. H., 10 July, 1814. He was educated privately and at Harvard law-school, settled in New York city in 1839, and has since resided there. He was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party in his state in 1855, was chosen a justice of the supreme court in the same year, served till the end of 1857, and in 1858 became commissioner of quarantine. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln judge of the U. S. provisional court of Louisiana, holding office till 1865, "with authority to hear, try, and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue, and admiralty, . . . his judgment to be final and conclusive." He was also sole judge of another court of unlimited criminal jurisdiction during a part of that time. In 1863 he became chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, and in 1865 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, but declined that post, and resumed practice in New York city. Judge Peabody was one of the vice-presidents of the Association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations, and has very frequently attended its annual meetings in various cities of Europe.

PEACOCK, Thomas Brower, poet, b. in Cambridge, Ohio, 16 April, 1852. He was educated in Zanesville, Ohio, and for about ten years was associate editor of the Topeka (Kan.) "Democrat." He has made and patented several inventions, the most important of which is a fire-escape specially adapted to large hotels. He has published "Poems" (Kansas City, 1872); "The Vendetta, and other Poems" (Topeka, 1876); "The Rhyme of the Border War" (New York, 1880); and "Poems of the Plains and Songs of the Solitudes" (1888). The last volume reached a 3d edition in a year, and has been translated into German by Karl Knortz.

PEARY, Robert Edward (pé-ry), explorer, b. in Cresson, Pa., 6 May, 1856. He was educated in various private schools in Maine, and graduated at Bowdoin, in the class of 1877. He adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and on 26 Oct., 1881, entered the U. S. navy as a civil engineer. In 1884–'5 he was appointed assistant engineer of the survey for the Nicaragua ship canal under government orders, and in 1886 he made a reconnoissance of the Greenland inland ice-cap east of Disco bay, 70° N. lat. In 1887 he became assistant chief engineer of the Nicaragua canal construction company, and was placed in charge of the final location of the line of the Nicaragua ship canal. Lieut. Peary was in command of the North Greenland expedition of 1891–'2, the results of that important expedition being the determination of the insularity of Greenland and the northern extension of the great inland ice-cap; the discovery of a large indentation (Independence bay) on the east coast of Greenland, five degrees farther north than any previous authentic discoveries on that coast; the accomplishment of the longest sledge journey over the Greenland ice-cap; the survey of Inglefield gulf, on the west side of Greenland; the discovery of a great number of large northern glaciers; and the first accurate ethnological record of the isolated and peculiarly interesting tribe of Whale Sound Eskimos, usually known as the "Arctic Highlanders." In July, 1893, Peary set out in the "Falcon" on a third expedition, accompanied by his wife, who was also with him during his second journey. He and his companions returned in a relief expedition in September, 1895 His expedition, apart from its general scientific import as to geography and geology, authentically established the northern limits of Greenland, discovered eleven hitherto unknown islands, and resulted in an accurate chart of 1,000 miles of the west coast. Lieut. Peary made still another expedition in 1896, for the purpose of bringing home a 40-ton meteorite discovered by him at Cape York. Few geographical discoveries resulted from this expedition. He published "Northward" (New York, 1898), in which he tells the story of his entire arctic work. For his fifth expedition of 1898 the polar steamer "Windward" was placed at Peary's disposal by Alfred Harmsworth, of London. Favorable news was heard from the explorer in September, 1899, and he is hopeful of reaching the north pole in 1900. Lieut. Peary has the medals of the Royal geographical society of London, the Scottish geographical society, and the American geographical society. He is the only American who has received all these very highly valued medals.

PECK, Clarissa Clark, philanthropist, b. in Marathon, Cortland co., N. Y., in 1817; d. in Chicago, 22 Dec., 1884. Her maiden name was Brink. She married Philander Peck in 1837 and removed to Little Rock, Ill., in the same year, to White Water, Wis., in 1841, and to Chicago in 1851. Mrs. Peck was left with a large fortune, and bequeathed $65,000 to various religious and charitable institutions, and the residue of her estate, about $535,000, to found the Chicago home for incurables, which was opened in March, 1890, and has since been in successful operation, with an income of about $35,000 per annum.

PECK, Harry Thurston, educator, b. in Stamford, Conn., 24 Nov., 1856. He was graduated at Columbia in 1881, and at the University of Berlin in 1888. He was instructor in Columbia from 1882–'8, and since the latter year has been professor of Latin in the same institution. He has been editor of the "International Cyclopædia" since 1890, of "The Bookman" since 1895, and literary editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" since 1897. Prof. Peck is the author of "Semitic Theory of Creation" (New York, 1886); "Latin Pronunciation" (1890); "The Personal Equation" and "The Adventures of Mabel" (1897); "Trimalchio's Dinner" and "Frivola" (1898); and "What is Good English, and other Essays" (1899); and he is the editor of an edition of "Suetonius" (New York, 1889); "Roman Life" (1896); and a "Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities" (1897).

PECKHAM, Rufus William, jurist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 8 Nov., 1838. He was educated in his native city and in Philadelphia, studing law with his father, who was then in partnership with

Lyman Tremain. In 1859 he was admitted to the state bar, and later, when his father was elected to the bench, he formed a partnership with Mr. Tremain, which continued until the latter's death. In 1868 he was elected district attorney of Albany county, and in 1883 was elected a justice of the state supreme court. While serving as such he was elected in 1886 an associate judge of the court of appeals of New York state, and while occupying a seat on that bench he was in December, 1895, appointed by President Cleveland an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

PEFFER, William Alfred, senator, b. in Cumberland county, Pa., 10 Sept., 1831. At the age of fifteen he began teaching, working on his father's farm during the summer. In 1853 he removed to Indiana, six years later to a Missouri farm, and next to Illinois, where he enlisted in the 83d infantry in August, 1862. He was mustered out in June, 1865, as a lieutenant, having acted as adjutant and judge-advocate, as he had read law in his leisure hours. In August, 1865, he began the practice of law in Clarksville, Tenn., later removing to Kansas. There he established the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal," and in 1874 was elected to the state senate. Six years later Mr. Peffer was Republican presidential elector, in 1881 became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," and in 1890 was elected to the U. S. senate as a member of the People's party. His term of office expired in March, 1897. In 1898 he accepted the nomination for governor of Kansas from the Prohibition party. He has published "Myrioma," a national poem (Clarksville, 1869); "The Carpet-bagger in Tennessee" (1869); "Geraldine, or What may Happen" (Topeka, 1882), an historical story of Kansas; "Peffer's Tariff Manual" (1888); "The Way Out" (1890); "The Farmer's Side" (New York, 1891).

PELLEGRINI, Carlos (pel-yea-gri-ne), Argentine president, b. in Buenos Ayres, 11 Oct., 1846. He is the son of a Frenchman, and his mother is an Englishwoman; studied law and was admitted to the bar. In the war with Paraguay he fought with courage and distinction, afterward engaging in parliamentary controversies, and was chosen secretary of state. In October, 1886, he was elected to the vice-presidency of the republic, and in August, 1890, by the resignation of Dr. Juárez Celman, assumed the national executive power. He retained the presidency until August, 1892, when he was replaced by Dr. Luis Sáenz Peña. Later he was elected senator. His distinguished and particularly brilliant career has given him a reputation at home and abroad. He is an excellent writer, and belongs to different European and Argentine literary and scientific societies.

PELLETIER, Louis Philippe, Canadian politician, b. at Trois Pistoles, Quebec, in 1857. He was educated at the College of St. Anne and Laval university, and was called to the bar in 1880, was crown prosecutor several years, was appointed a member of the legislative council of Quebec in 1887, but shortly afterward resigned, and was elected by acclamation by the county of Dorchester for a seat in the house of assembly, and has been re-elected ever since. He became provincial secretary in the de Boucherville government, and filled the same office in the Taillon administration. In the Flynn ministry he was attorney-general. On the defeat of that government in 1897, he resigned with his leader, and at present sits for Dorchester with the opposition.

PENNINGTON, Alexander Cummings McWhorter, soldier, b. in Newark, N. J., 8 Jan., 1838. He was admitted to West Point military academy in July, 1855. His first commission was that of 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery, 1 Feb., 1861; he was promoted to 1st lieutenant on 14 May following. In October, 1864, he entered the volunteer service as colonel of the 3d New Jersey cavalry, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1865. He returned to the regular army with the rank of captain in the 1st artillery, dating from March, 1864, and was promoted major in the 4th artillery in November, 1882, and colonel in October, 1896. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was appointed brigadier-general and transferred from Fort Adams, Newport, where he had been commanding officer for two years, to command Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y. He was brevetted captain, 9 June, 1863; major, 3 July, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, 19 Oct., 1864; colonel, 13 March, 1865; and brigadier-general of volunteers, 15 July, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service.

PENROSE, William Henry, soldier, b. in Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 10 March, 1832. His father, Capt. James W. Penrose, was an officer of the regular army. The son took an irregular two years' course in Dickinson college, and became a civil and mechanical engineer. In April, 1861, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 3d U. S. infantry, and, after his promotion to 1st lieutenant in May, served with the Army of the Potomac till the close of the civil war. He became colonel of the 15th New Jersey regiment in April, 1863, and thereafter had command of Philip Kearny's 1st New Jersey brigade, in the 6th corps. At times he had charge of a division, and on 27 June, 1865, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers. During the war he won the brevets in the regular army, including that of brigadier-general. He has since had command of various posts, and in May, 1883, he became major of the 12th infantry, lieutenant-colonel of the 16th infantry in August, 1888, and in April, 1892, colonel of the 20th infantry. In September, 1894, he was transferred to the 16th infantry, and in March, 1896, he was retired. Gen. Penrose has invented several mechanical devices and a set of infantry equipments which was recommended by a board of officers.

PEREZ, Andres Aznar, Mexican educator, b. in Mérida, Yucatan, 5 July, 1831; d. there, 23 Jan., 1894. He was one of the thirteen children of Col. Benito Aznar, of Peon, acting governor of Yucatan in 1837, and Dolores Perez, daughter of the governor and captain-general of Yucatan from 1800 to 1812, at that time a Spanish colony. The son received a common-school education, and engaged in agriculture and mercantile business in Laguna, Campeachy, and Mérida. In 1861 he visited Cuba, Louisiana, and New York, returning to Mérida in 1865. He soon left Mexico, however, on account of the establishment of the empire, and proceeded to Europe, residing in Paris and The Hague. In 1867 he returned to Mérida, and assisted Gen. Cepeda and Dr. O'Horan in their efforts to restore order. In 1868 he was elected president of the *ayuntamiento*, and again in 1873. In 1876 he revisited the United States, and resided here for ten years. Returning to Yucatan in 1886, he gave himself up to the improvement of its educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions. In 1887 he was appointed superintendent of the state penitentiary. He was a director of the Asilo de los Mendigos Celarain, librarian of the Biblioteca Cepeda, director of the Conservatorio Yucateco, and principal promoter of the Gabinete de lectura

connected therewith; he was also director of the Casa de Beneficensia Brunet, and of the Casa de correccion and its annex, the Escuela de artes y oficios; he served long as president and director of the Hospital O'Horan. He was active in the support of the Colegio hidalgo, and in the Sociedad de la union, serving both as director and as president of the latter. In 1879 he was elected a member of the American antiquarian society. In 1878, assisted by Joaquin Hübbe, he published a corrected reprint of the map of Yucatan.

PERKINS, Bishop Walter, senator, b. in Rochester, Ohio, 18 Oct., 1841. He received a common-school education, and studied at Knox academy, Galesburg, Ill. He served during the civil war as sergeant in the 82d Illinois infantry, and as adjutant and captain of the 16th U. S. colored troops. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, he was county attorney for Labette county in 1869, probate judge of the county in 1870 and in 1872. In February, 1873, he was appointed judge of the 11th judicial district of Kansas, and in November of that year was elected for the unexpired term, being re-elected in 1874 and in 1878. He was a member of congress, 1883–'90, and in January, 1892, was appointed to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Preston B. Plumb.

PERKINS, Charles Allen, diplomatist, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 16 May, 1832; d, in Syracuse, N. Y., 22 Aug., 1892. He was educated in Auburn, N. Y., and in France, and was appointed U. S. consul and secretary of legation with Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, the American minister. During Grant's administration he was made consul to Barcelona, and was subsequently appointed minister to Portugal, where he married, in 1870, Marie Isabella Françoise, daughter of the infanta of Spain, Pope Pius granting them a special dispensation. Mr. Perkins, who was the only American that had contracted marriage with a person of royal descent, lived happily with his wife and her family till the Carlist uprising in Spain in 1874. At that time he wrote numerous letters to the London and Paris press in opposition to the interests of Alfonso, and when he became king Mr. Perkins was promptly banished. He soon after returned to the United States, and became professor of languages in Johns Hopkins university. One of his sons studied law in Spain, and the other was educated in the military college, Madrid.

PERKINS, George Clement, senator, b. in Kennebunkport, Me., 23 Aug., 1839. His youth was spent on a farm, and at the age of twelve he went to sea as a cabin-boy on the "Golden Eagle." He followed the sea until 1855, in which year he shipped before the mast on the "Galatea" for San Francisco. After a few unsuccessful attempts he gave up mining and opened a country store in Oroville, in which he was very successful. In 1872 he became a member of the shipping firm of San Francisco which was afterward incorporated as the Pacific coast steamship company. He was one of the first to introduce steam whalers, and his company is still most prominent in this industry. He became largely interested as stockholder and director in manufacturing and banking establishments of California; he has always taken an interest in farming, and is still a large mine-owner. He served in the state senate from 1869 until 1875, and he was governor of the state from 1879 to 1883. In July, 1893, he was appointed U. S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Leland Stanford, taking his seat in August, 1893. In January, 1895, he was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term, and in January, 1897, was re-elected for the full term, which expires in March, 1893. Senator Perkins has been president of the chamber of commerce, and also of the San Francisco art association.

PERKINS, George Lathrop, centenarian, b. in Norwich, Conn., 4 Aug., 1788; d. there, 5 Sept., 1888. He was an invalid in his youth, but gained health by becoming a pedestrian, taking long journeys on foot. He was paymaster of the 3d district during the second war with Great Britain, and was present at the bombardment of Stonington. He was an original incorporator of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, and its treasurer for fifty years. For seventy-six years he did not fail to vote at a presidential, town, or municipal election, and he was the oldest active volunteer fireman in the world, the oldest book-keeper, and the oldest clubman. He retained his mental faculties until his death, and was in a fair state of physical health until just before that time. Mr. Perkins's one hundreth birthday was publicly celebrated by the citizens of his native place.

PERRY, Bliss, editor, b. in Williamstown, Mass., 25 Nov., 1860. He is a son of Prof. Arthur Latham Perry, and was graduated from Williams college in 1881, and was afterward professor of English literature in his *alma mater* for seven years. In 1893 he was called to the same chair in Princeton university, which he resigned in 1899 to assume the editorship of the "Atlantic Monthly." Prof. Perry has edited selections from Burke, Scott's "Ivanhoe" and "Woodstock," and "Little Masterpieces," and is the author of "The Broughton Home," "The Plated City," "Salem Kittridge, and other Stories," and "The Powers at Play."

PETTEY, Charles Calvin, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. near Wilkesboro', N. C., 3 Dec., 1849. He is of African descent, and was born a slave, but acquired an education by his own efforts, and in 1878 was graduated at Biddle university, Charlotte, N. C. He then became a teacher, entered the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, and later became a bishop. Bishop Pettey is the author of an unpublished volume of personal experiences entitled "Events by the Way."

PETTIGREW, Richard Franklin, senator, b. in Ludlow, Vt., 23 July, 1848. At an early age he removed with his family to Wisconsin, receiving his education at the Evansville academy and at Beloit college. He was a member of the class of 1870 of the law department of the University of Wisconsin, but in July, 1869, went to Dakota in the employ of a U. S. deputy surveyor. He settled at Sioux Falls, and engaged in the surveying and real estate business, and in 1872 he began the practice of his profession as a lawyer. In 1877 and in 1879 he was elected to the territorial legislature as a member of council; he attended the 47th congress as a delegate from Dakota; was a member of the council again in 1884–'5; a member of the constitutional convention of Dakota in 1883, in which he was chairman of the committee on public indebtedness, framing the provisions on that subject embodied in the present state constitution. When South Dakota was admitted to the Union he was elected senator, 16 Oct., 1889. He took his seat 2 Dec., 1889, and was re-elected in 1895 for the term ending March, 1901.

PETTUS, Edmund Winston, senator, b. in Limestone county, Ala., 6 July, 1821. He entered Clinton college, Tennessee, and in 1842 he was admitted to the Alabama bar. He was elected solicitor for the seventh circuit in 1844, and held this office until 1849, when he resigned to go to California. He had previously served as a lieu-

tenant during the Mexican war. Returning from California in 1855, he was elected judge of the seventh circuit; three years later he resigned and moved to Dallas county, resuming his law practice. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as major of the 20th Alabama infantry, quickly rising to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. He was made brigadier-general in 1863. After the war Judge Pettus resumed his law practice, taking little part in politics until his election, in 1896, as U. S. senator for the term expiring in March, 1903.

PEYTON, Jesse Enlows, promoter, b. in Maysville, Ky., 1 Nov., 1815; d. in Haddonfield, N. J., 28 April, 1897. His opportunities for education were few, and he spent his time on his father's farm until his sixteenth year. He entered mercantile pursuits, and after various employments formed a copartnership in Philadelphia in 1845 until 1854. He then became interested in coal lands in West Virginia. In 1843–'4 he secured a subscription of $40,000 for Henry Clay, which saved that statesman's homestead from his creditors. At the beginning of the civil war he recruited a regiment in New Jersey for service in Kentucky, and this regiment was the first to reach Washington after the war had opened. To Peyton is due the credit of having placed the 3d and 11th Pennsylvania cavalry regiments in the field. He took an active part during the reconstruction of the south, and as early as 1865 agitated the celebration of the centennial of independence in 1876. He contributed materially toward the centennial's success, and had charge of Banker's pavilion. The centennial celebrations of Bunker Hill in 1875 and of Yorktown in 1881 are credited to him. He also suggested and secured the celebration in 1887 of the constitutional centennial, and also that of 1889 of the inauguration of Washington. He was the original promoter of the World's Columbian exposition. He published "Reminiscences of Philadelphia during the Past Half Century" (Philadelphia, 1888).

PEYTON, William Madison, b. in Montgomery county, Va., 2 Sept., 1804; d. in Roanoke county, Va., 16 Feb., 1868. He was educated at Princeton and Yale, served many years in the Virginia house of delegates, and for as long a time was president of the James river and Kanawha canal company. He declined the secretaryship of the U. S. legation in Paris which was offered him by William C. Rives in 1832, was subsequently president of the Southern historical society, and took an active part in removing the remains of James Monroe to Virginia. He was the first to discover cannel coal in Virginia, and the town of Peytona, Boone co., W. Va., is named in his honor. See his interesting "Memoir and Speeches in the House of Delegates of Virginia," by his kinsman John Lewis Peyton (Loudon, Va., 1873).

PHELPS, George May, inventor, b. in Watervliet, N. Y., 19 March, 1820; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 May, 1888. He early found employment in the shop of his uncle, Jonas H. Phelps, a maker of surveying and astronomical instruments in Troy. In 1850 he had established himself in business, making various kinds of light machinery and models. Soon afterward Mr. Phelps was chosen to manufacture the type-printing telegraph of Royal E. House; and when, a few years later, the American telegraph company was formed to operate the printing system of David E. Hughes, Mr. Phelps became the superintendent of its factory. Several important modifications of this machine were devised by him, and by gradual adaptation it became the well-known "combination printer." His most valuable invention was the motor-printer, which is now in use on the lines of the Western union telegraph company. The machinery and apparatus made by Mr. Phelps were noticeable for symmetry and gracefulness, expressing an innate sense of fitness and proportion, which was the most striking characteristic of his great talent as an inventor and constructor.

PHILIP, John Woodward, naval officer, b. in New York city, 26 Aug., 1840. He was appointed to the naval academy, and, graduating, was appointed a midshipman in 1861, and attached to the frigate "Constitution," serving afterward on the "Santee." He was promoted to acting master and on duty on the sloop-of-war "Marion," in the Gulf blockading squadron, serving on the "Sonoma" in the James river fleet. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1862, and was the executive officer of the "Chippewa," "Pawnee," and the monitor "Montauk" during the siege of Charleston, from September, 1862, to January, 1865. He received a severe wound when aboard the "Pawnee" in the Stone river. He was executive officer of the "Wachusett," in the Asiatic squadron, 1865 to 1867, and was commissioned lieutenant-commander in 1886. He was executive officer of the flag-ship "Hartford," Asiatic squadron, was also executive officer of the "Richmond," European squadron, and of the flag-ship "Hartford," Asiatic squadron, when he was detached to command the "Monocacy." He was commissioned a commander in 1874, and ordered to the "Adams," and was detached and granted leave to command the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world. He was ordered to the command of the "Tuscarora" in 1877, and was engaged in surveying the west coast of Mexico and Central America. He was transferred from the "Tuscarora" to the "Ranger" in 1880, and detached from the latter-named vessel in 1883, and was in command of the receiving-ship "Independence" at Mare island navy-yard, 1887 to 1890. He was commissioned captain in 1889, commanding the "Atlanta," 1890–'1, and in command of the "New York," 1893–'4. He was commandant of the navy-yard at Boston, 1894–'7, commanding battle-ship "Texas" during the war with Spain; in January, 1899, assigned to the Brooklyn navy-yard, in March was made rear-admiral, and in September was present at the New York celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey.

PHILLIPS, George Searle, English author, b. in Peterborough, England, 10 Jan., 1816; d. in Morristown, N. J., 14 Jan., 1889. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, came to this country, and was connected with the New York press. He returned to England about 1845, edited the Leeds "Times," became principal of the People's college, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, in 1846, and in 1854 was lecturer to the Yorkshire union of mechanics' institutes and literary societies. He re-

turned to the United States, occupying himself with literary work in Chicago and New York until 1873, when he became an inmate of an insane asylum in Trenton and later in Morristown, where he died. Mr. Phillips wrote generally under the pen-name of "January Searle," and published "Chapters in the History of a Life" (1850); "Life of Ebenezer Elliott" (1850); "Country Sketch-Book and Pastoral Scenes" (1851); "Sherwood Forest" (1851); "Memoirs of William Wordsworth" (1852); "Life at Home and Abroad" (1860); "The Gypsies of the Dane's Dike" (1864); and "Chicago and her Churches" (Chicago, 1868). His pamphlet on Ralph Waldo Emerson was most warmly commended by Rev. Theodore Parker.

PIATTI, Patrizio, sculptor, b. on Lake Sugano, Lombardy, Italy, 17 March, 1825; d. in New York city, 21 July, 1888. He was educated at the Milan academy of fine arts, served in the revolution of 1848 under Garibaldi, and received a medal from the Italian government. He removed to this country in 1850, and gained a reputation as a sculptor in New York city. His principal works are the monument to Col. Vosburg, of the 71st New York regiment, the sea-captains' monument, and the Griffin memorial, all in Greenwood cemetery, the interior marble work in Alexander T. Stewart's house, and many portrait bass-reliefs of Roman Catholic prelates and priests. He was a founder of the Societa Italiana di Fratallanza, the first Italian society on this side of the Atlantic.

PICKENS, Ezekiel, jurist, b. in Charleston, S. C., in December, 1794; d. in Jasper county, Miss., 3 Aug., 1860. He was a grandson of Gen. Andrew Pickens (vol. iv., p. 768), was graduated at South Carolina college in 1816, studied law, and in 1820 removed to Alabama. From 1835 till 1848 he was a judge of the state circuit court, and again in 1850–'2. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1838, and afterward served two terms in the legislature. In 1857 he removed to Jasper county. Judge Pickens was peculiar in manner and appearance, and many anecdotes are preserved regarding his numerous eccentricities.

PICKING, Henry Forry, naval officer, b. in Somerset county, Pa., 28 Jan., 1840; d. in Boston, 8 Sept., 1899. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in April, 1861, and was appointed acting master and attached to the frigate "St. Lawrence," North Atlantic blockading squadron, was commissioned lieutenant, July, 1862, and was in the engagement with the rebel ram "Merrimac" and Sewell's Point batteries. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander in July, 1866, commander in 1875, assigned to the "Kearsarge" in 1879–'81, and later commanding the U. S. steamer "Michigan." He was commissioned captain in August, 1889, and commanded the "Charleston," which was ordered to Rio Janeiro, a rebellion having broken out in Brazil. He was placed in command of the naval forces on the South Atlantic station, and by his tact and good judgment prevented a rupture between this government and Brazil. He was commended for his course by the president, also by the state and navy departments. He remained in Rio for five months, and was relieved after the trouble was practically over, his term of service having expired. Every effort was made by Capt. Picking to obtain assignment to active duty in the war with Spain, but all positions afloat were filled. In 1898 he was advanced to the grade of commodore, and in the following year was made rear-admiral. At the time of his death he was commandant of the Boston navy-yard.

PIERCE, Gilbert Ashville, senator, b. in East Otto, Cattaraugus co., N. Y. He emigrated to Indiana in 1854, and studied law in Chicago. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company H, 9th Indiana volunteers, and was elected 2d lieutenant, 23 April, 1861. He was honorably mustered out at the expiration of the three months' service; 3 Aug., 1861, he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, serving at Paducah, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Grand Gulf, and Vicksburg. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863 and colonel in 1864. He served at Matagorda island, Texas, and was appointed inspector and special commissioner of the war department; he was at Hilton Head and at Pocotaligo, S. C., and thence was assigned to the department of the Gulf, where he served until October, 1865. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. In 1868 he was a member of the Indiana legislature, and from 1869 to 1871 was assistant financial clerk of the U. S. senate. For several years he was associate and managing editor of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean"; in 1883 he became connected with the Chicago "News." He was appointed governor of Dakota in July, 1884, which position he resigned in 1886. In 1889 he was elected a Republican U. S. senator from North Dakota for the term expiring in March, 1891.

PIERCE, Winslow Smith, pioneer, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 May, 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 July, 1888. He was educated at Dartmouth and the Harvard medical school, settled in Illinois, and was a professor in Rock Island medical college for several years. He removed to California in 1849, and was state comptroller in 1849–'53. Dr. Pierce was one of the originators of the first line of steamships between the isthmus of Panama and San Francisco. He declined the nomination of the Democratic party for U. S. senator in California, settled in Indiana in 1860, devoted himself largely to the coal and iron industries, and laid out and at one time owned a large part of Indianapolis. He left in manuscript a complete collection of material for a book entitled "Reminiscences of Public Men from 1828 to 1888." Both his wives were sisters of Thomas A. Hendricks.—His eldest son, Henry Douglas Pierce, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, was assistant district attorney of Indiana in the year 1888.

PIERSON, Henry Rufus, banker, b. in Charleston, Montgomery co., N. Y., 13 June, 1819; d. in Albany, 1 Jan., 1890. He was graduated at Union college in 1846, admitted to the bar, and resided in Brooklyn from 1849 till 1869, when he removed to Chicago. During his residence in Brooklyn he was state senator in 1866–'7, and for many years previous he was president of the Brooklyn city railroad. He was general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in 1869–'71, and becoming resident executive director of the New York Central railroad returned to New York in 1872. In 1875 he established a bank in Albany, was elected a regent of the University of the state of New York in 1872, vice-chancellor in 1878, and chancellor in 1881. Mr. Pierson was a trustee of Union college, of Albany medical college, and of the Dudley observatory.

PILLSBURY, George Alfred, manufacturer, b. in Warren, N. H., in 1816; d. in Minneapolis, 17 July, 1898. He was educated and passed his early life in his native state. After his son Charles went to Minnesota and established the milling business in Minneapolis, the father, with Frederick, another son, joined him in forming the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. The house entered

upon a most successful career, its development being almost coextensive with that of the industry which makes Minneapolis one of the leading markets for grain. One of the Pillsbury mills is the largest flour-mill in the world, having a capacity of 10,500 barrels a day, and the whole plant a capacity of 17,500 barrels a day. In 1889 the firm was united with various others in forming the Pillsbury-Washburn flour-mills company. Mr. Pillsbury had other important business interests in the west, including the ownership of extensive pine lands and the presidency of the Northwestern bank of Minneapolis. He was among the most widely known men of the northwest, and as noted for his generosity and public spirit as for his business ability, his benefactions during his lifetime to the state university and other institutions amounting to more than half a million dollars.—His son, **Charles Alfred,** b. in Warner, N. H., 3 Oct., 1842; d. in Minneapolis, 21 Sept., 1899. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, and became a clerk, and later a partner, with his uncle, John Sargent, in a Minnesota flour-mill. In 1872 he founded the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., which erected the largest mills in the world, selling them in 1889 to an English syndicate, which also purchased other mills, organizing the Pillsbury-Washburn flour-mills company, of which he was president. He was also president of the Minneapolis and northern elevator company, and in 1877–'9 was a Republican state senator.—His uncle, **John Sargent,** b. in Sutton, N. H., 29 July, 1828, followed several pursuits in New England, and later engaged in flour-milling in the west, becoming in 1872 a partner in his nephew's establishment. He was state senator in 1864–'76, governor of Minnesota 1876–'82, and prevented repudiation by adjustment of state railroad bonds. He presented Science hall to the University of Minnesota, of which he was made a life member.

PINGREE, Hazen S, governor of Michigan, b. in Denmark, Me., 30 Aug., 1840. His first American ancestor, Moses Pingree, came from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Young Pingree was employed in a cotton-factory at Saco, Me., when fourteen years of age, and in 1860 worked in a shoe-factory in Hopkinton, Mass. He remained there until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 1st Massachusetts regiment of heavy artillery. He served throughout the war, participating in the second battle of Bull Run and the battles of Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, North Anne, and South Anne. While guarding with others a wagon train *en route* to Port Royal in 1864, he was captured and confined for nearly five months at Andersonville, Salisbury, and Millen, Ga. He was exchanged from the latter place in November, 1864, rejoined his regiment, and took part in several more battles. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and soon after went to Detroit, Mich., where he worked in a shoe-factory. In 1866 he formed a copartnership in the shoe business. They had a small beginning, but now they employ over seven hundred persons, and their annual output represents about a million dollars. He was elected mayor of Detroit in 1889, and in 1896 was elected Republican governor by a majority of 83,409 votes. His administration attracted wide attention by reason of the reforms which he has fathered, and he was re-elected in 1898. He has no middle name, but has assumed a middle letter, and among his opponents is popularly known as "Potato Pingree," from his successful project of securing vacant lots for the cultivation of potato patches by the poor.

PINGRY, William Morrill, lawyer, b. in Salisbury, N. H., 28 May, 1806; d. in Perkinsville, Vt., 1 May, 1885. He studied law in Salisbury and Danville, Vt., was admitted to the bar in Caledonia county, Vt., and practised in Waitsfield and Springfield, Vt. In August, 1854, he became cashier of the White river bank at Bethel, Vt. He was county commissioner several years, state auditor from 1853 till 1860, and a member of both branches of the general assembly six years. He was assistant judge of Washington county court and of Windsor county court, was a member of the constitutional convention of Vermont in 1850, and was many years president of the Vermont Baptist association. He devoted seven years to the preparation and publication of a "Genealogical Record of the Pingree Family."

PINSONNEAULT, Peter Adolphus, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Quebec, 23 Nov., 1815; d. in Montreal in January, 1883. He studied in the College of Montreal, with the intention of becoming a lawyer, but, resolving to become a priest, went to Paris, studied theology in the College of St. Sulpice, entered the Sulpitian order, and was ordained in 1840. He exercised his ministry in Montreal on his return until 1856, when he was consecrated bishop of the newly erected diocese of London, Ont. He removed to Sandwich in 1859, and obtained the alteration of the name of the diocese to Sandwich. He resigned in 1867, and lived principally in Montreal, where he rendered great services to the bishop of that diocese. He published a work in favor of the infallibility of the pope (1870).

PLAISTED, Harris Merrill, lawyer, b. in Jefferson, N. H., 2 Nov., 1828; d. in Bangor, Me., 31 Jan., 1898. He was the seventh in descent from Capt. Roger Plaisted, who was killed in King Philip's war. He worked on a farm and taught school during his early manhood. He was graduated at Waterville college, now Colby university, in 1853, and at Albany law-school in 1855. He then began practice in Bangor, Me., in 1856. He entered the volunteer service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel; was commissioned colonel in 1862, participated in McClellan's peninsular campaign, commanded a brigade before Charleston, and served with Grant in the Virginia campaign. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. He resumed the practice of his profession after peace had been restored, and was attorney-general of Maine in 1873–'5. He afterward served one term in congress, and declined re-election. He was governor of Maine in 1881–'3. In 1884 he became editor of "The New Age," at Augusta, which is now edited by his son, Frederick Plaisted.

PLUME, Joseph William, financier, b. in Troy, N. Y., 23 Aug., 1839. He received a common-school education, and then chose a business career. He entered the banking business, and rose to be cashier and vice-president. He has held every grade of army rank from private to major-general. During the civil war he served as acting assistant adjutant-general of the 3d division of the 2d corps. He had forty years' continuous service in the National guard of New Jersey, rising to the rank of major-general. During the war with Spain in 1898 he was created brigadier-general of volunteers in June, and served with the 2d corps under Gen. Graham, until he was mustered out at his own request in September.

POLO Y BERNABÉ, Luis, Spanish diplomatist, b. in Spain in 1858, is the son of Vice-Admiral José Polo, who was Spanish minister to the United States. After studying in his native land he came with his father to this country in 1872 as *attaché*

to the legation at Washington. After his father's retirement in 1875 he was made third secretary of the legation; this position he held until 1881, when he was sent to The Hague as second secretary. He remained in Holland from 1882 until 1885, when he was recalled to Madrid to accept a position in the foreign office there, specially connected with commercial affairs and consulates. In a short time he was sent to Cairo as minister resident in Egypt, was then transferred to Brazil, and then again recalled. On 14 Feb., 1898, after the resignation of Enrique Dupuy de Lôme (*q. v.*) from the embassy at Washington, Polo was appointed to succeed him. He arrived at New York on 9 March following, and, though affairs between Spain and the United States were near a critical point, he expressed great hopes that there would be a peaceable settlement of the points at issue. He was received by the secretary of state on 11 March, and presented to the president on the day following. The two countries drifted rapidly toward war, however, and on 20 April, 1898, he asked for his passports. With his legation he went to Canada, and his presence there caused not a few protests on the part of the American people. He sailed from Quebec on 21 May, 1898, as the result, it is believed, of an intimation from the British government that his remaining in Canada, in the part he had chosen to play, was not proper. On his return to Spain he accepted the position of under-secretary to the foreign office at Madrid.

PONTGIBAUD, Charles Albert de Moré (pon-ge-bo), comte de Moré and chevalier de Pontgibaud, b. in Pontgibaud, Auvergne, 21 April, 1758; d. in Paris in 1837. He was the younger son of an old family. His father was César de Moré Chaliers, comte de Pontgibaud; his mother, whose maiden name was Marie Charlotte de Salaberry, died while he was very young. His father married again later, and left the family mainly to the care of his grandmother until he was sixteen, when he was sent to college in Paris, residing at the house of an uncle. Here he spent two years, but on 19 Feb., 1775, he was confined, at the instance of his step-mother, by a *lettre de cachet*, in the prison of Pierre-en-Cize, near Lyons, charged with being "of a fierce and violent character and refusing to do work of any kind." He protests mildly and good-humoredly against this in his "Memoirs." The young fellow escaped from the prison in 1777 by tunnelling his way through the wall. He made his peace with his father, who refused to see him, however, but who agreed to his proposal to join Lafayette in service in the United States, agreeing to allow him 100 louis a year, and to give him 2,000 crowns when he embarked for America. He took passage at Nantes on the "Arc-en-Ciel," and after a passage of sixty-seven days the ship ran aground in Chesapeake bay just under the guns of the British sixty-four gun "Isis." Pontgibaud escaped, made his way to Williamsburg, and received a passport from Jefferson to Valley Forge, where Lafayette was encamped. After a journey of great hardship he succeeded in reaching Lafayette, who enlisted him as a volunteer, 5 Nov., 1777, and appointed him an aide-de-camp, with rank of major. He accompanied Lafayette on the proposed expedition against Canada in January, 1778, served with him at Monmouth and Newport, and returned to France with him and Mauduit Duplessis on the "Alliance" in January, 1779. He visited his father and found himself restored to his good graces. In April he received from the king a commission as *capitaine de remplacement*, and the price of the brevet, 7,000 francs, was remitted. He returned to the United States, sailing from Lorient on the "Alliance" under command of the former captain, Landais, who went mad on the voyage. Pontgibaud rejoined the army immediately, and took part in the subsequent operations until the siege of Yorktown. In the autumn of 1781 he returned to France on the "Ariel," a frigate captured by d'Estaing and commanded by Pontgibaud's friend, chevalier de Capellis. After peace was declared he was made a member of the order of Cincinnati. His life between the time of his service in America and the beginning of the French revolution was passed much in the same way as that of any young Frenchman of good family. At the outbreak of the revolution his family emigrated to Switzerland. With his brother he took part in the disastrous campaign of the duke of Brunswick, and then settled down with the family to make their living as best they could. He heard that the United States was at that time paying off, with interest, the sums due to officers that had served in the Revolution. Accordingly, he embarked from Hamburg for Philadelphia, and upon his arrival there succeeded in getting about 50,000 francs back pay. He returned to Hamburg, smuggling himself through Antwerp into Paris, and went thence to Trieste, where his brother had founded a mercantile house. After the restoration he returned to France, and spent the remainder of his days quietly in Paris. He published his recollections as "Memoires du Comte de M——" in 1828, the book having an added interest as one of those printed by Balzac during his brief life as a printer. The memoirs were translated into English, and edited by Robert B. Douglas, with the title "A French Volunteer of the War of Independence (the Chevalier de Pontgibaud)" (Paris, 1897).

POOL, Maria Louise, author, b. in Rockland, Mass., 20 Aug., 1841; d. there, 19 May, 1898. She attended the public school of the town (then East Arlington), and later taught school for two years. She occasionally contributed to the magazines and papers, but did not come into notice as an author until the publication, in 1887, of her first book, "A Vacation in a Buggy." This was followed by "Tenting at Stony Beach" (1888), a pleasant account of a vacation spent on the Massachusetts coast. Among Miss Pool's eighteen volumes are "Dally" (New York, 1891); "Roweny in Boston" (1892); "Mrs. Keats Bradford"; "Katharine North" (1893); "The Two Salomes"; "Out of Step" (1894); "Against Human Nature" (1895); "Mrs. Gerald" (1896); "In the First Person"; "Boss and other Dogs"; "A Golden Sorrow" (1898; completed a few weeks before her death); and "The Malvon Farm" (1899).

Maria Louise Pool

POORE, Henry Rankin, artist, b. in Newark, N. J., 21 March, 1859. He is a son of Rev. Daniel W. Poore (vol. v., p. 66), and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He studied art at the National academy and the Pennsylvania academy, also under Peter Moran and with Luminais

and Bouguereau in Paris. He is an instructor at the Pennsylvania academy of art. Among his works are "Mexican Gala Day," "Fox Hounds," "French Plow-Horses frightened by a passing Train," and "Ulysses feigning Madness" (1884); "Close of a City Day," "At Twilight," and "Night of the Nativity." His "Fox Hounds" gained for him the second Hallgarten prize and his election as an associate of the National academy in 1888. He also received a valuable prize from the American art association.

POPE, Joseph, Canadian official, b. at Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, 16 Aug., 1854. He is the eldest son of the late William Henry Pope, one of the "fathers" of Canadian confederation. The son was educated at Prince of Wales college, in his native place, and graduated in 1870. For eight years he engaged in banking, and then entered the Canadian civil service, in which he has since continued. He was private secretary to Sir John Macdonald from 1882–'91 and assistant clerk of the queen's privy council for Canada from 1889–'96. In the latter year he was promoted under-secretary of state for Canada, and he is also deputy registrar-general. In 1893 he was attached to the staff of the British agent at the Bering sea arbitration at Paris. He is the author of "Jacques Cartier, his Life and Voyages" (Ottawa, 1890); "Memoirs of Sir John Macdonald" (2 vols., London, 1894); and "Confederation," a valuable collection of documents bearing on the British North American act (1895).

PORTER, John Kilham, jurist, b. in Waterford, N. Y., 12 Jan., 1819; d. there, 11 April, 1892. He was graduated from Union in 1837, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He went to Albany in 1848, where he was associated with a firm in the practice of his profession. Upon the death of Nicholas Hill, Jr., a member of the law firm, Mr. Porter succeeded him in arguing the firm's cases before the court of appeals. He was Charles O'Conor's associate in the famous Parish testamentary case, and brought to a successful issue on behalf of Horace Greeley the libel suit which De Witt C. Littlejohn began against him in 1862. Mr. Porter was appointed in 1864 to fill an unexpired term on the bench of the court of appeals. He was elected the next year to the same post for an eight years' term, but resigned after three years' service, and came to New York city. He was a member of the committee which examined the public accounts of New York city during the Tweed ring's infamy, and aided the friends of honest government, while at the same time he refused retainers from Tweed and his associates. He represented railroad and church corporations in difficult litigations, of which the Erie railroad and Trinity church cases are memorable instances. He was one of the counsel in the famous Beecher-Tilton trial, and was senior counsel for the people in the trial of President Garfield's murderer.

POSEY, Benjamin Lane, journalist, b. near Laurens Court-House, S. C., 21 Nov., 1827; d. in Bay St. Louis, Miss., 2 May, 1888. He was a student at the College of South Carolina when the Mexican war began, left his studies, and served till 1848, when he returned, but was compelled by failing health to leave without graduation. He subsequently established and edited in Abbeville, S. C., the "Independent Press," removed to Alabama, was admitted to practise law, edited the Autauga "Statesman" and the Marion "American," settled in Mobile in 1858, and practised with success till the beginning of the civil war. He organized and became captain, in 1861, of the first volunteer company that was raised for the Confederate service in Alabama, and served until the cessation of hostilities. After the war he settled in Colorado, and subsequently in Bay St. Louis, where he became a successful member of the bar.

POTE, William, Jr., navigator, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 15 Dec., 1718; d. probably in 1755, as administration on his estate was granted 6 Oct. of that year. He was the oldest son of Capt. William Pote, who was admitted a citizen of Falmouth (now Portland), Me., in 1728, and who became a land-owner there. The son, William, was skilful in both surveying and seamanship. As surveyor he determined important boundaries, notably 400 acres near Little Falls, on Presumpscot river, which the proprietors of Gorhamtown had granted to Gov. William Shirley in 1743. He was captured in Annapolis basin, 17 May, 1745, while master of the "Montague," a schooner in the employ of the board of ordnance, and the supplies intended for Fort Annapolis Royal fell into the hands of the French and Indians then besieging it. Capt. Pote was carried overland by a circuitous route to Quebec, where he remained a prisoner until his release in July, 1747, and arrived at Louisburg in August. He kept a detailed journal during his captivity, which is of interest to the historian of the period. It was found, and in good condition, in Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1890, by Bishop John F. Hurst, of Washington, D. C., who purchased it, and it was published under the title of "The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., during his Captivity in the French and Indian War, from May, 1745, to August, 1747" (New York, 1896), in a limited edition. The volume has an historical introduction and extensive annotations by Victor H. Paltsits, of the Lenox library, who prepared the work for the press.

POTTER, Joseph Adams, soldier, b. in Potter's Hollow, N. Y., 12 June, 1816; d. in Painesville, Ohio, 21 April, 1888. He entered the U. S. service as a civil engineer in 1835 and was engaged in building public works and making surveys of the Great Lakes until the beginning of the civil war. In 1861 he was ordered to Detroit, and was appointed on 27 Sept. 1st lieutenant in the 15th U. S. infantry. He was soon transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and sent to Illinois, where he was engaged in fitting out troops and in building Camp Douglas at Chicago and Camp Butler at Springfield. He disbursed millions of dollars, purchasing large amounts of supplies and great numbers of cavalry horses. Subsequently he had charge of the quartermaster's departments at various posts until 1874, when he became chief quartermaster of the department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. He received the brevets from major to brigadier-general in the U. S. army, and in 1879 was retired.

POTTS, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, b. in Carroll county, Ohio, 29 Jan., 1836; d. in Helena, Mont., 17 June, 1887. He was educated at Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., and admitted to the bar in 1859. He became captain in the 42d Ohio regiment in 1861, served in the Shenandoah valley, was commissioned colonel in 1862, participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and was then promoted to the command of a brigade and served under Gen. William T. Sherman. On 5 Jan., 1865, he became brigadier-general of volunteers. He then returned to the practice of law, was elected state senator of Ohio, and was governor of Montana in 1870–'83. Gen. Potts was in the legislature in 1884, and was a member of the Society of the army of the Tennessee.

POWDERLY, Terence Vincent, b. in Carbondale, Pa., 22 Jan., 1849, of Irish Catholic parents, who came to the United States in 1826. His father was a day laborer, and Terence was the eleventh child. He attended the public schools from his seventh to his thirteenth year. Then he began keeping a switch for the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and in 1866 he was employed as an apprentice in the machine-shops of that company. In 1869 he went to Scranton, Pa., which has since been his home. There he obtained work in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, and at night studied drawing and mechanical engineering. In 1871 he joined the Machinists' and blacksmiths' union, of which he soon became president. His interest in industrial affairs has been the guiding principle of his life. In 1874 Mr. Powderly was initiated into the Knights of labor (an order founded in 1869 in Philadelphia by Uriah S. Stevens, of Cape May county, N. J.) and became a member of assembly No. 88. During the panic of 1873 he lost his work at Scranton, and went to Oil City, Pa., whence he went, in 1874, as a delegate to the National convention of the Machinists' and blacksmiths' union in Louisville. This was his first national appearance as an advocate of organized labor. He finally succeeded in getting this union to disband and join the Knights of labor as assembly No. 222. In 1877 he assisted in organizing in Lackawanna county, Pa., a district assembly of Knights of labor, of which he became and was district secretary until 1886. In the great strikes of 1877 about 5,000 laborers, mostly of the Knights of labor of that district, were discharged, and emigrated to various parts of the west. In their new homes they established new assemblies of the Knights of labor, and to this Mr. Powderly largely attributes the spread and growth of the order. He and other leaders held the first general assembly of the order at Reading, Pa., in 1878, and at the next session, held in St. Louis in 1879, he was elected to the second office, grand worthy foreman. At the third convention, held in Chicago, in September, 1879, he was elected general master-workman. In April, 1878, by the labor vote, he was elected mayor of Scranton, Pa., and he was several times re-elected as a Democrat to that office. He helped to establish the "Labor Advocate" at Scranton in 1877. When the Irish land league movement was organized in this country he was made its second vice-president. He went as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Irish land league convention of 1883, and called that convention to order. He is the author of "Thirty Years of Labor: A History of the Organization of Labor since 1860" (Columbus, Ohio, 1891). Mr. Powderly writes regularly for the organ of the Knights of labor, the "Journal of United Labor," and has written on "The Army of the Unemployed" and many other kindred topics for periodicals.

POWER, Thomas Charles, senator, b. near Dubuque, Iowa, 22 May, 1839. He studied in the common schools, and took a three years' course in civil engineering at Sinsiniwa college, Wisconsin; for several years he taught school during the winter, following his profession during the summer. In 1860 he went on an exploring expedition to Dakota, and then became engaged in mercantile business on the Missouri river. In 1867 he took up his residence at Fort Benton, the head of navigation, where he became interested in cattle, mining, and steamboating, serving as president of a line of steamers. In 1878 he removed to Helena. He was elected a member of the first constitutional convention of Montana in 1883; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888, and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1889. In 1890 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending 3 March, 1895.

PRENDERGAST, Edmond Francis, R. C. bishop, b. at Clonmel, Ireland, 3 May, 1843. In 1859 he came to this country and commenced his theological studies at the ecclesiastical college of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Wood of Philadelphia in the cathedral of that city in 1865. His first missionary work was as assistant pastor of St. Paul's church, and next as assistant pastor of the church at Susquehanna Depot. He was then appointed rector of St. Mark's church, at Bristol, where he built the present church on the destruction of the former church by fire. After four years' service there he was appointed rector of the church at Allentown, where he served until 1874, when he became rector of St. Malachy's church, in Philadelphia. He was appointed one of the board of consulters of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and in 1895 was made vicar-general of the archdiocese. In 1897 he was appointed auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia, and he was consecrated in the cathedral by Archbishop Ryan in February.

PRICE, Evan John, Canadian senator, b. at Wolfesfield, near Quebec, 8 May, 1840. He is the fourth son of the late William Price, an extensive lumber merchant of Quebec and the Saguenay and Chicoutimi districts. He was educated at a private school in England. Mr. Price is the sole surviving member of the opulent firm of Price Brothers, is vice-president of the Union bank, and a director of many large commercial corporations. He was called to the senate of Canada in 1888, and continues to be a member of that body. He received the degree of D. C. L. from Bishops College university.

PRICE, John Charles, educator, b. in Elizabeth City, N. C., 10 Feb., 1854. He is of African descent, and his father was a slave. He was graduated at Lincoln university, Chester county, Pa., in 1879 and at its theological department in 1881, and entered the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church. In 1882 he became president of Livingstone college, N. C. Lincoln university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1887. Dr. Price was a delegate to the Methodist œcumenical council in London in 1881, and in 1888 President Cleveland appointed him minister to Liberia, but he declined, continuing his college duties.

PRINCE, Edward Ernest, Canadian commissioner of fisheries, b. at Leeds, England, 24 May, 1858. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, where he won honors in the arts, philosophy, and science, and continued his studies at the University of Edinburgh and at Cambridge. Prof. Prince is devoted to scientific pursuits, especially zoölogy and embryology. He was senior assistant in the natural history department of the University of Edinburgh; secretary of the Scottish fishery bait commission; naturalist at the marine laboratory, St. Andrews; zoölogist on first Irish deep-sea fishery investigations, 1890; professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy at St. Mungo's college; and has been commissioner of fisheries for the Dominion of Canada since 1893. Prof. Prince is a fellow of the Linnean society of London, and was formerly president of the Naturalist's society of Andersonian university, Glasgow, and vice-president of the Glasgow natural history society. Besides being the author of about fifty scientific papers, chiefly treating of fisheries and the life-history of fishes, contributed to the

transactions of various learned societies, he has published a "Memoir on the Limbs of Vertebrates," under the auspices of the Elizabeth Thompson science fund, of Boston; a large treatise, jointly with Prof. W. C. McIntosh, on "Life-Histories of British Food Fishes," published by the Royal society (Edinburgh, 1888); a comprehensive sketch of "Canada's Fisheries," in the "British Association Handbook of Canada" (Toronto, 1897); and special reports, issued by the Canadian government, on "The Lobster," "Eggs of Fishes," "Trout Culture," "Carp Culture," "Bass Culture," and "The Oyster of Europe and America."

PRING, Martin, seaman, b. probably in 1580; d. at Bristol, England, in 1626. He was a son of John Pring, a sea-captain of Awliscombe, Devonshire. In 1603, as master of the "Speedwell," he sailed from Milford Haven for New England, then called the north part of Virginia. Though but twenty-three years of age, he was considered "a man very sufficient for the place," as he was probably acquainted with ocean navigation. He named Whitson's bay—after the then mayor of Bristol, and one of the chief adventures of the expedition—which is now the familiar Cape Cod bay. In 1604 Pring sailed for Guiana as master of the "Phœnix," arriving there in May, and returning in a Dutch ship. In October, 1606, he again went out to New England, in the expedition which Sir John Popham fitted out, and his discoveries were highly commended by Sir Fernando Gorges. He seems to have been in the East India service from 1608–'13. It is certain that he engaged in this service at different times from 1614–'21. On his way home, in the latter year, he raised a subscription among his officers and men for building a free school in Virginia, and a sum of over seventy pounds was paid to the Virginia company for that purpose. On 3 July, 1622, Capt. Pring was made a freeman by the company, and was given two shares of land in Virginia in recognition of his services. His well-preserved monument may be seen in ancient St. Stephen's church, at Bristol, England.

PRITCHARD, Jeter Connelly, senator, b. in Jonesboro', Tenn., 12 July, 1857. He studied at Martins Creek academy, and then was apprenticed in the Jonesboro' "Tribune-Herald" office. In 1873 he settled in Bakersville, N. C., and became joint editor of the "Roan Mountain Republican." In 1887 he removed to Marshall, Madison co. In 1884, 1886, and 1890 he was a member of the state legislature. He was a Republican elector in 1880, and the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state in 1888, having been admitted to the bar in 1887. He was the Republican caucus nominee for senator in 1892; the same year he was sent as delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention. He had been elected president of the North Carolina protective tariff league in 1891, and in April, 1894, he became prominent in the co-operation movement in North Carolina. The movement was a success, and one of its results was his election to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Zebulon B. Vance. He was re-elected for the term of six years ending in March, 1903.

PROCTOR, John Robert, b. in Mason county, Ky., 16 March, 1844. He received his early education in Kentucky, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he followed the scientific course, but left in 1864 before graduating in order to enter the Confederate service. At the close of the war he returned to his home farm in Kentucky, where he remained until 1873. He was then appointed as assistant on the geological survey of Kentucky, and remained as such until 1880, when he was made state geologist. During these years, by his persistent refusal to make political appointments, he gained the reputation of a civil service reformer, and in 1893 was appointed one of the U. S. civil service commissioners. Mr. Proctor was a member of the jury of awards on mines and mining at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893, and has contributed, in addition to his official reports, numerous articles to the "Forum," "Century," and other magazines.

PROCTOR, Joseph, actor, b. in Marlboro', Mass., 7 May, 1816; d. in Boston, 2 Oct., 1897. After having for a time pursued a mercantile career he joined a company of youthful players, and without much training made his first appearance on the stage as Damon in "Damon and Pythias" on 29 Nov., 1833. He played various *rôles* in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, and the west, until May, 1839, when he opened and rebuilt the Bowery theatre. There he appeared as Nathan Slaughter in "Nick of the Woods." He continued to appear in this part more than 2,500 times, and in 1859 he went to England. In London and other English cities, as well as on the continent, he had a successful career. In 1861 Sir Henry Irving was a member of his company at Glasgow; but in that year Proctor returned to Boston, and appeared in a series of Shakesperian characters and other dramas till 1869. For a few years he managed a theatre in Sacramento, Cal., retiring from the stage in 1885. Upon the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary as an actor a grand and profitable testimonial benefit was accorded Mr. Proctor at the Boston theatre, 29 Nov., 1883.

PRYOR, Luke, senator, b. in Madison county, Ala., 5 July, 1820. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He removed to Limestone county, Ala., in 1845, and ten years later was elected a representative in the state legislature. In January, 1880, he was appointed to the U. S. senate, to succeed George S. Houston, deceased, and declined subsequently to be a candidate before the legislature to fill the vacancy. Mr. Pryor was, however, nominated by acclamation and without solicitation, and elected to the 48th congress much against his own wishes.

PULESTON, Sir John Henry, banker, b. in the vale of Cloyd, Wales, in 1830. He was educated at King's college, London, where he studied medicine. This profession he soon abandoned, and came to the United States. He settled in Lucerne county, Pa., and published a paper in Pittston, which proving unsuccessful, he founded one in Phœnixville. During the civil war he was made chief of the Pennsylvania agency established in Washington by Gov. Andrew G. Curtin. He discharged the duties of this office for some time, but resigned to take charge of claims offered to him under the government. Subsequently he established himself in New York city in the banking firm of Puleston, Raymond & Co., and later returned to London as a member of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. He was elected to parliament from Devonport in 1874, and by re-elections has since retained that seat. In 1887 he was knighted for his long and faithful services in parliament. At present he is a member of the banking firm of Puleston & Brown, of London.

PULFORD, John, soldier, b. in New York city, 4 July, 1837; d. in Detroit, Mich., 11 July, 1896. When but a boy thirteen years of age he removed with his parents to Detroit, where he received his education, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar. On the beginning of the civil war he enlisted, and became 1st lieutenant of the 5th

Michigan infantry, 28 Aug., 1861. He was commissioned captain, 15 May, 1862; major, 1 Jan., 1863; lieutenant-colonel, 3 May, 1863; and colonel, 12 July, 1864. During the war he probably received and survived more wounds than any other officer. At Malvern Hill his temple-bone was fractured and his jaw and collar-bone were broken. At Chancellorsville he was wounded in the abdomen, but continued in his command. In the Wilderness battles his back was broken and he sustained other injuries. On 27 Oct., 1864, he was severely wounded in the right knee at Boydton Plank Road. In the official records of the war he is mentioned thirteen times in connection with important movements. His service in the war was mostly with the Army of the Potomac, and on 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for good conduct and meritorious services during the war." Gen. Pulford was honorably mustered out on 5 July, 1865, but was soon appointed to the regular army, in which he was commissioned 2d and 1st lieutenant, 19th infantry, 23 Feb., 1866; transferred to 37th infantry, 21 Sept. of that year; was retired with the rank of colonel, 15 Dec., 1870. He served with Gen. Hancock in his expedition against the hostile Indians, and with the troops which had been assigned to guard the governmental mail route from Fort Aubrey to Fort Lyon in 1867, and until his retirement was on reconstruction and recruiting duty.

PURDUE, John, philanthropist, b. near Shepardsburg, Pa., 3 Oct., 1801; d. in Lafayette, Ind., 12 Sept., 1876. In his early youth he emigrated to Ohio with his parents. He received a common-school education, taught for a time, became a dry-goods merchant, settled in Lafayette, Ind., in 1839, and accumulated a fortune, also engaged in manufacturing. Mr. Purdue was owner of the Lafayette "Journal," and in 1866 was an unsuccessful independent candidate for congress. In 1869 he founded Purdue university in his adopted town, giving $150,000 toward its endowment.

PUTNAM, Herbert, librarian, b. in New York city, 20 Sept., 1861, is the son of George P. Putnam, the publisher (*q. v.*). He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1883; the following year he spent at Columbia law-school. In 1884 he became librarian of the Minneapolis athenæum, and later was appointed librarian of the Minneapolis public library, a city institution which he organized upon the basis of the athenæum; he held this position until December, 1891. Then he took up the practice of law in Boston until 1895, when he was appointed librarian of the Boston public library, just removed from Boylston street to the new building in Copley square. After the death of John Russell Young, President McKinley appointed him librarian of congress in March, 1899. During 1896–'7 he was president of the Massachusetts library club, he represented the United States as a delegate to the International library conference at London in 1897, and in 1898 he was chosen president of the American library association, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justin Winsor. He received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Bowdoin in 1898.

PUTNAM, Samuel Porter, atheist, b. 23 July, 1838, in Chichester, N. H.; d. in Boston, 11 Dec., 1896. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1861, when he entered as a private, and was promoted during the war to a captaincy. In 1865 he entered the theological seminary in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1868, and preached for three years thereafter in the orthodox pulpits of Illinois. In 1871 he became a Unitarian minister, and after preaching for several years in various states he renounced the Christian religion and became an avowed freethinker. He attacked the Bible and Christianity upon the platform, and for twenty years probably making more speeches against them than any other American, speaking almost every day for months together. In 1887 he established a "Journal of Freethought" in San Francisco. He was the author of "Prometheus," "Gottlieb: His Life," "Golden Throne," "Waifs and Wanderings," "Ingersoll and Jesus," "Why don't he lend a Hand?" "Adami and Heva," "The New God," "The Problem of the Universe," "My Religious Experience," "Pen Pictures of the World's Fair," and "Four Hundred Years of Freethought."

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Q

QUARLES, Joseph Very, senator, b. in Kenosha, Wis., 16 Dec., 1843, and entered the University of Michigan, but left it in 1862 to enlist in the 39th Wisconsin infantry, in which he was commissioned 1st lieutenant. After the expiration of his service he re-entered the university, and was graduated, later studying law, being admitted to the bar in 1868, and serving as district attorney and mayor of his native town. He was elected to both houses of the Wisconsin legislature, later practising law at Racine until 1888, when he removed to Milwaukee, continuing his law business. In 1899 Mr. Quarles was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending in March, 1905.

QUESADA, Gonzalo de (kay-sah-dah), Cuban patriot, b. in Puerto Principe, 15 Dec., 1868, of Cuban parents, his father being a very wealthy landholder. He was brought to this country when six years of age. He received his education in the public schools of New York city, graduating at the University of the city of New York with the degree of B. S. Upon leaving the university he was appointed secretary to the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American congress. After the adjournment of the congress he went to Europe, and thence proceeded to the Argentine Republic with the members of the delegation. On his return to this country Mr. Quesada studied law in the law-school of the University of the city of New York. He was then appointed consul for the Argentine Republic in Philadelphia, resigning that post in order to act as secretary to José Martí and the Cuban revolutionary party. After that time he devoted his entire time and energy to the advancement of the interests of Cuban independence and to secure its recognition by congress. He long acted as *chargé d'affaires* of the Cuban legation, Washington.

QUIGLEY, James Edward, R. C. bishop, b. at Ottawa, Canada, 15 Oct., 1855. The following year his parents settled in Rochester, and his education was acquired at St. Joseph's college of the Christian brothers. While there, at the urgent request of his friends, he entered the competition for the West Point cadetship, and though he never intended to accept the position, he won the prize. He graduated at St. Joseph's, then entered the Seminary of Our lady of angels, now Niagara university, and in 1875 the seminary at Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol, where he graduated with honor. He next went to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, graduating in 1879, and later was ordained a priest at the basilica of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Valetta. Returning home, he was appointed pastor at St. Vincent's church, Attica, where he built a new church and rectory and established a new cemetery. In 1884 he was appointed by Bishop Ryan of Buffalo pastor of St. Joseph's cathedral, a position which he held for twelve years, during which he paid the debts of the cathedral and purchased St. Joseph's college for a parish school. Dr. Quigley succeeded Bishop Ryan as bishop of Buffalo in April, 1896.

QUINBY, William Emory, editor, b. in Brewer, Me., 14 Dec., 1835, and at the age of fifteen he accompanied his family to Detroit. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1858, and later he received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1861 he became connected with the "Detroit Free Press," and since 1872 he has been its editor-in-chief and principal owner, making it among the best-known daily Democratic journals in the country. In 1893 he succeeded Samuel R. Thayer, of Minnesota, as American minister to the Netherlands, having been appointed by President Cleveland, and remaining at The Hague for four years, until relieved by his Republican successor, Stanford Newel, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

QUINCY, Josiah, mayor, b. in Quincy, Mass., 26 May, 1859. He is the son of Josiah Phillips Quincy (*q. v.*) and grandson of Josiah Quincy, who was mayor of Boston in 1845, received an academic education, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. He served in the Massachusetts legislature for four years, and has been chairman of the Democratic state committee; also managed the literary bureau of the Democratic campaign committee of 1892. Mr. Quincy was assistant secretary of state for six months in Cleveland's second administration, and was elected mayor of the city of Boston in 1895, being re-elected in 1897.

QUINN, Michael Joseph Francis, Canadian lawyer, b. in Kingston, Ontario, 19 Nov., 1851, and was graduated at Regiopolis college. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which time he has practised his profession successfully in Montreal. He was created a queen's counsel by Lord Stanley, then governor-general of Canada, and from 1894 to 1897 he was one of the prosecuting counsel for the crown in Montreal. Mr. Quinn is a Conservative in politics, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Canadian house of commons in 1887, and was elected for Montreal in 1896. He is well known for his eloquence both at the bar and on the political platform.

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RADISSON, Pierre Esprit, explorer, b. in St. Malo, Brittany. The exact dates of his birth and death are not known. His place in history dates since the publication of his journal in 1885. He clearly claims for himself and his brother-in-law, Medard Chouart des Groseilliers, the discovery of the upper Mississippi river, apparently in 1665. But the claim is both sustained and opposed by scholars. Radisson, when a youth, settled with his parents at Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence. This was on 24 May, 1651. In telling of his western voyages he seldom gives the dates of the month, and never correctly records the year. This has led to endless confusion. Ill-treatment from the French caused Radisson to cast his lot with the English; and in 1665 he wrote narratives of his early discoveries between 1652–'64. These accounts, written in singular English, were part of the collection of Samuel Pepys, the diarist, whose manuscripts were dispersed in 1703. Whole parcels were bought for use in London shops as waste paper. Among them were the earlier accounts of Radisson, which collectors, happily, saved from utter destruction. The manuscripts of his four voyages, inclusive of two journeys to the west, are in the Bodleian library, and his English accounts of subsequent experiences at Hudson bay for 1682 and 1683, and in French for 1684, are in the British museum. Their first publication was in 1885, by the Prince society, as "Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson, from 1652–1684," edited by Gideon D. Scull. Apart from the suspicions cast about the first voyage, Radisson and Groseilliers are credited with being the first Europeans to reach Lake Superior; of having been the first explorers of northern Wisconsin and of northeastern Minnesota; and perhaps the pioneer explorers of Hudson bay by an inland route. Radisson was a captive among the Mohawks in 1652. He made his second voyage as a member of a French colony among the Onondagas. His third voyage, he says, was made with Groseilliers in the west and far down the Mississippi river; and his fourth voyage, also with his companion, was the one in which they discovered Lake Superior and claimed to have reached St. James bay overland. For more than two centuries the names of the two Frenchmen, mentioned in the Jesuit "Relations" as the discoverers of Lake Superior, remained unknown. See also "Collections" of the Wisconsin state historical society (vol. xi., Madison, 1888); "Notes historiques sur la vie de P. E. Radisson," by L. A. Prud'homme (1892); "Chouart et Radisson," by Narcisse E. Dionne, in "Transactions" of the Royal society of Canada for 1893 and 1894; three contributions by Henry C. Campbell—in "Proceedings" of Wisconsin state historical society for 1895; in Parkman club papers, No. 2 (1896); and in "American Historical Review" for January, 1896.

RAIMONDI, Antonio, explorer, b. in Milan, Italy, in 1825; d. in Lima, Peru, in December, 1890. He was of good family, and very early exhibited enthusiasm for geographical exploration. He went to Peru in 1850, and was the first person to thoroughly and systematically explore that country, having devoted his life to the work. He explored Tarapacá and the provinces of Huanuco and Huamalies, and in 1858 paid his first visit to Cuzco, the capital of the Incas. In his next researches he covered the territory which Humboldt had traversed, and navigated the Peruvian tributaries of the Amazon. He was in the wild forests of Caravaya, and discovered the true sources of the rivers Ayapata and San Gavan. He spent many years in studying the geology and natural history of the republic. In June, 1873, by a decree, the nation undertook the expense of publishing the results of his untiring labor. The first volume of his great work, "Parte Preliminar," was published in Lima in 1874; vol. ii., "El Peru," in 1876; vol. iii., a review of his previous work, in 1880; and the whole edition of vol. iv. was destroyed by the Chilian invaders, who ruined the national library. His extensive plan contemplated other volumes on the various branches of natural history; and, after the evacuation of Lima in 1883, he resumed his labors, but made little progress before his death.

RAINES, John, lawyer, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 6 May, 1840. He received a common-school education, and then entered the law-school of the university at Albany, from which he was graduated in 1861. He began the practice of his profession at Geneva, N. Y., but in the autumn of 1861 he entered the army as captain in the 85th regiment of New York volunteer infantry. He served with his regiment in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until July, 1863, when he returned to Geneva and took up the practice of law again, engaging also in the insurance business. In 1867 he removed to Canandaigua, where he took an active interest in local politics, serving for twelve years as president of the Canandaigua board of education. He was elected, as a Republican, a member of the New York assembly in 1881, and was re-elected until 1886, when he was chosen state senator. He remained in the senate until 1889, when he was sent to congress as a representative, which office he held for two terms until 1892. In 1895 he was chosen for the state senate again, and was re-elected at each succeeding election until 1900. He is the author of the election law of the state of New York, and of the liquor tax law, which latter is known generally as the "Raines law," and which will add to the English language, or at least to the history of American politics, the new phrase of "Raines hotels," as applied to certain classes of hotels in the larger cities of the state of New York.

RALPH, Julian, author, b. in New York city, 27 May, 1853. He was educated in public and private schools, and early became a newspaper correspondent, being first employed on the New York "Daily Graphic." Later he was in the service of several other journals, and is now (1899) the London correspondent of the "Brooklyn Eagle." Mr. Ralph has become a frequent contributor to American magazines, and is the author of "Dutchman or the German" (New York, 1889); "On Canada's Frontier" (1892); "Harper's Chicago and World's Fair" (1893) "Our Great West" (1893); "Dixie, or Southern Scenes and Sketches" (1896); "Alone in China" (1898); and "A Prince in Georgia, and other Tales" (1899).

RAMBAUT, Mary Lucinda Bonney, educator, b. in Hamilton, N. Y., 8 June, 1816. She founded, with Harriette A. Dillaye, the Chestnut street seminary for young ladies in Philadelphia in 1860, and conducted it until 1883, when it was removed to Ogontz, near Philadelphia, where she continued it for five years. In 1888 she married the Rev. Thomas Rambaut, and resides in Hamilton, N. Y. She originated the Woman's national Indian associa-

tion in 1879, and was its president until 1884, when she became the honorary president.

RAMBAUT, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Dublin, 25 Aug., 1819; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., 15 Oct., 1890. He was of Huguenot descent, and spent four years in Trinity college. In 1840 he came to Savannah, Ga., where he studied law, and in 1842 he was made principal of Beach island academy, in South Carolina. He entered a Baptist pastorate at Robertsville, S. C., and filled a pastorate in Savannah. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1854 he did such noble work that he was voted a long vacation for rest at the public expense. He was elected professor of ancient languages in the Cherokee Baptist college, at Cassville, Ga., in 1856, and for six years was its president. For a short time he held the chairs of history and Roman literature in Georgia state military institute, but the war soon closed that institution, and until 1867 he served the Baptist home missionary society as general agent. For five years he was president of William Jewell college, and he spent two years in studying the systems of university education in Europe. He then held various pastorates in Brooklyn, 1874–'8; Newark, N. J., 1882–'4; and later in Franklin, Pa. After other activities he settled permanently in Hamilton, N. Y. He was one of the chief Baptist clergymen of the country, and had received honorary degrees from Mercer university, William Jewell college, and Madison university.

RAND, Theodore Harding, Canadian educator, b. in Canard, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 8 Feb., 1835. After a year of special study in London he was graduated from Acadia college, and received from his *alma mater* in 1874 the degree of D. C. L. He taught at Horton college, and subsequently became superintendent of education in New Brunswick. In 1892 he was made chancellor of McMaster hall, Toronto, in which institution he had previously been a professor for seven years, resigning in 1895 owing to failing health. In 1897 Dr. Rand published "At Minas Basin, and other Poems," now in a second edition, followed by "A Treasury of Canadian Verse" (Toronto, 1899).

RANDOLPH, Anson Davies Fitz, publisher, b. at Woodbridge, N. J., 18 Oct., 1820; d. in West Hampton, Long Island, 6 July, 1896. He removed to New York city when about ten years of age, and entered the employ of the American Sunday-school union; remained there twenty-one years, and in 1851 became a publisher and bookseller on his own account. He was an amiable man, a pleasant speaker, and was the author of "Coming to the King: A Book of Daily Devotions for Children" (New York, 1866); "Hopefully Waiting," poems (1867); "Home Life in Song with the Poets of To-day" (1879); "At the Beautiful Gate," poems (1880); "The Palace of the King," poems (1880); and "Unto the Desired Haven," poems (1880).—His son, **Henry Fitz,** author, b. in New York city, 13 April, 1856; d. there, 10 May, 1892. He was graduated from Amherst in 1877, and then entered the law-school of Columbia; was admitted to the bar in 1881, and practised his profession until 1885. But he was chiefly devoted to literary pursuits, and examined manuscripts for his father's publishing house, being, during the latter part of his life, the reader for the firm. He was the author of "The Age of Cleveland," an article on "Dean Swift in London," and was engaged upon a "History of the Early Drama." He edited "Latter-Day Ballads" (New York, 1888) and "Fifty Years of English Song" (4 vols., 1887), the latter collection being a supplement to Thomas H. Ward's "English Poets."

RANSOM, Rastus Seneca, lawyer, b. in Mount Hawley, Peoria co., Ill., 31 March, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and academy, serving through the civil war in the Army of the Potomac as 1st lieutenant in the 50th New York volunteers, commanding his company. Later he practised law successfully in New York city, and served for one full term of six years as surrogate of the city and county of New York. In 1893 Judge Ransom resumed the practice of law in partnership with his son, Porte V. Ransom, and in 1899 he succeeded Gen. James Grant Wilson as president of the Society of American authors.

RAOUSSET-BOULBON, Gaston Raoul (rao-say), comte de, French adventurer, b. in Avignon, Vaucluse, 2 Dec., 1817; shot at Guaymas, Mexico, 12 Aug., 1854. He was the scion of a distinguished family of Provence, and after receiving his education in the College of the Jesuits, at Freiburg, in Switzerland, went to Paris, where he became the leader of fashion, and acquired also reputation by his wit, his knowledge of literature, and as a poet. Having squandered the large fortune he inherited from his mother, he passed in 1845 to Algiers and took to farming; but rich again after the death of his father, he returned to France in 1848 and entered into politics. He founded a liberal newspaper at Avignon, and was twice a candidate for the national assembly, but was defeated, and again squandered his fortune. He made the acquaintance of Prince Napoleon, afterward Napoleon III., and the latter suggested to him the idea of retrieving his lost fortune in America, promising him support and naming Sonora as convenient for adventures. Raousset heard at first reluctantly of the scheme, but Prince Napoleon renewed his advice, going so far as giving him written assurances of support. Raousset left Paris, and, engaging his passage on an English packet, landed in San Francisco, 22 Aug., 1850. He resolved to follow at first a rough life in order to accustom himself to the future hardships he expected to endure for furthering his secret scheme, and was successively hunter, fisher, longshoreman, and cattle-dealer. He made, in the latter capacity, several voyages through Sonora for the ostensible purpose of selling his cattle but in reality to open intelligence in the country, and when he thought he saw the opportunity he founded in Mexico, with the aid of French bankers, the "Compañía Restauradora," that obtained, 7 Feb., 1852, the grant of gold mines which had been abandoned on account of their proximity to the territory occupied by the bellicose Apaches, Raousset taking the contract to equip a disciplined company, and to hold the country for the Mexican government, which promised its support. The citizens of Sonora were at first greatly pleased with the arrangement, which was intended as a check to Indian raids. In June, 1852, Raousset landed at Guaymas with a party of 270 men, mostly Frenchmen, well armed, and two cannons, but soon encountered difficulties, as a rival company that had been chartered meanwhile claimed the ownership of the gold mines, and secured from Gen. Blanco, the Mexican commander in Sonora, an order forbidding Raousset to advance further than Guaymas. But he received promises of support from the parties in the northern districts, which prepared for insurrection, and despite Blanco's order he marched to Hermosillo, which was stormed, many stores and private houses being plundered after the action, when the whole country rose against him. Still undaunted he attacked the Mexican lines at the *rancho* of San José, but was defeated, 4 Nov., and forced to

capitulate, delivering arms and ammunition, and returned to San Francisco by way of Mazatlan. There Walker offered him a position with his famous band, but Raousset refused and went to Mexico, where he was at first well received by Santa Anna, but hearing of the occupation of Lower California by Walker, and the proclamation of the republic of California by that adventurer, he returned in November, 1853, to San Francisco. From that place he sent re-enforcements to Walker, but the latter having retired to the interior of the peninsula they were captured at Guaymas by the Mexican authorities, but released, through the intervention of the commander of the British sloop "Dido," on the claim that they arrived on a British vessel. Many of them returned gradually as emigrants, and were mustered, together with other men sent by Raousset, in a battalion of foreigners organized by the authorities for the protection of the state. In May, 1854, Raousset left San Francisco with about sixty adventurers, and on 1 July landed in Algodones, near Guaymas. The same night he entered Guaymas secretly, and, finding more government troops than expected, tried to negotiate with the military commander. Gen. Yañez, but was ordered to leave Mexican territory immediately. Counting upon the support of the foreign legion, he attacked the city next morning; but, notwithstanding the French company of the foreign legion went over to him, he was totally routed and his forces dispersed, only a few saving themselves on board the vessel which brought them. According to the Mexican account Raousset was captured in the mountains, but other authorities assert that he took refuge at the French consulate, and was surrendered by the vice-consul, upon the understanding that he should not be put to death. He was nevertheless tried before a court-martial and sentenced to be shot, the sentence being executed without protestation from the consul, who had been cautioned that papers found among Raousset's effects established the complicity of the prince, then Napoleon III. His works include two manuscript dramas, "Bianca Capello" and "Les Albigeois," and a novel, "Une conversion" (Paris, 1855). Raousset's life has been written by J. de la Madeleine, "Le Comte Gaston de Raousset-Boulbon, sa vie et ses aventures" (Paris, 1855). "Les Filibustiers de la Sonora," a drama represented at Paris in 1864, retraces also Raousset's adventures in Sonora, which had likewise been taken as a theme by prominent painters.

RAWLINS, Joseph Lafayette, senator, b. in Salt Lake county, Utah, 28 March, 1850. He completed a classical course at the University of Indiana, but did not graduate. From 1873 until 1875 he was professor in the University of Deseret, Salt Lake City. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, and after that he followed his profession, and is at present the senior member of a prominent law firm. Mr. Rawlins was elected to the 53d congress as a delegate, but was defeated for the 54th. In 1897 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the six years' term, ending in March, 1903.

READ, Louis Wilson, surgeon, b. in Plymouth, Montgomery co., Pa., 5 July, 1828. He was educated at Tremont seminary, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. At the opening of the Crimean war he went to Europe and entered the Russian service as surgeon, remaining during the war, and participating in the noted siege of Sebastopol. At the conclusion of the conflict he spent six months in the hospitals of Paris. Returning he settled in practice at Norristown, Pa., where he speedily rose to high rank in his profession. In May, 1861, he tendered his services to the government, was appointed surgeon of the 1st Pennsylvania reserves, and subsequently of U. S. volunteers. During his service, while at home on a visit, he was instrumental in saving the life of Gen. Hancock by extracting a bullet that other surgeons had been unable to find. In 1874 he became surgeon-general of the state. In 1877 he was appointed a commissioner for the erection of an asylum for the insane of the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, since established at Norristown. Dr. Read is a member of the State medical society, the military order of the Loyal legion, the Society of the army of the Potomac, and of the Historical society of Pennsylvania.

READ, Opie Percival, author and editor, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 22 Dec., 1852. After finishing his education in his native state he became a newspaper reporter in Franklin, Ky. Later he edited the Little Rock "Gazette," was subsequently connected with the "Cleveland Leader," establishing the "Arkansaw Traveler" in 1883, which gained him a great reputation. He resides in Chicago. Among his literary productions are "Leu Gansett" (Boston, 1888); "Up Terrapin River" (Chicago, 1889); "A Kentucky Colonel" (1889); "Emmett Benlore" (1891); "Selected Stories" (1891); "Twenty-five Good Stories" (New York, 1891); "Miss Madam, and other Sketches" (1893); "A Tennessee Judge" (1893); "Wives of the Prophet" (1894); "My Young Master" (1896); and "Bolanyo" (Chicago, 1897).

REED, Caroline Gallup, educator, b. in Berne, N. Y., 5 Aug., 1821. She is the daughter of Albert Gallup, treasurer of Albany county, and was educated at St. Peter's school and the Female academy in Albany. In 1851 she married the Rev. Sylvanus Reed, and in 1864 established a school for young ladies in New York city. In 1883 this very successful school was incorporated under the laws of New York state as Reed college, so that the perpetuity of the establishment might be assured. Mrs. Reed was elected a member of the American geographical society in 1860, of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the New York genealogical and biographical society in 1882. She has published various valuable papers, and before retiring from her school issued regularly "circulars of information" upon subjects of general educational interest.

REICH, Jacques, artist, b. in Waniskoltz, Hungary, 10 Aug., 1852. He was a pupil of William Adolphe Bouguereau and Robert Fleury, studied art in Budapest, and in 1873 came to the United States, where he continued his studies at the Academy of fine arts in Philadelphia. He has devoted his time to drawing in black and white, and has executed numerous portraits in charcoal. In 1879 he went to Paris for the purpose of continuing his studies, and remained under the instruction of the above-mentioned masters for a year. Returning to Philadelphia, he turned his attention to drawing in pen and ink for illustrating books, and to etching. In 1885 he came to New York and made all the pen-and-ink portraits for Scribner's "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings," as well as numerous others for periodicals. Early in June, 1886, he began to execute the sixteen hundred vignette portraits for this work, to which task he gave almost exclusive attention till it was completed in December, 1888. Eleven years later Mr. Reich prepared the portraits included in the present volume. He has also executed large etchings of Bryant, Lowell, Whittier, and other American poets.

REILEY, John Arndt, clergyman, b. in Durham, Bucks co., Pa., 3 May, 1816; d. near Clinton, La., 30 Sept., 1878. He was graduated at Miami university and at Princeton theological seminary in 1845, and became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Blairstown, N. J., where he remained for twenty-one years. He removed to Louisiana in 1866, to become a missionary to the colored race, labored among them at the sacrifice of his fortune and health, and died of yellow fever during an epidemic, when he refused to leave his charge.—His daughter, **Mary Trimble,** author, b. in Blairstown, N. J., 18 May, 1858; d. near Clinton, La., 1 Oct., 1878, was graduated at the state normal school in Trenton, N. J., in 1878. She contributed to the New York "Independent" during her school life, and gave promise of success as a writer. She died in the epidemic in which her father lost his life. Her "Poems" were collected and edited by Harriet Mathews (Trenton, 1879).

REMEY, George Collier, naval officer, b. in Burlington, Iowa, 10 Aug., 1841. He was graduated from the naval academy in 1859, and was attached to the "Hartford." He was commissioned lieutenant, 31 Aug., 1861, ordered to the gunboat "Marblehead"; was present at the siege of Yorktown, and on several occasions engaged the batteries. He took part in the general engagement at Battery Wagner, 17 Aug., 1863, and was in command of the naval battery on Morris island. He was engaged in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and at times Fort Gregg, having command of the second division of boats in the night attack on Fort Sumter, 8 Sept., 1863, where he was taken prisoner. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 25 June, 1865, and attached to steamer "Mohongo" in the Pacific squadron, and later was on duty at the naval academy. He was commissioned commander, 25 Nov., 1872, and on duty in bureau of yards and docks, 1873–'6, commanding the "Enterprise," of the North Atlantic station, 1877–'8, the "Lancaster," of European station, 1881–'3, and the navy-yard at Washington, 1884–'6. He was promoted captain in October, 1885, and placed in command of the navy-yard at Norfolk, commanding the Charleston squadron of evolution, 1889–'90. He was captain of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., 1892–'5, was on duty at Key West in 1898, and was promoted to rear-admiral in March, 1899.

REMSBURG, John E., atheist, b. in Fremont, Ohio, 7 Jan., 1848. He enlisted in the Union army at fourteen, and at its close, on account of his services and extreme youth, received a special certificate of thanks from President Lincoln. He engaged in school-teaching for some years thereafter, and later became a radical freethinker, entering upon lecturing as his life work. He has delivered thousands of lectures in more than seven hundred localities, and has written and published several works. Among his books are "Life of Thomas Paine," "The Image Breaker," "False Claims," "The Apostle of Liberty," "Bible Morals," "Sabbath Breaking," "The Fathers of our Republic," "Was Lincoln a Christian?" "Did Washington believe in Christianity?"

RENWICK, Jean, heroine, b. in Ruthwell, Scotland, 26 May, 1773; d. in New York city, 6 Oct., 1850. She was chiefly educated by her father, the Rev. Andrew Jeffrey, who in 1783 became minister of Lochmaben, about eight miles from Dumfries. Robert Burns was a frequent visitor at the manse, and being attracted by the beauty of the eldest daughter, Jean, made her the subject of one of his sweetest songs—

"I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen."

Burns wrote a second song in her honor not to be found among his published poems, beginning—

"But sair I fear some happier swain
Has gained sweet Jeanie's favor."

At the age of twenty-one the poet's heroine was married to William Renwick, and soon after accompanied him to New York, where he became a prominent merchant, dying in 1808. Mrs. Renwick spent nearly threescore years in New York city, and her charming home in Barclay street, in the first quarter of the present century, was the cherished resort of Washington Irving, James K. Paulding, and Henry Brevoort, the first named humorously calling it his "ark." During his absence in Europe with her son, James Renwick (*q. v.*), Irving frequently wrote to Mrs. Renwick. See vol. i of Irving's "Life and Letters" (New York, 1862–'3).

Jane Renwick

REPPLIER, Agnes, author, b. in Philadelphia, 1 April, 1855. She is of French extraction, and was educated at the Sacred heart convent, Torresdale, Pa. Has spent much time in Europe, and for several years has been a constant contributor of essays to Scribner's and other American magazines. Miss Repplier is the author of "Books and Men" (New York, 1888); "Points of View" (1891); "Essays in Miniature" (1892); "Book of Famous Verse" (Boston, 1892); "Essays in Idleness" (New York, 1893); "In the Dozy Hours, and other Papers" (1895); "Varia" (Boston, 1897); and "Philadelphia: The Place and the People" (New York, 1898).

RICE, Edmund, soldier, b. in Cambridge, Mass., in 1842. He enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, and on 28 Aug., 1861, was appointed captain of the 19th Massachusetts infantry, and was honorably mustered out as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, 30 June, 1865. Congress presented him with a medal of honor "for conspicuous bravery in leading his regiment in a countercharge against Pickett's division, he himself falling severely wounded within the enemy's lines in the battle of Gettysburg." After a short retirement to private life he entered the regular army as 1st lieutenant of the 40th infantry, 28 July, 1866; he was assigned to the 5th infantry, 31 Dec., 1870. From 5 July, 1879, until 10 March, 1883, he served as regimental adjutant. In 1877 he visited Europe at the time of the Turko-Russian war on leave of absence. He joined the headquarters of the Russian army under Grand-Duke Nicholas, and was temporarily attached to the staff of Gen. Skobeleff. He was made captain, 10 March, 1883, later lieutenant-colonel, and when the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Massachusetts regiment resigned he was recommended as colonel by Gen. Miles to Gov. Wolcott, who appointed him. In May, 1898, he was appointed inspector-general, and in July, 1899, made colonel of the 26th U. S. infantry. He is the inventor of the trowel bayonet and of the stacking-swivel and knife-intrenching bayonet now in use in the army.

RICE, William Gorham, b. in Albany, 23 Dec., 1856. He was educated there, and, having attracted the attention of Samuel J. Tilden, he was in 1875 appointed assistant paymaster-general of the National guard of New York, with the rank of colonel. This place he held until 1883, showing in the meanwhile special ability in connection with the railway riots of 1877 and the establishment of the state camp of instruction in Peekskill. He was chosen by Mr. Cleveland as clerk in the executive chamber in 1883, and when Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship of New York Col. Rice became his private secretary. Subsequently he was vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated car-heating company in Albany, which place he held until 1894. He also served as a trustee of the sinking funds of Albany, which made him a member of the board of finance in that city. In May, 1895, he was appointed to succeed Theodore Roosevelt as U. S. civil service commissioner, holding that office until 1898.

RICHARDS, David, sculptor, b. in Abergonolwyn, North Wales, in 1829; d. in Utica, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1897. His earlier years were spent on a farm in his native home, but while quite young he removed to Utica, and became a stone-cutter. He spent his spare time in learning to model in clay and to carve in marble, and after having studied sculpture in Italy he settled in Utica as a sculptor. His works, many of them out-door statues, include "Love," "Boy chasing Butterfly," "The Barber Dentist," statues of Gen. Grant and Horatio Seymour, a statuette of Thomas Paine, and models of the several bronze statuettes for the Soldiers' monument in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., and "The Pilgrim's Rest" in Cypress Hills cemetery, on Long Island.

RICHARDS, Theodore William, chemist, b. in Germantown, Pa., 31 Jan., 1868. He is the son of William T. Richards, the artist, and his mother, Anna Matlock Richards, is the author of a volume of sonnets entitled "Letter and Spirit." The son entered Haverford college, where he was graduated in the scientific course in 1885, after which he entered Harvard, where he paid special attention to chemistry, receiving in 1888 the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. Meanwhile he also studied chemistry in the chemical laboratories in Göttingen, Dresden, and Leipsic. In 1894 he was made assistant professor of chemistry in Harvard University. His scientific papers are nearly fifty in number, and they have been contributed for the most part to the "Proceedings" of the American academy and the "American Chemical Journal," and describe his researches, the most important of which have been on the atomic weights of various elements, including oxygen and hydrogen, copper, barium, strontium, zinc, magnesium, and cobalt.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, librarian, b. in Woburn, Mass., 9 Feb., 1860. He was graduated from Amherst and from Hartford theological seminary. He was assistant librarian of Amherst in 1879, and assistant librarian, librarian, and associate professor at Hartford theological seminary from 1882 until 1890. Since the latter year he has been librarian of Princeton university. He received the degree of A. M. from Amherst and also from Princeton, and that of Ph. D. from Washington and Lee university, and is a prominent member of the American library association and several of the local library bodies. His publications include "Bibliographical Synopsis of the Ante-Nicene Fathers" (Buffalo, 1887); "Eusebius's Life of Constantine," in the "Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers" (New York, 1890); "Jerome and Gennadius: Lives of Illustrious Men," in the "Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers" (1892); and again, "Hieronymus und Gennadius. De viris illustribus" (Leipzig, 1896). He has also furnished since 1896 the annual surveys of the literature of American history to Berner's "Jahresberichte" (Leipzig), and has contributed to various historical and theological reviews.

RICHARDSON, John Peter, governor of South Carolina, b. in Clarendon county, S. C., 25 Sept., 1831. He is the grandson of Gov. John Peter Richardson (vol. v., p. 473). He was graduated at the College of South Carolina, and was in the legislature in 1856–'60. He entered the Confederate army in 1862 as staff officer to Gen. James Cantey, served in Alabama, Mississippi, and under Joseph E. Johnson in his retreat from Tennessee to Atlanta. He was a member of the South Carolina constitutional convention in 1865, of the legislature in 1866–'76, defeated in the latter year, re-elected in 1878, and became state treasurer in 1880, holding office till his election as governor in 1884, to which position he was re-elected.

RIDGWAY, Henry Bascom, educator, b. in Talbot county, Md., 7 Sept., 1830; d. in Evanston, Ill., 30 March, 1895. He was graduated from Dickinson and then joined the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, becoming a circuit rider. He held pastorates in Baltimore, Portland, Chicago, New York city, and Cincinnati, becoming professor of historical theology in Garrett biblical institute, Evanston, in 1882; and from 1884 till his decease was president and professor of practical theology in that institution. He made a tour around the world, during which he visited various mission stations of India, China, and Japan. Dr. Ridgway's works include "Life of Alfred Cookman" (New York, 1871); "The Lord's Land: A Narrative of Travels in Sinai and Palestine" (1876); "Life of Bishop Edward S. Janes" (1882); "Bishop Beverly Waugh" (1883); and "Bishop Matthew Simpson" (1885).

RIGGS, Kate Douglas, author, b. in Philadelphia, 28 Sept., 1857. Her parents removed to Hollis, Me., and she attended the common schools there, and later the Abbott academy, Andover. She went to Los Angeles in 1876 and studied kindergarten methods, teaching in Santa Barbara college, and she organized in San Francisco the first free kindergarten west of the Rocky mountains. In 1880, with the assistance of Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper and her sister, the California kindergarten training-school was organized. That same year she married Samuel Bradley Wiggin, of San Francisco, and gave up active teaching. In 1888, with her husband, she removed to New York, and the year following Mr. Wiggin died there. In 1895 she married George Christopher Riggs. She has written "Kindergarten Chimes" (Boston, 1888); "The Story of Patsy" (1889); "The Birds' Christmas Carol" (1889); "A Summer in a Cañon" (1889); "Timothy's Quest" (1890); "The Story Hour" (1890), in conjunction with her sister, Nora A. Smith; "The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Public School" (San Francisco, 1891); "Children's Rights" (Boston, 1892); "A Cathedral Courtship" and "Penelope's English Experiences" (1893); "The Kindergarten" (New York, 1893); "Polly Oliver's Problem" (Boston, 1893); "The Village Watch-Tower" (1895); "Froebel's Gifts" (1895), in conjunction with her sister, N. A. Smith; "Nine Love Songs and a Carol" (1896); "Froebel's Occupations" and "Kindergarten Principles and Practice" (1896), both in conjunction with her sister; and "Penelope's Progress" (1898).

RINK, Heinrik Johannes, Danish scientist, b. in Copenhagen, 26 Aug., 1819. He received his education in his native city and in Germany. In June, 1845, he sailed as geologist on an expedition for the circumnavigation of the world, but remained in India, serving as assistant to the governor of the Danish colony on the Nicobar islands. His health failed and he returned to Copenhagen in December, 1846, having made a brief stay in Egypt and in Naples. Two years later he went to Greenland, and there he spent twenty-two summers and sixteen winters, serving from 1853 until 1868 as inspector of southern Greenland, and in 1871 being appointed director of the trade; the year following he made his last visit to that country. In 1883 he retired from active work and settled at Christiania, Norway. His works comprise "Nunap misigssuissok arnigssa pivdlugo inuit tusagagssait" (Godthaab, 1857), an announcement to the Greenlanders in their own tongue of the establishment of a system of surveys; "Eskimoiske eventyr og sagu oversatte efter de indfødte fortælleres opskrifter og meddelelser" (Kjøbenhavn, 1866; with a supplement in 1871); "Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo" (Edinburgh, 1875); "Danish Greenland, its People and its Products" (London, 1877); "De grønlandske Stednavnes Retskrivning og Etymologi" (1877), forming an appendix to F. Johnstrup's "Gieseckes Mineralogiske Rejse i Grønland" (Kjøbenhavn, 1878); "Les dialectes de la langue esquimaude," in "Congrès Internationale des Américanistes," 5th session (Copenhagen, 1884), which was also issued separately (Copenhagen, 1884); "The Eskimo Dialects as serving to determine the Relationship between the Eskimo Tribes," in vol. xv. of the "Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland" (1885), which was also issued separately (London, (1885); "Om de eskimoiske dialekter, som bidrag til bedømmelsen af spørgsmaalet om eskimoernes herkomst og vandringer," in "Aarbøger for nordisk oldkyndighed og historie," 3 hefte (Kjøbenhavn, 1885), which was also issued separately (Kjøbenhavn, 1885). For all the preceding works see Pilling's "Bibliography of the Eskimo Language" (Washington, 1885) for further details. His most important later work was "The Eskimo Tribes: their Distribution and Characteristics, especially in regard to Language," with a comparative vocabulary and a sketch map, which appeared in vol. xi. of the "Meddelelser om Grønland," and also in a separate edition (Copenhagen and London, 1887); it was reissued with the addition of a supplement or second volume at Copenhagen and London in 1891.

ROACH, William Nathaniel, senator, b. in Washington, D. C., 25 Sept., 1840. He studied in the common schools and at Georgetown college. During the war he was employed as a clerk in the quartermaster's department. In 1879 he removed to Dakota Territory, where he became interested in farming. From 1883 until 1887 he was mayor of Laramie, and in 1885 was a member of the legislature of the territory. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor at the first and second state elections. In 1893 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending 3 March, 1899.

ROBBINS, Edward Hutchinson, lawyer, b. in Milton, Mass., 18 Feb., 1758; d. there, 29 Dec., 1829. After graduation at Harvard in 1775, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, practising in his native town. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, served in the legislature from 1788 until 1803, was speaker of the house from 1793 till 1802, and in 1795 was chairman of a commission to buy land, build a new state-house, sell the old province house, and release to Boston all the state's interest in the old building. In 1803–'7 he was lieutenant-governor, and from 1811 until his death he was judge of probate for Norfolk county.—His daughter, **Eliza,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 Aug., 1786; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 16 July, 1853, was a teacher for many years. She was a valued friend of William Cullen Bryant, and was the author of numerous successful school-books, which include "Poetry for Schools" (New York, 1828); "Primary Dictionary" (1828); "Elements of Mythology" (Philadelphia, 1830; 2d ed., 1853); "American Popular Lessons" (New York, 1848); "The Guide to Knowledge" (1852); "Class-Book of Poetry" (1852); "Tales from American History" (3 vols., 1853); and histories of England and Greece.

ROBERTS, Charles George Douglas, Canadian poet, b. near Fredericton, N. B., 10 Jan., 1860. After graduating with honors at the University of New Brunswick in 1879, he was appointed principal of the grammar-school, Chatham, and later of York street school, Fredericton. He removed to Toronto in 1883 to become editor of the "Week." Subsequently he was professor of English literature and economics in King's college university. In 1895 he gave up teaching and devoted himself entirely to literary work. He is the author of "Orion, and other Poems" (Boston, 1880); "In Divers Tones" (1887); "Poems of Wild Life: An Anthology" (New York, 1888); "Canadians of Old," from the French of Gaspé (1890); "The Canadian Guide-Book" (1891); "Songs of the Common Day and Ave," an ode for the Shelley centenary (1893); "The Raid from Beausejours" (1894); "Earth's Enigmas" (Boston, 1896); "The Book of the Nations," "The Forge in the Forest," and "A History of Canada" (1897).

ROBERTS, George Brooke, civil engineer, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., 15 Jan., 1833. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1849, and was an assistant there in mathematics and geodesy in 1850–'1. He entered the Pennsylvania railroad service as rodman in 1851, in 1852 became assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and for the next ten years was steadily engaged in the location and construction of various roads, returning to the Pennsylvania railroad in 1862, as assistant to the president. He was made fourth vice-president in 1869, then second vice-president, in 1874 first vice-president, and upon the death of Col. Thomas A. Scott, in May, 1880, he became president of the company.

ROBERTS, George Litch, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 30 Dec., 1836. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1859, and began the practice of his profession in the office of Benjamin R. Curtis. He has taken a prominent part in the Bell telephone cases and is one of the foremost American patent lawyers.

ROBERTS, William Henry, educator, b. in Holyhead, Wales, 31 Jan., 1844. He is a son of Dr. William Roberts (*q. v.*), was graduated at the College of the city of New York and at Princeton theological seminary; was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cranford, N. J.; librarian of Princeton theological seminary for eight years; and was chosen professor of practical theology in Lane theological seminary in 1886. To the duties of his professorship Dr. Roberts adds those of the stated clerkship of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, an office to which he was elected in 1884, as the successor of Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield. He was chosen by the assembly as treasurer of the centenary fund of

$1,000,000 for ministerial relief in 1887, and was also appointed American secretary of the alliance of the Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system at the general council in London, July, 1888. Dr. Roberts received the degree of D. D. from the Western university of Pennsylvania and of LL. D. from Miami university. He prepared the valuable catalogue of the library of Princeton theological seminary (1886).

ROBOT, Isidore, first R. C. prefect apostolic of Indian Territory, b. at Tharoiseau, diocese of Sens, France, 18 July, 1837; d. at Dallas, Tex., 15 Feb., 1887. He entered the order of St. Benedict in 1859 at the monastery of Pierre-qui-Vire; made "simple vows," 1 May, 1862, and was ordained at Sens, 20 Dec., 1862. On 13 Aug., 1871, he made "solemn vows," and professed at the monastery of Ste. Marie. Dr. Robot was created prefect apostolic by Pope Pius IX. on 9 July, 1876. On 1 Sept., 1878, he was blessed abbott of Sacred Heart abbey in Indian Territory.

ROCA, Julio A. (ro-cah), Argentine president, b. in Tucumán, 17 July, 1843. He was a pupil of the School of Concepción del Uruguay, and in 1858 was a lieutenant of artillery. In 1871 was appointed colonel for bravery on the field, and brigadier-general in 1882. The law of promotions placed him as lieutenant-general in 1882. Among his numerous campaigns, the most remarkable one was that of Río Negro, by which he opened to civilization more than 15,000 leagues of territory, greatly changing the economic conditions of his country. His political record is as brilliant as the military one. He was secretary of the army and navy under President Avellaneda. From 1880 to 1886 was president of the Argentine Republic. This period was one of peace, industry, and progress for the republic. After this Gen. Roca was elected senator, secretary of domestic affairs under President Pellegrini, and senator for his native province. He has also been president of the senate and vice-president of the republic. This distinguished statesman and soldier was re-elected president of the republic in 1898, and is among the most prominent men of South America.

ROCKEFELLER, John Davison, capitalist, b. in Richford, Tioga co., N. Y., 8 July, 1839. His family removed to Cleveland when he was about twelve years of age, and he was educated there in the public schools. When sixteen years old he entered a mercantile house as clerk, and subsequently was cashier and book-keeper. He became a member of the firm of Clark & Rockefeller at nineteen, and in 1860, under the name of Andrews, Clark & Co., the copartnership engaged in the oil business. In 1865 the firm, now changed to William Rockefeller & Co., built the Standard oil-works in Cleveland, and in 1867 the several firms with which he and his brother William were connected consolidated their interests and became a single corporation. By 1870 the Standard oil company was incorporated, with John D. as president and William as vice-president. The increased volume of business led to the formation of the Standard oil trust in 1881, but this was dissolved in 1892, and since then the Rockefellers have continued the control of the various separate companies in which they are large stockholders. John D. Rockefeller, although greatly occupied with his various directorates and the supervision of his large monetary interests, has found time to devote himself to the cause of religion and philanthropy. His gifts to Chicago university, conditional and unconditional, aggregate about $6,425,000. In 1895 he gave $50,000 to the village of Tarrytown, where his summer home is situated, for a high-service water-tower. He presented cash and real estate to the city of Cleveland in 1896 which were valued at $600,000. The same year he gave to Vassar college a $100.000 building, and to Barnard college $25,000. In 1897 Vassar college received from him, besides more money, 3,000 volumes on Greek art and literature, and the American Baptist missionary union and the Home missionary society were given jointly $250,000.—His brother, **William,** capitalist, b. in Richford, Tioga co., N. Y., 31 May, 1841. He began his education in an academy at Owego, N. Y., and continued it in the common schools of Cleveland. He was a book-keeper in the latter place in 1858, and later filled a similar position with Hughes & Lester. In 1862, upon Mr. Lester's retirement, he became the junior of the firm of Hughes & Rockefeller, carrying on a produce commission business. But he soon co-operated with his brother in the oil business, and their interests have ever since been mutual. He has resided in New York more than thirty years; is a director of the Consolidated gas company, the United States trust company, National city bank, Hanover national bank, Leather manufacturers' national bank, the New York Central railroad, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and many other corporations.

ROCKWOOD, George Gardner, photographer, b. in Troy, N. Y., 12 April, 1832. He was educated at the Ballston Spa institute, became a reporter on the Troy daily "Times," and at twenty years of age was managing editor of the Troy daily "Post." He became interested in photography in 1855, was the first to make the *carte de visite* photograph in this country, introduced many of the chief inventions in the art, and constantly contributed to the press both upon scientific and technical subjects. Mr. Rockwood, who carries on his photographic business in New York city, is the author of the amusing scientific hoax, "Brain Pictures," which appeared in a New York paper in 1887.

ROE, Charles Francis, soldier, b. in New York city, 1 May, 1848. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1864, and was graduated and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st cavalry in June, 1868; was transferred to the 2d cavalry in 1870, and was mustered out 28 Dec. following. He re-entered the service as 2d lieutenant in the 2d cavalry in 1871, and from November, 1876, to March, 1878, he served as adjutant. In 1880 he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and served also as adjutant again from the latter date until 1886. He resigned two years later and engaged in real estate business in New York city. In 1889 he joined the National guard as captain of Troop A of the 1st brigade when it was first organized, and when a squadron was formed in 1895 he was unanimously elected major. Troop A served under him during the switchmen's strike in Buffalo in 1892, and during the trolleymen's strike in Brooklyn in 1895. In 1898 Gov. Black made him major-general of the state National guard; in June he was appointed brigadier-general in the volunteer army in the war against Spain, and resigned in September. Gen. Roe was in command of the Dewey parade in New York city, consisting of about thirty thousand troops from fourteen different states.

ROGERS, Moses, pioneer steam navigator, b. in New London, Conn., in September, 1780; d. in Cheraw, S. C., 15 Sept., 1822. He was associated with Robert Fulton in his experiments, in 1808 commanded the "Clermont," and in June, 1809,

with Robert L. Stevens, had charge of the "Phœnix" in her voyage from New York to Philadelphia, which was the first trip that was ever made on the ocean by a steam-vessel. Subsequently he commanded the first steamer that went from Charleston to Savannah. In 1818 he was employed by Scarborough & Isaacs to purchase a hull in which he was to have built an engine in order to made a trial-trip across the Atlantic. This vessel was christened "Savannah," and he was made her captain and engineer. She left Savannah, Ga., on 28 March, 1819, and went by way of New York to Liverpool, where she arrived on 18 June, thus being the first steam-vessel to cross the ocean. After his return Capt. Rogers built and commanded the "Pee Dee," plying between Georgetown and Cheraw, S. C.

ROGGEWEN, Jacob (rog'-geh-ven), Dutch navigator, b. in Zeeland in 1669; d. in Amsterdam in 1733. His father was a well-known pilot, and young Jacob, after following the sea, became, in 1715, a director of the West Indian company, and proposed to that body to undertake an expedition to the South sea. Sailing from Texel, 16 July, 1721, he steered to the southwest, and discovered land, in 50° south latitude and 62° west longitude, which he named Austral Belgium (now the Falkland islands). He afterward doubled the strait of Lemaire, was the first to reach 62° 50′ south latitude, coasted Chili and Peru for several hundred miles, preparing charts of the South American continent, visited the island of Juan Fernandez, and discovered, on 6 April, 1722, the island of Pascua. He sought vainly for a southern continent, but discovered the island of Carshoff, and, being blown in a gale to the southwest, descried the Paliser and the Bowmann archipelagos, and discovered the Groninguen or Roggewen islands. In Batavia he was imprisoned by Georg Spielbergen (*q. v.*) for committing a breach of privilege in navigating in the South sea without permission from the East Indian company, but on his return to Holland, 11 July, 1723, he was discharged and obtained heavy damages. There are two narratives of Roggewen's expedition, one in Dutch (Dordrecht, 1728) and one in Latin, written by Herman Behrens, of Mecklenburg, commander of the marines in Roggewen's expedition (Leipsic, 1738). The latter is better known by the French version, entitled "Relation de trois Vaisseaux envoyés par la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales aux Terres Australes" (The Hague, 1739), which was translated into English by John Harris and published in "Navigantium Bibliotheca" (2d ed., 2 vols., folio, London, 1744).

ROLFE, John, colonist, baptized at Heacham, Norfolk, 6 May, 1585; d. in Virginia in 1622. He was descended from an old Norfolk family, and Heacham Hall is still occupied by representatives of the Rolfe family. His twin-brother, Eustacius, did not survive childhood; but John, having arrived at manhood, was married in England in 1608. In June, 1609, he sailed with his wife for Virginia, but the vessel was wrecked on the Bermudas, where his wife gave birth to a daughter. This daughter was baptized by the Rev. Richard Buck, and did not long survive. In May, 1610, the parents reached Virginia, and here Rolfe's wife soon after died. He has the distinction of having been, in 1612, the first Englishman to introduce the cultivation of tobacco in Virginia. But his prominence in history is due to his having married, on 5 April, 1614, Pocahontas (or Matoaka), the younger daughter of the Indian potentate Powhatan. Whether he married her for her grace and beauty or, as was said, on general principles, "for the good of the plantation," it is difficult to decide; yet we know that he was in England with his Indian bride in 1616–'17, and had by her a son named Thomas. Pocahontas was royally received in London and mingled with the notables, and, although reluctant to return to Virginia, pined under an English sky, and died at Gravesend on 21 March, 1617. Rolfe returned to Virginia, where he became a member of the first Virginia council in 1619. He married a third time Jane, daughter of William Pierce, who, with children, survived him. His will, dated 10 March, 1621, was witnessed by his old friend, Rev. Richard Buck, who had so often served him.

ROMERO, Félix (ro-may'-ro), Mexican statesman, b. in Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 March, 1831. He pursued his studies in the Conciliar seminary of that city, from which he entered the Scientific institute. Soon after graduating as a member of the bar, he attracted the attention of ex-President Juarez, who was the governor of the state of Oaxaca at the time, and he intrusted to him several difficult missions. Later he established a newspaper in which he maintained the reformist principles, and he continued his vigorous campaign in several other journals. He was elected a member of the national congress for the state of Oaxaca in 1856–'7. Since that time he has participated in all the principal political events of his country. When the republican government triumphed in the state of Oaxaca after a series of battles against the French he was the first to establish there the compulsory and gratuitous education of the people. In Oaxaca he has occupied the following official positions: president of the municipal government, city attorney under five different administrations, general director of public instruction, secretary of war with Gen. Rosas Landa, and provisional governor of the state of Oaxaca. In the city of Mexico he has been a member of several congresses, president of the senate, member of the supreme court of justice, and also its president (1898), vice-president of the geographical and statistical society, and active or honorary member of many scientific societies, both national and foreign. His literary works, also his political and forensic speeches, are well known. Prominent among the first are his "Invocation to Cuauhtemoc" and his poems, especially the collection of his sonnets. The speech made by Mr. Romero before the Mexican geographical and statistical society, July, 1873, in commemoration of Copernicus, is a model in its class, and fully equal in merit to his admirable address of October, 1892, before the same society in honor of Columbus.

Félix Romero

ROONEY, John Jerome, broker, b. in Binghamton, N. Y., 19 March, 1866. Upon the death of his father his family removed to Philadelphia. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's college in 1884 at the head of his class, and received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He had been a constant contributor to periodicals during his college days, and after graduation he became connected with

the "Philadelphia Record." He remained with this paper for several years, contributing also to New York journals. He then accepted a position in a New York brokerage and forwarding house, and soon established his own firm. He has made a special study of economic questions, particularly of the currency and of the tariff. By request he contributed a paper to the currency commission sitting in Washington. During the war with Spain he wrote much verse on war incidents, and his "Hobson of Santiago," "Victor Blue," "McElrath of Malate," and others were widely copied. His patriotic poems appeared under the title "The Men behind the Guns" (Boston, 1898).

ROOSEVELT, Blanche, author and singer, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 2 Oct., 1856; d. in London, 10 Sept., 1898. She was a daughter of William H. Tucker, of Virginia, and was educated in her native state. She made her first appearance in opera at Covent Garden, London, in "La Traviata," 23 April, 1876. She sang a few years later in various light operas, and made a success as Mabel, in "The Pirates of Penzance," at the Fifth avenue theatre, when that work was first produced in this country. She left the stage because of the wish of her husband, Count Machetta, and also because her voice, though sweet and of excellent quality, was not strong enough for grand opera, adopting literature as her profession. She wrote a life of Gustav Doré, for which she received a decoration from the French academy. Her work entitled "Verdi, Milan, and Othello" secured her European recognition as an author, and she became the friend and correspondent of Browning, Longfellow, and Lord Lytton. Her chief fame was as a writer on musical subjects. Miss Roosevelt (her pen and stage name) published "Home Life of Henry W. Longfellow" (New York, 1882); "Marked 'In Haste': A Story of To-day" (1883); "Stage-Struck; or, She would be an Opera Singer" (1884); "Life and Reminiscences of Gustav Doré" (London, 1885); "Copper Queen: A Novel" (1886); "Verdi, Milan, and Othello" (1887); "Hazel Fane" and "Elizabeth of Roumania" (Philadelphia, 1891); and "Familiar Faces" (New York, 1895). Several of Miss Roosevelt's works were translated into French, Italian, and Swedish.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, governor, b. in New York city, 27 Oct., 1858. Eight generations of his father's family have lived in New York. From 1652 to the present the name has always been found in contemporary records; it has figured prominently in the business, social, and political affairs of the city, while members of the family have taken active parts in all the wars of the country from the Revolution to the Spanish war. Of mingled Dutch, Scotch, Irish, and French Huguenot ancestry, Theodore Roosevelt was born in a home of wealth, but not to a life of idleness. He was brought up with the constant injunction to be active and industrious. He was a delicate boy, and so his first business in life was to make himself strong and well. By the time he entered Harvard he was able to take part in all kinds of sports, and, while he never greatly excelled in college athletics, yet he bore his part well, and was graduated in 1880 with a sound body and well-trained mind. On leaving college he began the study of law. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to the assembly from the 21st district of New York, and was three times re-elected, serving in the legislatures of 1883, 1884, and 1885. While chairman of the committee on cities he introduced reform legislation which has proved beneficial to the people of New York. One of his measures was the act taking from the board of aldermen power to confirm or reject the appointments of the mayor. He was chairman of the legislative investigating committee which bore his name, and which revealed many of the abuses then existing in the city government. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for mayor against Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy. Mr. Hewitt was elected by about twenty-two thousand plurality. Later he was appointed a Republican member of the U. S. civil service commission by President Cleveland in his first administration. His ability and honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office strengthened his hold on popular regard. He continued in that office until 1 May, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of police commissioner from Mayor Strong. He found the administration of affairs in a demoralized condition, but the same energetic methods that had characterized all his work, the same uncompromising honesty that is his most prominent characteristic, when applied to police affairs, soon brought the administration of the department to a high degree of efficiency. From the New York office he was called by President McKinley, on 16 April, 1897, to be assistant secretary of the navy. There again his energy and quick mastery of detail contributed much to the successful administration of the department and the preparation of the navy for the brilliant feats which soon followed. When war was declared with Spain, Mr. Roosevelt could not think of remaining in the quiet of a government office. On leaving college he immediately went abroad, not to take the usual European trip, but to climb the peaks of the Alps. On returning he has spent every summer in hunting and on his Dakota ranch. There he learned to know cowboys, not simply as picturesque objects, but as courageous men, strong to bear the hardships of warfare. From such men the famous Rough Riders were chiefly recruited. Four years' membership in the 8th regiment of the New York state National guard, to which he belonged from 1884 to 1888, and in which he was for a time a captain, furnished at least a basis for his military career. But more than all else that induced him to go to the front were his devotion to the cause for which the war was fought and his love for an active life. These same reasons drew to him scores of young men of prominent families from all parts of the country, who joined the western cavalrymen to go and fight the Spaniards. The regiment thus formed was known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, although it was commanded by Col. Wood, of the regular army, Col. Roosevelt being second in command, with the rank, until promoted, of lieutenant-colonel. At the head of his Rough Riders he pressed up the hill at Guasimas, 24 June, leading his men to victory. The war with Spain at an end, he returned in August with his regiment, which was soon after mustered out. Receiving the Republican nomination for governor of New York, he entered into the canvass in a characteristic

Theodore Roosevelt

manner, and was elected after a vigorous campaign by a majority of about twelve thousand. He led the National guard of the state, numbering nearly 15,000 men, in the Dewey parade, 30 Sept., 1899, and during the year made many important public addresses in New York and elsewhere. Gov. Roosevelt's most important work is entitled "The Winning of the West" (4 vols., New York, 1889–'96), followed in 1899 by "The Rough Riders." During 1900 he will contribute to a New York magazine a series of papers on Oliver Cromwell.

ROOT, Elihu, cabinet officer, b. in Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., 15 Feb., 1845, the son of Oren Root, who was professor of mathematics for many years in Hamilton college, from which institution Elihu was graduated in 1864. He studied law, completing his course at the New York university law-school. When he gained admission to the bar he began the practice of law in New York city. His first law partner was John H. Strahan, and his next partnership was with Willard Bartlett, who became a justice of the supreme court. As a young lawyer Mr. Root was active in New York politics. He was a Republican, and in 1879 was the Republican candidate for judge of the court of common pleas, but was defeated. He became a leader in the Republican organization of his assembly district, and in 1886 and 1887 was the chairman of the Republican county committee. President Arthur appointed him U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, and he held that office two years. Mr. Root was counsel for William M. Tweed on the exposure of the Tweed ring methods, for the executors in the Hoyt and Havemeyer will cases, and for the contestants in the Hamersley will case. In recent years Mr. Root has been counsel, attorney, and legal adviser for several large corporations. He is a member of the Bar association, was president of the Republican club of New York several years, and president of the Union league club in 1898, being re-elected for 1899. Mr. Root appeared as counsel for Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the Republican state convention of 1899, in Saratoga, and made an important speech, explaining Col. Roosevelt's reasons for objecting to being assessed for personal taxes in New York city. He has been one of Gov. Roosevelt's advisers on political questions, and on the resignation of Gen. Alger in August, 1899, he was appointed secretary of war.

Elihu Root

ROPES, Hannah Anderson, author, b. in New Gloucester, Me., 24 June, 1808; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 13 Feb., 1863. She was the daughter of Peter Chandler, was educated in private schools, and taught, previous to her marriage to William H. Ropes. She settled in Lawrence, Kan., in 1885, and earnestly opposed the admission of slavery into that territory; and it is said that her letter on that subject to Charles Sumner, who was her intimate friend, inspired his speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery." During the civil war she was matron of the Union hotel hospital at Georgetown, and her indefatigable labors in nursing the wounded caused her death. Mrs. Ropes published two books, "Six Months in Kansas" (Boston, 1856) and "Cranston House" (1859).

ROSS, Betsy, flag-maker, b. in Philadelphia, 1 Jan., 1752; d. there, 30 Jan., 1836. Her father, Samuel Griscom, assisted in the erection of Independence hall. The young Quakeress, Elizabeth, married in December, 1773, John Ross, an Episcopalian, and for marrying "out of meeting" the Friends disowned her. Ross, who was a nephew of George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, established himself as an upholsterer at No. 239 Arch street, and there he died in January, 1776. His young widow carried on the business, and there, on the suggestion of Washington, she made the first American flag which was adopted by congress, 14 June, 1777. Later Mrs. Ross received the contract to make all the government flags, holding it for many years and a daughter continuing the business until 1857. Many efforts have been made to remove the historic little house in Arch street (see illustration) to other cities, and to provide against this the American flag-house and Betsy Ross association has been formed and the building purchased for the sum of $25,000. It was erected more than two hundred years ago, the bricks of which it is built having been brought from England as ballast in the hold of the "Welcome" in the days of William Penn.

ROSS, David Alexander, Canadian statesman, b. in Quebec, 12 March, 1819; d. there, 23 July, 1897. His grandfather fought under Wolfe in Canada as a member of a volunteer company of the 78th Highlanders. He was educated in Quebec high-school and the seminary, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1848. He had been *bâtonnier* of the Quebec bar, president of St. Andrew's society, president of the Literary and historical society, attorney-general, and president of the executive council of Quebec. He sat in the house of assembly for Quebec county from 1878 to 1881, and became a member of the legislative council in 1887.

ROSS, Jonathan, senator, b. in Waterford, Vt., 30 April, 1826. His grandfather moved from Massachusetts in 1795, clearing a farm and cutting the forest in one of the pioneer towns of northern Vermont. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1851, teaching school in winter while attending college. He studied law in Chelsea when principal of the academy there, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He was elected to the supreme court bench in 1873, and twenty years later became chief justice. This position he held until his resignation, in January, 1899, having been appointed to the U. S. senate, to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill.

ROUTHIER, Adolphe Basile, Canadian jurist, b. near Montreal, 8 May, 1839. He was educated at the College of St. Thérèse and at Laval university; was called to the bar of Lower Canada in December, 1851, and began practice at Kamouraska. Besides practising law he wrote for the newspapers and magazines. The ultramontane Catholic party recognized him as a leader. In politics he took the side of the Conservatives, and in 1869

was a candidate for the house of commons, but was defeated. In 1872 he was appointed a queen's counsel, and in the following year was named judge of the superior court of Quebec. Mr. Routhier is an extensive traveller, and has published several important works bearing upon his experiences and observations while abroad. His "Causeries du Dimanche," "Impressions de Voyage," "Poesies," "Conferences et Discours," "Portraits et Pastels littéraires," "A Travers l'Europe," "En Canot," and "Les grands Drames" are among his principal contributions to Canadian literature. He is a fellow of the Royal society of Canada, a knight commander of the order of St. Gregory the Great, and a LL. D. of Laval university, in which he holds a professorship of law. He frequently lectures on literary and social topics.

ROWAN, Andrew Summers, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1859, and appointed from West Virginia to the military academy. He was graduated and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 15th infantry, 11 June, 1881. He was advanced to 1st lieutenant in the 19th infantry, and was employed in the war department in the military information bureau when war was declared against Spain in April, 1898. The war department determined to send an agent to Gen. Garcia, of the Cuban insurgent forces, to find out what co-operation might be expected from the insurgents in case of an invasion of Cuba. Lieut. Rowan was selected for this service. He went first to Jamaica, and on 23 April he left Kingston, drove to the northern coast of the island, and crossed to the Cuban coast in an open boat, with Cubans for guides, landing on the following morning in the district of Portillo. He made his way across Cuba to the village of Bayamo, where he met Gen. Garcia and delivered to him the despatches. He then went on to the northern coast of the island in a company headed by Gen. Enrique Collazo, with whom was his chief of staff, Col. Carlos Hernandez. In a small boat having a capacity of only 104 cubic feet, with five companions, he set sail for the island of New Providence. He landed at Nassau, and on the second day thereafter was off for Key West in the schooner "Fearless." He arrived at Key West on 14 May, then left by way of Tampa for Washington, where he reported to the secretary of war and to Gen. Miles. After receiving Lieut. Rowan's report, Gen. Miles recommended to the secretary of war that he be made lieutenant-colonel in one of the regiments of immunes.

ROY, Joseph Edmond, Canadian author, b. at Levis, Quebec, 7 Dec., 1858. He was educated at the College of Levis, the seminary, and Laval university. In 1880 he was enrolled a notary, from 1879 to 1886 he was editor-in-chief of the Levis "Quotidien," and at various times contributed to the columns of the "Journal de Quebec," "Courrier du Canada," "La Presse Revue Canadienne," and the "Canada Français." He thrice offered his services to the electors for parliamentary honors, but failed to secure a majority of votes. Three times Levis elected him mayor by very large majorities. He is a fellow of the Royal society of Canada and *officier d'Academie* (France). His published works include "Le Premier Colon de Levis" (1884); "Mgr. Déziel" (1885); "L'Ordre de Malte en Amérique" (1888); "Voyage au Pays de Tadoussac" (1889); "La Justice Seigneuriale de Notre Dame des Anges" (1891); "Claude Bermen de la Martinière"; "Lettres du P. F. X. Duplessis;" "Le Baron de Lahontan"; "Nicolas Le Roy et ses Descendants"; "Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzon," in four volumes. He is at present engaged in writing a history of the notarial profession.

RUBLEE, Horace, editor, b. in Berkshire, Franklin co., Vt., 19 Aug., 1829; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 19 Oct., 1896. In 1840 he removed with his parents to Sheboygan; became, in 1852, a legislative reporter of the Madison "Argus," and in 1853 took charge, editorially, of the "Journal" of that city. In 1856 he was appointed state librarian, and served as such about two years. He was chairman of the Republican state committee for ten years, and was an active participant at the national convention of his party in 1868. In 1869 he received the appointment of minister to Switzerland, and served in that capacity until October, 1876, when he resigned, returned to Wisconsin, and from 1882 till he died at sixty-seven was chief editor of the "Milwaukee Sentinel."

RUGGLES, William Benjamin, educator, b. in Bath, Steuben co., N. Y., 14 May, 1827. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1849, settled in Georgia, and in 1854 established there the "Daily Intelligencer," the first daily newspaper in Atlanta. Returning to Bath, N. Y., he was a member of the assembly in 1876–'7, 1st deputy attorney-general of New York state in 1878–'81, was a member of the state senate in 1883, and the same year became state superintendent of public instruction, holding office three years, and resigning to become deputy superintendent and legal counsel of the New York state insurance department. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1876. Mr. Ruggles is a trustee of Cornell and the State idiot asylum, and chairman of the executive committee of the New York state normal school. He has published several reports as superintendent of public instruction and educational addresses.

RUNYON, Theodore, lawyer, b. in Somerville, N. J., 25 Oct., 1822; d. in Berlin, 27 Jan., 1896. He was educated at Yale, graduating in 1842, and was made M. A. by his *alma mater* in 1862 and LL. D. in 1882. He studied law, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar in Newark. He gained a wide reputation in his profession, and by 1853 became city attorney of Newark, and in 1856 was made city counsellor. During the latter year the governor of the state appointed him to codify the militia laws of the state, and in 1857 he was made a brigadier-general of militia. Subsequently he became major-general of the National guard of the state. When the civil war began he took command of the 1st brigade of New Jersey volunteers, and with 3,000 men reached Washington on 6 May, 1861. Here he erected the first fortifications for the defence of the national capital, which, by order of the war department, were named in his honor "Fort Runyon." He was acting major-general of 13,500 troops stationed in and around Alexandria, which formed the 4th division of the Army of northeastern Virginia. When Gen. McDowell's army was returning in disorder to the Potomac, Runyon was ordered to prevent them from entering the national capital, lest they should cause a panic, and for the effectual execution of these orders he received the thanks of the president, as well as a joint resolution of congratulations from the legislature of New Jersey. Dissatisfaction in the army soon caused him to retire and resume his profession. He was elected mayor of Newark in 1863, and in 1865 was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of his state on the Democratic ticket. He served as chancellor of the state from 1873–'87, and in March, 1893, President Cleveland appointed him minister to Germany. The following September he became U. S. am-

bassador and plenipotentiary at that court, and continued there until his death. He was an LL. D. of Wesleyan university, and also of Rutgers.

RUSSELL, William Eustis, governor, b. at Cambridge, Mass., 6 Jan., 1857; d. near St. Adelaide de Pabos, Quebec, 16 July, 1896. He entered the Cambridge high-school in 1869, was graduated from Harvard university in 1877, and was secretary of his class for many years. He entered the law-school of Boston university, graduating LL. B., "summa cum laude," in June, 1879. In April, 1880, he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar at Boston, entering the law firm of which his father was the senior member. His prominence and activity led to his election as mayor of Cambridge in 1884, and he served by re-election until 1888. He was an active advocate of the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884, and though offered a nomination for congress in 1886 he declined it. In 1888 and again in 1889 he was the Democratic candidate for gubernatorial honors, and was each time defeated. But in 1890, 1891, and 1892 he was again nominated and as often elected. These three successive victories may well be considered the greatest political achievement of any young man in the history of the state. In 1894 he resumed the practice of law, and did not again hold public office, though his name was often suggested for presidential honors. He attended the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896, where he advocated the gold standard in the currency dispute, and he contributed to this work the article on Grover Cleveland.

RYAN, Henry, clergyman, b. in Connecticut, 22 April, 1775; d. in Upper Canada, in September, 1832. He was of Irish Roman Catholic parentage, but when about eighteen years of age became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and entered its itinerant ministry. He was admitted to the New York conference in 1800, and preached in Vermont and New York till 1805, when with William Chase he volunteered to carry Methodism into Canada. He was appointed on the Bay Quinté circuit, became presiding elder of Upper Canada district in 1810, and for the subsequent fifteen years devoted himself to planting Methodism in the Dominion, founding societies, preaching, and journeying long distances in that cause. During the second war with Great Britain he did good service in camps, prisons, and hospitals. In 1827 he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, and organized the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist church, with which he was prominently connected until his death.

RYLE, William Thornicroft, manufacturer, b. in Paterson, N. J., 20 Feb., 1858; d. in Cape May, N. J., 21 Sept., 1898. He was educated in this country and in England, leaving college before graduation, owing to the death of his father, William Ryle. He succeeded to the business of the importation of raw silk which his father had founded. In this enterprise he took an active part, and his able management has been responsible for its extensive development. In addition to his silk interests he had for many years been the president of the Edison electric illuminating company of Paterson. In both of these business enterprises Mr. Ryle became the moving spirit in an incredibly short time. Part of his fortune he inherited, but the great bulk of it he made himself. He was the principal stockholder in the Sauquoit silk company of Scranton, and had large holdings in several silk-mills in other parts of Pennsylvania and in Connecticut. He was also a stockholder in several banks, and was a director in the Paterson national bank. He was best known, however, in connection with the silk business, on which he was an authority. His mother, Mrs. Mary E. Ryle, presented Paterson with its Free public library building, and is among the most public-spirited women of the city.

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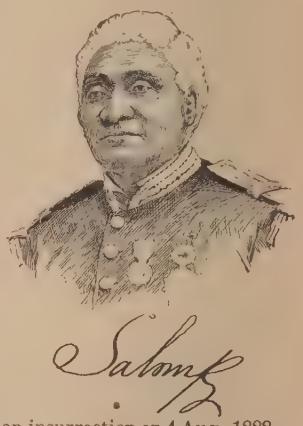
SÁENZ, Peña Luis (sah-enth), president Argentine Republic, b. in Argentine, 27 Dec., 1824. He studied at the University of Buenos Ayres, graduating in 1845. He acquired an extensive law practice, and in 1870 was elected senator of Buenos Ayres province. In 1873 was chosen representive to the national congress, and its president in 1874. The following year he was appointed vice-governor of the province, and a senator again at the expiration of his term of office. Elected as a representative in 1880, he did accept the place of member in the supreme court of justice of Buenos Ayres province, of which he was afterward president, and later president of the national supreme court. In October, 1892, he became president of the republic.

SAINT-SIMÓN, Claude Anne, duke de, French soldier, b. in the castle of La Faye, near Ruffer, 16 March, 1740; d. in Madrid, 3 Jan., 1819. He was a cousin of the noted author of the "Mémoires" and of count de Saint-Simon, the reformer (*q. v.*). He studied in the school of artillery at Strasburg, served in Flanders, was in 1758 captain of the body-guard of King Stanislas of Poland, and was promoted, 2 Jan., 1770, to brigadier-general. He was colonel of the Turenne regiment in 1779, and asked permission to go to this country with count de Rochambeau, but instead was sent, toward the close of 1779, with his regiment to Martinique, sustaining during the voyage three actions with Lord Rodney. On 1 March, 1780, he entered the Spanish service as major-general and was sent to the United States with a division of 3,000 men to co-operate with count de Rochambeau. He fought during the campaign of 1780–'1 in the south, received several wounds, and contributed to the capture of Yorktown, where he led one of the columns to the assault. He was deputy to the states-general in 1789, emigrated to Spain in 1793, and, re-entering the Spanish army as lieutenant-general, fought against the French in 1794, being severely wounded while defending Truns, and in 1796 was promoted captain-general and governor of Castile. He defended Madrid against Napoleon in 1808, was imprisoned at Besançon till 1814, created a duke by King Ferdinand VII., and retired in 1817.

SALOMON, Louis Étienne Félicité, president of Hayti, b. in Aux Cayes in 1820; d. in Paris, 19 Oct., 1888. He was of pure African parentage, but of a wealthy family, and received an excellent education. In 1838 he entered the public service, and in 1843 joined the revolution against Boyer. He rose to the grade of colonel in the army, and in 1848 became minister of finance, foreign relations, instruction, and justice. After the proclamation of the empire he was created duke de St. Louis du Sud, and he became general-in-chief in 1855. On the fall of Soulouque in 1859, Salomon went to France and later to St. Thomas, whence he participated in the revolutionary attempt of 1862, and was sentenced to death in his absence. In 1867 he was appointed by Salnave minister to England, France, and Spain, but President Nissage Saget dismissed him in 1870, forbidding his return to Hayti, and in 1873 he was again condemned to death in his absence as an instigator of the rebellion of Gonaives. He returned in 1876, and was again exiled in March, 1878, but in 1879 went again to Hayti and was elected president on 23 Oct., being chosen again in 1886 for another term of seven years. Although he was practically a dictator, his administration was beneficial to the country. Honest management of the finances was introduced, and the public credit was raised in such manner that the revenue increased and the balance due to the French government since 1825 was paid. A national exhibition was held in 1881, the country joined the Postal union, and government bonds were steadily redeemed from the augmented revenue. Revolutionary attempts increased after his re-election, and the harsh measures that he employed to crush them, added to the general dissatisfaction, culminated in an insurrection on 4 Aug., 1888. Salomon was besieged in his palace by the rebellious garrison, and on 10 Aug. took refuge on board a British man-of-war. Thence he went to Santiago de Cuba, and by way of New York to Paris. He was a fine-looking man, six feet four inches tall, with jet-black skin and snow-white hair.



SAM, Tiresias Agustin Simón, Haytian soldier and statesman, b. in Cape Haytien in 1834. After he finished his studies he entered the military service, in which he attained prominence. He entered politics in July, 1879, when he took part in the revolt which compelled Gen. Boisron Canal to withdraw from the presidency. He was then appointed a member of the provisional government until Gen. Salomon was appointed president in October of the same year. During his administration Gen. Sam was in command of the district of Cape Haytien. Soon afterward he was elected a representative, and later became secretary of war and navy. When Gen. Salomon was deposed Gen. Sam retired to private life. Some years afterward President Hippolyte appointed him secretary of the army and navy. When in 1896 President Hippolyte died suddenly, and as in Hayti there is no vice-president, the election of president was referred to the national assembly, this body elected, by a two-thirds vote, Gen. Sam as president of the republic. He began, 15 May, 1896, his presidential term, which ends in May, 1903. Gen. Sam is an accomplished man, has travelled through Europe, and works earnestly for the advancement of his country.

SAMPSON, William Thomas, naval officer, b. in Palmyra, Wayne co., N. Y., 9 Feb., 1840. His father was a day laborer, who immigrated from the north of Ireland in 1836 and settled at Palmyra, on the Erie canal. The boy was born on what is known as the Mormon Hill farm, the property, it is said, on which Joseph Smith made the excavations which resulted, according to his statements, in the finding of the golden plates of the book of Mormon. Young Sampson attended the local public schools, and in his spare moments

assisted his father in odd jobs about the village, for the Sampson family was large—eight children—and he was the eldest. He stood high in his classes at school and was a great reader, borrowing as many books as he could, especially those relating to natural science, history, mechanics, and mathematics. When he was seventeen years of age he was appointed to the naval academy on recommendation of Congressman E. D. Morgan, of Aurora. He entered the academy, 24 Sept., 1857, and was graduated in 1861 at the head of his class. In his last year he received the honor of the appointment of adjutant of the class, an appointment bestowed not so much on account of scholarship alone as on account of the general qualities that go to make up a good seaman and officer. After leaving the academy he was assigned as midshipman to the U. S. frigate "Potomac," and here he proved so efficient that he procured his promotion to master before the close of the year. In July, 1862, he was made lieutenant, and in that year and the next served on the practice-sloop "John Adams." He was assigned to duty as instructor at the naval academy during 1864. In 1864 and 1865 he saw service on the ironclad "Patapsco," with the blockading squadron before Charleston, South Carolina. He was on that vessel when she was blown up by a torpedo in Charleston harbor, 15 Jan., 1865.

After the war he was assigned to the flag-ship "Colorado" on the European station, on which vessel he remained from 1865 until 1867. He was promoted lieutenant-commander in July, 1866. After his service on the European station he was assigned again to duty at the naval academy as instructor from 1868 to 1871. During 1872 he was on the "Congress" on special duty, and in 1873 he was with the same vessel on the European station. In August, 1874, he was promoted commander, and as such commanded the "Alert." From 1876 to 1878 he served a third time as instructor at Annapolis. As instructor his work was chiefly in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and astronomy. He was sent to Separation, Wyo., with Prof. Simon Newcomb, in 1878, to observe the total eclipse of the sun of 29 July. From 1879 to 1882 he was in command of the "Swatara" on the Asiatic station, and in 1882 was assigned to the U. S. naval observatory as assistant superintendent. He was one of the U. S. delegates to the international conference at Washington in October, 1884, for fixing upon a common prime meridian and a common system of time. During 1885 and 1886 he served as superintendent of the Newport torpedo-station. Here his work was largely in connection with scientific investigation of powder and other explosives adapted for naval warfare. He was also a member of the board of fortifications and other defences. In 1886 he was assigned to the naval academy for the fourth time, this appointment being for superintendent. He held the post until 1890. In the autumn of 1889 he was one of the representatives of the United States at the international marine conference at Washington. He had been appointed captain in March, 1889. When the new cruiser "Chicago" was placed in commission, 15 Nov., 1890, Capt. Sampson was assigned to command her, and he was with the vessel on the Pacific for two years. In 1892 he became superintendent of the naval gun-factory. During 1893–'7 he was chief of the bureau of ordnance, a position in which he was charged with the expenditure of more than six million dollars annually. He had the duty of providing the armor and of buying and testing projectiles and ammunition for the vessels of the new navy, at that time beginning to assume proportions commensurate to the dignity of the country it represented. The position gave him opportunity also to give full play to his scientific and investigating inclinations. He developed the plans for the superposed turrets in the two new battleships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky," and he conducted many experiments in investigation of the resisting power of armor-plate and of the most advantageous arrangement of the plates that composed the protecting armor when in position. The small-arms now in use in the navy were tested and adopted by him, and to him belongs much of the credit for the detection of the armor-plate frauds which were costing the government many thousand dollars. From the bureau of ordnance he was assigned to the command of the first-class battle-ship "Iowa" when she was placed in commission in June, 1897.

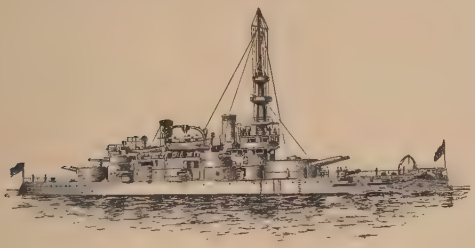
On the morning of Wednesday, 16 Feb., 1898, the country was startled and shocked by the news of the destruction of the "Maine" in Havana harbor on the evening of the 15th. Relief measures were at once rushed forward to Havana by the government, and on the 17th President McKinley appointed a naval board of inquiry, consisting of Sampson as president, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, and Lieut.-Commanders William P. Potter and Adolph Marix, charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon the disaster. The board began its work on 21 Feb., took testimony at Key West of the survivors of the accident, examined the wreck at Havana, took testimony there, and made a careful investigation of all circumstances preceding and succeeding the disaster. It concluded its work on 22 March, and from Key West forwarded to Washington its report. Sampson thereupon started to return to his ship, but on 26 March he was put in command of the North Atlantic fleet. This fleet had been under command of Admiral Montgomery Sicard, who asked to be relieved on account of his health, and therefore Capt. Sampson, who was the senior officer present, and who was thoroughly familiar with the *personnel* and *matériel* of the fleet, and with all the arrangements that had been made against the outbreak of hostilities, was put in command, with the rank of rear-admiral. War was declared against Spain on 21 April, and at 6.30 A. M. of the next day Admiral Sampson sailed from Key West with his fleet to blockade the northern coast of Cuba from Cardenas to Bahia Honda. The matter of maintaining the blockade was comparatively simple; the critical point for naval success lay in the disposition made of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, which had left Cadiz on 8 April and was reported to be at the Cape Verde islands, whence it sailed on 29 April, consisting of four armored cruisers and three torpedo-boats. The destination of the fleet was of course unknown. The duty of discovering

and engaging it as soon as it should appear in American waters devolved upon Admiral Sampson. On 4 May he sailed from Key West eastward for the purpose of observation. On 7 May, at Cape Haytien, he received despatches from Washington advising him that Cervera was reported at St. Thomas. He continued eastward in hopes of finding the enemy, bombarded San Juan de Puerto Rico on the 12th, which convinced him that the Spanish fleet was not there, and then returned to the westward. On the 17th the flag-ship left the squadron in Bahama channel and proceeded to Key West. The navy department was informed by Col. James Allen, of the U. S. signal service corps at Key West, on 19 May, that the Spanish fleet had arrived in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on that morning. The department was not convinced, however, of the accuracy of the report. On that same day the flying squadron under command of Commodore W. S. Schley sailed from Key West to Cienfuegos with instructions to establish a blockade at that place, the department believing that Cervera would attempt first to reach Cienfuegos, a port from which the munitions of war he carried might be transported by rail to Havana. On the 20th the department informed Sampson of the report that Cervera was at Santiago, and advised him to order Schley with his squadron to that port. Sampson left Key West for Havana on the 21st, having previously sent despatches to Schley by the "Marblehead," telling him of the reported arrival of Cervera at Santiago, and directing him to proceed thither if he were satisfied the enemy was not at Cienfuegos. On the day following, the 22d, Sampson received a despatch from Key West stating that Cervera had been in the harbor of Santiago on the 21st. Accordingly, on the 23d he sailed eastward from Havana, intending to occupy Nicholas channel, and thereby to prevent the approach of the enemy in that direction. On the 26th he received despatches from Schley dated the 23d, to the effect that the latter was by no means satisfied that the enemy was not at Cienfuegos. In answer to this the "Wasp" was sent on the 27th to inform Schley that the Spanish squadron had been certainly at Santiago from the 19th to the 25th, and to direct him to proceed to that port at once. On the same day Sampson received two telegrams from Schley, dated 24 May, stating that he was satisfied the enemy was not at Cienfuegos, that he was about to start eastward, but that since his coal supply was low and coaling off Cienfuegos was uncertain he could not blockade Santiago if the enemy were there, and therefore he should proceed to Mole St. Nicholas. Sampson sent at once the "New Orleans" to Santiago with orders to Schley "to remain on the blockade at Santiago at all hazards, assuming that the Spanish vessels are in that port." He himself sailed that same day for Key West, where he arrived on the 28th, and cabled to Schley emphasizing the importance of learning at once from persons ashore whether Cervera were at Santiago. Schley had left Cienfuegos on the evening of the 24th, and was some twenty miles to the south and east of Santiago at about 5.30 P. M. of the 26th, when he stopped to make repairs to the collier "Merrimac." On that evening the squadron steamed away to the westward; on the 27th Schley received despatches from Secretary Long by the "Harvard" ordering him to ascertain definitely whether Cervera were at Santiago. In answer he replied that obedience to orders was impossible on account of lack of coal, that he could learn nothing positive in regard to the enemy, and that he must proceed to Key West for coal. He sailed to the westward, and then at 1.12 P. M. on 28 May signalled to return toward Santiago. Early on the succeeding morning the Spanish man-of-war "Cristobal Colon" was seen lying at anchor inside the harbor; later another war-ship and two smaller vessels were seen. At 10 A. M. of that day Schley cabled that the enemy was in the harbor. He then lay off the port watching the enemy and exchanging shots with him on the morning of the 31st. Sampson arrived off Santiago on 1 June and assumed command of the combined fleet. He established a close and efficient blockade, ordering the harbor to be guarded day and night by the squadron arranged in a semicircle, six miles from the harbor mouth by day and four by night, directing search-lights to be thrown upon the entrance at night, and providing in standing orders a plan of attack by which the vessels were to close in at once upon the enemy in case he should come out. On 3 June Naval Constructor Hobson (*q. v.*) made the attempt to sink the "Merrimac" in the harbor mouth, and thus to shut off the enemy, a plan that had been devised by Sampson as early as 27 May, when he had ordered Schley to use the "Sterling" to obstruct the channel. Fortunately the attempt thus to block the channel was not successful, although it did bring well-earned fame to the gallant men that undertook its execution. On 7 June possession was taken of Guantanamo as a harbor of refuge for the fleet, and on 10 June the first battalion of marines was landed there. The men kept their position, fighting for days with scarcely an intermission. Sampson was instructed in May to provide convoy for the troops about to be sent by the war department from Tampa. These troops arrived off Santiago on 21 June under Gen. Shafter (*q. v.*). Through his chief of staff Sampson communicated with Shafter and explained that it was necessary to carry the positions occupied by the eastern and western batteries of the enemy in order to enable the ships to enter the harbor. Shafter assented to this view, selected Daiquiri as his landing-place, and began disembarkation on the 22d.

It is not the place here to speak of the operations of the army on land. Suffice it to say that, after shelling the vicinity of Daiquiri as a preliminary to the landing of the troops, the ships bombarded the forts at Aguadores on 1 July in accordance with a request from Shafter, and on the next day bombarded the batteries at the entrance of the harbor. Sampson informed Shafter that it was not possible to force an entrance until the channel should be cleared of mines, which could be done only after the forts guarding the entrance to the harbor had been captured. Further communications followed between the two, and on the morning of 3 July Sampson on his flag-ship "New York" left the fleet to meet Shafter at Siboney for a prearranged conference. When the flag-ship was about seven miles from the entrance to Santiago the Spanish fleet was discovered steaming out of the harbor. At once the ship put about and started to the west, signalling to the other vessels to close in and engage the enemy. This command had been provided for already in general orders, however, and no sooner had the smoke that showed the enemy was escaping been discovered than the blockading vessels had driven ahead to meet the Spaniards at close quarters. This was at 9.30 A. M. The enemy turned to the westward and was followed by the entire squadron. It was a running fight. The Spanish fire was feeble, erratic, and ineffective, and that of our ships, here

THE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "OREGON.

as at Manila, was steady and accurate, furnishing one more proof of the value of careful, continuous practice. By 1.20 P. M. the entire Spanish fleet had been completely destroyed or sunk. The flagship "New York" was not able to get within effective firing distance until most of the Spanish ships had been driven ashore. Sampson did arrive in time, however, to receive the sword of Admiral Cervera. On our side there was but 1 man killed and only 10 were wounded; the vessels themselves suffered no material injury. The loss of the enemy was about 350 killed and drowned and 160 wounded; Cervera, about 70 officers, and 1,600 men were taken prisoners.



On 6 July, in consequence of an order from the president, Sampson, who was slightly ill, sent his chief of staff to confer with Shafter for co-operation in taking Santiago. As a result it was determined that, in case a second demand for surrender should be refused, the fleet should bombard the city on the 9th. If this should not prove sufficient the marines and Cuban forces were to storm the Socapa battery and the smaller vessels were to attempt to enter the harbor. On the 10th and 11th the fleet kept up a continuous bombardment. A truce was arranged on the 12th, and negotiations for surrender of the city began. Admiral Sampson sent his chief of staff to demand that he be one of the signatories to the articles of capitulation, in view of the joint action of army and navy, but Gen. Shafter declined to permit this. The most dangerous work was now over; there followed, however, duties none the less arduous and exacting. Sampson was appointed, with Major-Gens. James F. Wade and Matthew C. Butler, a commissioner to arrange the details of the evacuation of Cuba. Repatriation of the Spanish troops, disposition and control of the public offices of the island, and many trifling and annoying details, as well as matters of greater moment, occupied the whole time of the commission until 1 Jan., 1899, when Gen. Jiminez Castellanos, who had succeeded Gen. Blanco as captain-general, formally turned over the city of Havana and the island to the American commissioners, who in turn resigned them into the hands of Gen. John R. Brooke, military governor of Cuba.

Following his duties in this connection there came the cares of an extended cruise in West Indian waters during the late winter and the spring of 1899. Sampson then returned to the United States on the ordinary duties of the officer in command of the fleet, and in his official capacity attended the export exposition that was opened in Philadelphia in September, 1899, and took part also in the reception extended to Admiral Dewey by the city of New York on the arrival of the latter from the Philippines, 29 and 30 Sept., 1899. Sampson's services in the West Indian naval campaign were fully recognized by the administration. An unfortunate altercation touching the relative merit of Admiral Schley and of Sampson in the campaign and in the battle off Santiago, which was carried on in congress and in the public press by the over-zealous friends and partisans of the two officers, prevented the action by congress that would have been proper in the case, and left without reward the entire body of officers and men that participated in the campaign. Sampson received the formal thanks of the president for his services, and in the autumn of 1899 the state of New Jersey presented him with a jewelled sword of honor. In October, 1899, the admiral assumed command of the Boston navy-yard.

In person he is tall, slender, erect, well built; a broad, full forehead, dark and clear eyes, a sharp nose, thin iron-gray hair, and a closely trimmed beard mark a countenance of singular beauty. His manner indicates a man of quiet repose, self-control, and dignity. He is a lover of books and study, but by no means a recluse, for he takes an active interest in physical exercises and pastimes.

The famous battle-ship "Oregon," popularly known as the "queen of the American navy," which made the remarkable voyage from San Francisco in 1898 of 13,000 miles, on an average of 200 miles a day, arriving just in season to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, and played so prominent a part in the sea-fight at Santiago, is seen in the accompanying illustration.

SAMSON, Simeon, naval officer, b. in Kingston, Mass., 24 Aug., 1736; d. in Plympton, Mass., 22 June, 1789. In the beginning of the Revolutionary war the provincial committee of Massachusetts appointed him its first naval commander, and placed him in charge of the brig "Independence," built under his direction at Kingston, Mass. The pay-roll begins 17 April, 1776. In this vessel he captured five important prizes, but in the spring of 1776 was himself captured near Annapolis, Nova Scotia, by Capt. Dawson, after a severe engagement; at the most critical moment several men deserted their guns, and Samson ran his sword through the bodies of three, one being his 3d lieutenant. Dawson complimented Samson's courage and restored his sword, which is still to be seen in Pilgrim hall, Plymouth. After his release from Fort Cumberland, Halifax, Samson was appointed, 15 Aug., 1777, to the brig "Hazard," belonging to the state of Massachusetts, and 11 May, 1780, he was promoted to the ship "Mars," a large vessel in which he fought several battles, and carried despatches and one of our ministers to France. In the "Mars" he captured the British flag-ship "Trial." He retired from the navy, 12 March, 1781, with very scanty means, owing to the impoverished state of the country. In 1788 he disposed of his house in Plymouth and retired to a farm in Plympton. His grave is on Burying Hill, Plymouth. It was said of him: "Few naval commanders stood higher in the public esteem; few men were more respected for the domestic virtues." He was a great-grandson of Miles Standish.

SANCHEZ REY, Matteo, Italian adventurer. He was born in Italy in the sixteenth century. He was of Spanish parentage, went to New Granada in 1521, helped to erect the fortress of Cumaná, and afterward defended it valiantly against the natives. After taking part in many military exploits he enlisted under Rodriguez de Bastidas for the conquest of Santa Marta. When the latter was attacked by his soldiers, whose cruelty toward the Indians he tried to restrain, Sanchez was one of the foremost in saving him from assassination. He held military commands under the subsequent governors in all the expeditions against the natives, and was one of the first conquerors of Valle-Dupar, and of the banks of the Magdalena. He

afterward passed under the government of Carthagena, and held various commands there in combats with the natives. He then returned to Venezuela and served in the expedition of Nicolas Federman. He next took part in the expeditions of the Palenques and Sierra Nevada, and was conqueror of the Colimas and La Palma. Sanchez Rey was noted for his daring and warlike skill, but, like many of the conquerors, "gave himself more to the sword than the pen," says the chronicler Ocariz, "and did not know how to write."

SANDELANDS, James, merchant, b. in 1636; d. in Chester, Pa., 12 April, 1692. He was of Scottish parentage; settled in Upland (afterward Chester) about 1665, and married Anne, daughter of George Keen, founder of that place, where he bought several tracts of land and resided in a large double house, in which were held the sessions of the first assembly of the province of Pennsylvania. He was captain of a company of militia, and practised as attorney in Upland court. In 1681 he was appointed by Gov. Thomas Markham a justice of that court and a member of the first provincial council, and was visited by William Penn on the arrival of the latter on the Delaware. From 1688 till 1690 he represented Chester county in the general assembly of Pennsylvania.

SANDERS, Wilbur Fisk, senator, b. in Leon, N. Y., 2 May, 1834. He received a common-school education, and in 1854 removed to Ohio, where he taught school, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the civil war he recruited a company of infantry and a battery. In October, 1861, he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the 64th Ohio regiment, and was made adjutant. He served as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. James W. Forsyth; in 1862 he assisted in the construction of defences along the railroads south of Nashville. He was compelled to resign on account of ill-health; he then settled in Montana, then part of Idaho, where he engaged in the practice of law, also in mining and stock-raising. He was active in the prosecution of robbers and murderers before the popular tribunals organized to preserve order. In 1864, 1867, 1880, and 1886 he was the Republican candidate for delegate to congress. In 1868, 1872, 1876, and 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national conventions. From 1872 to 1880 he was a member of the legislative assembly of Montana. President Grant appointed him U. S. attorney for Montana in 1872, but he declined the office. In 1890 Mr. Sanders was elected to the U. S. senate for the term expiring 3 March, 1893.

SANGER, William Wallace, physician, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Aug., 1819; d. in New York city, 8 May, 1872. He began the study of medicine at Wheeling, Va., in 1842, but soon afterward removed to New York city, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1846. He was then appointed assistant at Bellevue hospital, and subsequently was the first resident physician at Blackwell's island. He afterward resigned and visited Europe, but in 1853 was reappointed. During this seven years' tenure of that office he made an investigation of the "social evil," the results of which he embodied in a work characterized by laborious research and comprehensive classification of the facts that he obtained, entitled the "History of Prostitution" (New York, 1858). In 1860 Dr. Sanger resigned and devoted the remainder of his life to private practice.

SATOLLI, Francis, apostolic delegate, b. in Merciano, Perugia, Italy, 21 July, 1831. From boyhood his education for the Roman Catholic church was personally directed by Archbishop Pecci, now Pope Leo XIII. Soon after completing his ecclesiastical studies he was appointed professor of dogmatic theology in the Urban college of the Propaganda in Rome, where he remained several years. In 1888 he was created titular archbishop of Lepanto, and promoted to the presidency of the academy of the noble ecclesiastics. In the following year he was deputed by the pope to represent him at the celebration of the centenary of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States in Baltimore, and at the inauguration of the Catholic university of the United States in Washington, D. C. In January, 1893, he was appointed by the pope the first apostolic delegate in the United States, and granted all powers necessary to execute his mission. The absoluteness of his authority is made plain in his commission: "Whatever sentence or penalty you shall declare or inflict duly against those who oppose your authority, we will ratify, and with the authority given us by the Lord will cause to be observed inviolably until condign satisfaction be made, notwithstanding constitutions and apostolic ordinances or any other to the contrary." Despite the terms of his commission his authority was questioned in various quarters, and in the case of an appeal to the court of chancery of New Jersey he declared, 27 April, 1893, that he had been sent to the United States by the pope as his sole representative in the church with jurisdiction over Roman Catholic authorities in America; that his authority was supreme; that his decisions or affirmances of decisions of the bishops of the country were final; and that there was no appeal from his sentence. After coming to the United States he travelled extensively, studying the condition and needs of the church, and settling differences between its authorities and priests. One of his most noted decisions was that restoring to his full priestly functions the Rev. Edward McGlynn, D.D., who had been excommunicated by the archbishop of New York. He was created a cardinal in 1895 and returned to Rome the following year.

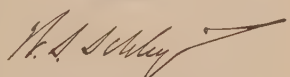
SAVAGE, John Houston, lawyer, b. in McMinnville, Tenn., 9 Oct., 1815. He was educated in the "old field schools," studied law in a friend's office, and began the practice of his profession at Smithville, Tenn., in 1839. He took part in the Mexican war, winning much praise for gallantry displayed at the attack on the Mexican stronghold of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Returning to Smithville, he was elected to congress in 1849, and re-elected in 1852, but was defeated in 1853 by William B. Stokes. He commanded the 16th Tennessee Confederate infantry from the beginning of the civil war till March, 1863, when he resigned, because Marcus J. Wright was placed in command over him. After the war he resumed the practice of the law, winning distinction in his state, and was elected several times to the legislature. Col. Savage has retired from practice, and resides on his farm near McMinnville.

SAVAGE, Richard Henry, author, b. in Utica, N. Y., 12 June, 1846. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy, having been appointed from California, and became a 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers in 1868, serving on the frontiers. Resigning from the army after three years' service he entered the Egyptian army with the rank of major. From 1874 to 1884 he was employed as an engineer on a southern railway, and later became a lawyer and author. He has also been a great traveller. In May, 1898, he was appointed senior

major of the 2d U. S. volunteer engineers and served through the war with Spain. Major Savage reached Havana with his battalion, 25 Nov., 1898, and is still on duty there with his command. He is the author of "After Many Years," a volume of poems (New York, 1895), and twenty-seven novels, one of which, "My Official Wife," has been translated into many continental languages.

SCHAUFFLER, Adolphus Frederick, clergyman, b. in Constantinople, 7 Nov., 1845. He is a son of Rev. Dr. William G. Schauffler, the missionary (*q. v.*). The son received an academic education in Constantinople college, which he continued in the United States, graduating at Williams in the class of 1867. He was at Union theological seminary and at Andover theological seminary, graduating in the latter year. He filled a stated supply in the Brookfield (Mass.) Congregational church, and was pastor of Olivet church, New York city, from 1873–'87. Since the latter year he has been superintendent of the New York city missions. He was elected president of the New York Sunday-school association in 1897, and in the same year was made a member of the International Sunday-school lesson committee. New York university gave him the degree of D. D. for his proficiency as a teacher of teachers. Dr. Schauffler is a practical speaker, and as such he has an international reputation. He has edited the "Teacher's Quarterly" in the Peloubet series since 1883, and has been a weekly contributor to the "Sunday-School Times" since 1884. He is also the author of "Ways of Working" (Boston, 1895; revised edition, 1897).

SCHLEY, Winfield Scott, naval officer, b. in Frederick county, Md., 9 Oct., 1839. He was appointed a cadet from his own state in 1856, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, served on board the frigate "Niagara" in 1860–'1, was attached to the frigate "Potomac," of the Western Gulf squadron, in 1861–'2, and subsequently took part, on board the gunboat "Winona" and the sloops "Monongahela" and "Richmond," in all the engagements that led to the capture of Port Hudson, being promoted lieutenant in July, 1862. He served on the "Wateree" in the Pacific in 1864–'6, quelling an insurrection of Chinese coolies on the Middle Chincha islands in 1865, and later in the same year landing at La Union, San Salvador, to protect American interests during a revolution. He was instructor at the naval academy in 1866–'9, served on the Asiatic station in 1869–'72, taking part in the capture of the Corean forts on Salee river, after two days of fighting, in June, 1871, and was again at the naval academy in 1874–'6, being promoted commander in June, 1874. In 1876–'9 he was on the Brazil station, and during the cruise sailed in the "Essex" to the vicinity of the South Shetland islands in search of a missing sealer, and rescued a shipwrecked crew on the islands of Tristan d'Acunha. In 1884 he commanded the relief expedition that rescued Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely and six of his companions at Cape Sabine in Grinnell Land, passing through 1,400 miles of ice during the voyage. He was commissioned chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting at the navy department in 1885, and promoted captain in March, 1888, his first sea-service with that rank being on the "Baltimore," a protected cruiser which was placed in commission in 1890. He retained command of this vessel for three years, and then for the same period was a lighthouse inspector. In 1895 Capt. Schley was assigned to the "New York," and he remained in charge of the armored cruiser for two years, when he was appointed chairman of the lighthouse board. Early in 1898 he was promoted to the rank of commodore, and when war was declared against Spain he was selected to command the flying squadron, with the "Brooklyn" as his flagship, on which he remained during the continuance of hostilities. The decisive naval combat of the war occurred on 3 July. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor of Santiago, was met by the American squadron under command of Admiral Sampson, then temporarily absent. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed by Schley, second in command, the two torpedo-boats being sunk and the "Maria Teresa," "Almirante Oquendo," "Vizcaya," and "Cristobal Colon" driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and about fifteen hundred men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some six hundred perishing. In the American squadron but one man was killed, on the "Brooklyn," and one man seriously wounded. Although the American ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez canal. Later Schley was appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the evacuation of Puerto Rico, returning to this country in November. In December he was presented in Philadelphia with a diamond-hilted sword, when he said: "Let me hope, with you, that in God's providence it may never be drawn without reason, but if it ever should be so willed that it must be, it will never be sheathed except in your greater honor." In March, 1899, he was advanced to the grade of rear-admiral, and in September was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic squadron. In May he was elected commander of the New York state commandery of the military order of the Loyal legion, and presided at the October meeting held at Delmonico's. Admiral Schley is the author of an interesting volume, jointly with James Russell Soley, entitled "The Rescue of Greely" (New York, 1886).



SCHMIDT, Gustavus, lawyer, b. in Mariestadt, Sweden, 16 June, 1795; d. in Sweet Springs, W. Va., 20 Sept., 1877. He was educated at the classical school in Jönköpings, where his father, a judge of the aulic court for the south of Sweden, resided, and in 1810 he entered the Swedish military navy. In 1815 he settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he was engaged as a private tutor. Five years later he went to Richmond, Va., studied law, and after being admitted to the bar practised that profession for a number of years. Among the important cases with which he was connected was that of three Spaniards charged with piracy and murder on board the brig "Crawford." He was assigned as counsel for them by

Chief Justice John Marshall, and the case created an unusual sensation, owing to the horrible nature of the crime. Subsequently he published "A Brief Sketch of the Occurrences on board the Brig Crawford" (Richmond, 1827). In 1829 he removed to New Orleans, La., where he was associated with Henry Clay as counsel for the heirs of Dubreuil Villars in their suit for the recovery of the land on which the U. S. mint stands. His knowledge of the Spanish language led to his selection by the merchants of New Orleans to look after their interests in Mexico, and subsequently he was sent to Havana to supervise the details of certain contracts between James Robb and the Spanish authorities. In 1842 he began a series of lectures on "civil law" in New Orleans, which he continued for three winters. He edited the "Louisiana Law Journal" in 1842–'3, and besides his weekly reviews of the decisions of the supreme court of Louisiana, published for years in the "True Delta," and contributions to current periodicals, he wrote "The Civil Law of Spain and Mexico, with Notes and References" (New Orleans, 1851).

SCHUYLER, Johannes, or **John,** b. in Albany in 1668; d. there in 1747. He was the sixth son of Philip Schuyler and Margarita Van Slichtenhorst. In 1690, at twenty-two, he proposed and led the first land attack on Canada, raiding Laprairie, opposite Montreal. Serving much on the frontier, he was several times British envoy to the governors of Canada, constantly warned New England of projected French attacks, ransomed many prisoners, attempting in particular that of Eunice Williams, of Deerfield, and was mayor of Albany, 1703–'6, and for eighteen years an Indian commissioner. He was father of "The American Lady," and grandfather of Gen. Philip Schuyler. His devotion and courage and Indian influence were a contribution to the anti-French cause in America only second to that of his brother Peter, "the Washington of his times." Col. Schuyler married, in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats, of the provincial council.—His eldest daughter, **Margarita** ("The American Lady"), b. in Albany, 12 Jan., 1701; d. there, 28 Aug., 1782. She married, in 1720, Col. Philip Schuyler (b. 1696; d. 1758), second squire of "the Flats," and son of Peter Schuyler (Quidor). Combining remarkable natural ability with the political influence and anti-French military schemes of the Schuylers, she assisted appreciably in the statesmanship of the seventy years' French war. The military authorities sought her assistance and advice; Lord Howe followed it in his army reforms; upon her suggestion and that of her husband a superintendent of Indian affairs (Sir William Johnson) was appointed; and she warned Gen. Amherst of the impending conspiracy of Pontiac. Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, has embalmed her memory in "The Memoirs of an American Lady," the principal source of information on the pre-revolutionary social life of New York, and a picture which suggested Paulding's "Dutchman's Fireside." The work has been reprinted in twelve varying editions since its first appearance in London in 1808. The latest of these, containing numerous notes and a memoir of the author by Jas. Grant Wilson, was issued in Albany in 1876, an enlarged revision of this edition, appearing in 1900. She was buried in the family cemetery at the Flats, between the graves of her husband and her brother John. The house in which "Aunt Schuyler" was born, on the corner of State street and South Pearl, built in 1667, was for many years the oldest house in Albany.

SCHWAN, Theodore, soldier, b. in Germany in 1839. He came as a youth to this country, and enlisted in the regular army in June, 1857. In November, 1863, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant, in 1864 promoted, and in March, 1866, was advanced to the rank of captain. In July, 1886, he was made major and assigned to the adjutant-general's department, and in February, 1895, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. During his honorable career he received several brevets for gallantry at Cold Harbor and elsewhere, and in 1898 he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to duty as president board of brevets and medals of honor. In the following year he saw much active service in the Philippine islands, commanding several expeditions that were sent against the enemy by his immediate superior, Gen. Lawton, in command of the division of which Gen. Schwan's column formed a part.

SCHWEBACH, James, R. C. bishop, b. at Platen, grand-duchy of Luxemburg, 15 Aug., 1847. After studying the classics at the College of Diekirch for two years, he came to this country in the spring of 1864, having been destined from boyhood for the priesthood. He entered the Seminary of St. Francis, near Milwaukee, where he continued his classical studies and made a complete course of philosophy and theology. Being too young for ordination on the completion of his theological studies, he was about to go to Rome for a higher course when Bishop Heiss of Wisconsin, in 1869, called him to La Crosse to assist in the clerical work of that diocese, and there he was ordained a deacon and officiated as such in school and church. In 1870 he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Grace of St. Paul, and he was appointed by Bishop Heiss pastor of St. Mary's church at La Crosse, and here he labored successfully twenty-two years, building St. Mary's school and St. James's church. In 1882 Bishop Flasch, then bishop of La Crosse, made him vicar-general of the diocese, and on the death of that prelate he became administrator of the diocese. In 1891 he was appointed bishop of La Crosse.

SCHWEINITZ, Emil Alexander de, chemist, b. in Salem, N. C., 18 Jan., 1855. He is the son of Bishop E. A. de Schweinitz of the Moravian church, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1882. Subsequently he became instructor in that institution, but electing chemistry as his profession he studied at Göttingen, where in 1886 he received the degree of Ph. D. On his return he entered the chemical division of the agricultural department in Washington, and became in 1890 director of the biochemic laboratory of the agricultural department. He is also professor of chemistry in the Columbian university medical school, of which faculty he is the dean. Dr. de Schweinitz is a member of a number of scientific societies both in this country and abroad, and in 1896 was president of the Washington chemical society. His scientific work has included numerous investigations in connection with his specialty, results of which have been published, and the more important of which are the following: "A Chemical Study of the Osage Orange as a Substitute for the Mulberry in rearing Silkworms" (1889); "The Poisons produced by the Hog Cholera Germ" (1890); "The Production of Immunity to Swine Plague by Use of the Products of the Germ" (1891); "The Use of Mallein and its Active Principles" (1892); "A Preliminary Study of the Poisons of the Tuberculosis Bacillus and the Practical Value and Use of Tuberculin" (1892); "Artificial Media for Bacterial Cultures" (1893);

"The Effect of Tuberculin on the Milk of Cows" (1894); "The Chemical Composition of the Tuberculosis and Glanders Bacilli" (1895); "A Hygienic Study of Oleomargarine" (1896); and "The War with the Microbes" (1897).

SCOTT, Frederick George, Canadian poet, b. in Montreal, 7 April, 1861. He was educated at Bishop's college, Lennoxville, and in theology at King's college, London, and was for two years at St. John the Evangelist's church, Montreal. He then went to England, and was ordained priest in Romford parish church, was appointed curate of the Church of St. Peter, *advincular*, Coggeshall, Essex, and remained there one year. In 1887 returned to Canada, and was appointed to the rectory of Drummondville. In September, 1896, he became curate of St. Matthew's, Quebec. In January, 1897, he was awarded the Sanford gold medal of the Royal Canadian humane society, for heroic conduct in saving a man from drowning. The presentation was made in the legislative council chamber at Quebec, in the presence of a large audience, by Sir L. A. Chapleau, lieutenant-governor of the province. Mr. Scott's published volumes are "The Soul's Quest" (1888); "Elton Hazlewood" (1892); "My Lattice, and other Poems" (1894); and "The Unnamed Lake, and other Poems" (1897).

SCOTT, John Witherspoon, educator, b. in Hookstown, Beaver co., Pa., 22 Jan., 1800; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Nov., 1892. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, who gave his son the advantages of a good education. Young Scott was graduated from Washington university, continued his studies at Yale, and received private tuition in theology. He became professor of mathematics and natural sciences at his *alma mater* in 1825, was there four years, and then filled a like chair for seventeen years in Miami university. He founded Belmont college, near Cincinnati, and Oxford female college, in Ohio, being president of the latter for a decade. Dr. Scott was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1830, and, although busied with educational relations, preached regularly. It was during his connection with Miami that Benjamin Harrison, then a student there, became acquainted with Caroline Scott, who became his wife. Dr. Scott was later a professor at Hanover college, and upon his retirement from collegiate connections engaged in private tuition and preaching until 1881. He then held a post in the pension office at Washington until President Harrison's inauguration, when he retired and resided in the White House.

SCOTT, Robert Eden, lawyer, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 22 April, 1808; d. near Salem, Va., 3 May, 1862. He was a student at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar at Warrentown. He was elected commonwealth's attorney, and for many consecutive years represented his county in the state legislature. In 1850 he was a member of the Virginia state constitutional convention, and in 1861 of the secession convention. He was a vehement advocate of the Union up to the time that Virginia seceded. He was a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate states in July, 1861, and in September of that year a candidate for the Confederate states, congress. He was killed by a marauding party of U. S. deserters, whose depredations he was endeavoring to prevent.—His brother, **John,** soldier, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 23 April, 1820. He was educated at Warrentown, studied law for two years with his father, Judge John Scott, graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1850–'1 he edited the Richmond "Whig," and about 1857–'8 he organized the "Black Horse cavalry" of Fauquier county, and commanded the company at Charlestown when John Brown and others were hung for the Harper's Ferry episode. In 1861 he went to Montgomery, and offered his services to the Confederate states, and was appointed a captain of cavalry. Upon his recruiting a battalion of cavalry he was appointed a major, and later he was promoted to a colonelcy, and was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department. Shortly before his first military commission in the confederacy he published a political work on "The Lost Principles of the Federal Government, or the Sectional Equilibrium" (Richmond, 1860), in which he attempted to show that the "true nature of the U. S. constitution was a compact between the free-soil and the slave sections based on a balance between them of political power and influence." After the war he published "Partisan Life with Mosby" (New York, 1867), and in 1870 he became commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier county, and served by successive re-elections for many years. He also published "The Republic as a Form of Government, or the Evolution of Democracy in America" (London, 1890).

SCOTT, William Lawrence, capitalist, b. in Washington, D. C., 2 July, 1828; d. in Erie, Pa., 19 Sept., 1891. He was the third son of Major Robert J. Scott, a graduate of the U. S. military academy in 1815. His father died when he was in his seventh year, but he had the advantage of careful training from his mother, daughter of Judge Lewis, of Hagerstown, Md. He attended the academy at Hampton, Va., and from 1840–'6 served as page to the U. S. congress. Here he attracted the attention of Gen. C. M. Reed, a member, who induced him to go to Erie in 1847, where he attended school for a short time, and then became a clerk in Gen. Reed's shipping business. In 1850 he formed a partnership with M. B. Lowry in the coal business, and in 1851 engaged similarly with the firm of John Hearn & Co. When Mr. Hearn died the copartnership was changed to W. L. Scott & Co., and through Mr. Scott's ability this firm became the largest producing and shipping coal concern in the world. He had interests in seventy thousand acres of coal land, and his employees numbered nearly twelve thousand. Quite early in life he engaged in the building of railroads, with which he was affiliated till his death, and their development was due largely to his enterprise. He had also large interests in the manufacture of iron and in mining, and owned a farm from which eighty thousand barrels of vegetables were shipped in a single year. Besides his mining, agricultural, and other interests, he had a prominent connection with banks. He was elected mayor of Erie in 1866 and 1871. He was nominated by the Democrats for congress in 1866 and 1876, and in 1884 was elected. He was re-elected in 1886, and declined renominations in 1888 and 1890 because of failing health. He was on confidential terms with Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland, who respected his counsels. Mr. Scott was also a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1888.

SCOTTOW, Joshua, colonist, b. in England in 1615; d. in Boston, Mass., 20 Jan., 1698. He emigrated to Massachusetts with his family in 1634, became a captain of militia, and was the confidential agent of La Tour in his negotiations with the colonial government in 1654–'7. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Savage, the ancestor of

James Savage the antiquarian. He published "Old Men's Tears for their Own Declensions," a vigorously written presentation of the supposed degeneracy of the author's times (Boston, 1691; reprinted 1715, 1732, 1749, and 1769), and also a "Narrative of the Planting of Massachusetts Colony" (1694; reprinted in 1858).

SEATTLE, Indian chief, b. about the year 1780; d. in Seattle, 7 June, 1866. He repeatedly asserted, late in life, that he remembered the visit of Capt. George Vancouver and Lieut. Broughton, with the ships "Discovery" and "Chatham," in 1792. Seattle, when a young man, achieved local renown by the skilful and successful manner with which he resisted and defeated hostile Indians intent on assailing and plundering his own and neighboring tribes. For this he was made chief over all the Squampsh tribe of Indians, some eight or ten thousand. The whites first became acquainted with him about 1850. He was impressed by them, and thereafter was their steadfast and unfailing friend. He urged them to come into his country, guided and located them, sold them lands, and rendered them innumerable services. In the war between the whites and Indians of 1855–'6, he and his people took no part, but treated the whites as nearly as possible just as before. He was a large-bodied, massive, big-brained man, a great orator as well as a brave warrior, with marvellous influence over the Indians, and enjoyed the respect and good feeling of the whites. His place of burial is marked by a handsome stone monument, placed there by his white friends of the city which derived its name from him, the stone bearing this inscription: "Seattle, Chief of the Squampsh and Allied Tribes, died June 7, 1866. The firm friend of the whites, and for him the city of Seattle was named by its founders." His name sounded like Sealth, but it was Americanized into Seattle. The old chief pleaded that the city might not be named after him, in accordance with the custom of his people that the name of the dead must never be spoken, but his consent was finally obtained. The chief never learned the art of writing.—His daughter, **Angeline,** d. in Seattle, 31 May, 1896. She was one of the celebrities of the North Pacific coast for many years. Of her early life nothing is known. At the time of her death she was nearly blind and was popularly believed to be nearly a hundred years old. She was held in high esteem by the pioneers of the city and their descendants, because in the early fifties she had given timely warning of an intended Indian massacre, and so had probably saved several hundred lives. Her few and simple wants thereafter were amply supplied by the citizens of Seattle.

SEAWELL, Molly Elliot (sow-ell), author, b. in Gloucester county, Va., 23 Oct., 1860. Her family settled at Seawell's Point, near Old Point Comfort, in 1627, and five years later established themselves in Gloucester county. Gen. Washington Seawell (*q. v.*) is a member of the family. She was educated chiefly at home, where she had the use of an old-fashioned library, and early adopted literature as a profession. Miss Seawell's first achievement was in 1890, when she was successful in gaining a prize for a short story, winning, five years later, three thousand dollars for a New York "Herald" prize story. Her publications are "Midshipman Paulding" (New York, 1891); "Paul Jones" (1892); "Decatur and Somers" (1893); "The Berkeleys and their Neighbors" (1894); "A Strange, Sad Comedy" (1895); "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" (1896); "The History of Lady Betty Stair's Suitors" (1897); "A Virginian Cavalier," "The Rock of the Line" (1898); and "The Loves of the Lady Arabella" (1899).

SEDGEWICK, Robert, Canadian jurist, b. in Aberdeen, Scotland, 10 May, 1848. He came to Canada with his parents in May, 1849, and was educated at Dalhousie college, Halifax. He was called to the bar of Ontario, 1872, and of Nova Scotia, 1873, and became queen's counsel in 1880. He has been recorder of Halifax, commissioner of schools, governor of Dalhousie college, and lecturer in equity in that university. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia in 1874. Became deputy minister of justice and solicitor of Indian affairs for Canada from February, 1888, to February, 1893, when he was elected to the bench as a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion of Canada.

SEIDL, Anton, musician, b. at Pesth, Hungary, 6 May, 1850; d. in New York city, 28 March, 1898. He began the study of music at a very early age, and when only seven years old could pick out at the piano melodies which he had heard at the theatre. At fifteen he became a student of harmony in counterpoint under Nicolitsch at the Hungarian national musical academy, of which Liszt was director. He attended the normal school at Pesth for three years, the gymnasium eight years, and afterward entered the university, where he remained for two years, during which time he sang and played in several public concerts. At sixteen years of age he evinced a decided *penchant* for the priesthood, but his love for music prevailed, and in 1870 he entered the conservatory at Leipsic, and in 1872, despite the opposition in Germany to the revolutionary character of Wagner's music, he went to Richter, who soon perceived his strong bent for conducting. From 1872 to 1878 Seidl resided in Bayreuth with Wagner, who treated him as one of the chosen few and sent him to Vienna for the express purpose of placing "Siegfried" and "Goetterdämmerung" on the stage. In 1879 the young musician became conductor of the Leipsic opera-house, and in May, 1881, he introduced for the first time at the Victoria theatre, Berlin, the complete "Nibelungen Trilogy." Upon the death of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, in 1885, Seidl was summoned to take charge of the Metropolitan opera-house in New York, whither his wife, Fräulein Krauss, the "young dramatic soprano," had preceded him. Here he became the idol of the Wagnerites, and was selected as the director of the permanent orchestra of New York city, for the maintenance of which $100,000 was raised by subscription.

SELIGMAN, Edwin Robert Anderson, educator, b. in New York city, 25 April, 1861. He is a son of Joseph Seligman, the banker, and was graduated from Columbia in 1879. From 1879–'82 he spent in Europe, studying at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Geneva, and Paris. He took post-graduate courses at Columbia between 1882–'4, and in the latter year received the degrees of LL. B. and Ph. D. He has chosen political economy as his specialty, and has been identified

with Columbia from 1887–'90 as adjunct professor, and since 1890 as professor of political economy and finance. He has been one of the editors of the "Political Science Quarterly" since 1886, and the series in history, economics, and public law of Columbia since 1890. Prof. Seligman's publications include "Chapters on Mediæval Guilds of England" (Baltimore, 1887); "Finance Statistics of American Commonwealths" (Boston, 1889); "Railway Tariffs and the Interstate Commerce Law" (New York, 1887); "The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation" (1892; 2d edition, 1898); "Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice" (1894); and "Essays in Taxation" (1895).

SENN, Nicholas, surgeon, b. in Buchs, canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, 31 Oct., 1844. He came to this country with his parents when he was nine years old, and settled at Ashford, Wis. He was educated at the Fond du Lac grammar-school and at Chicago medical college, where he was graduated in 1868. After practising in Ashford he removed to Milwaukee in 1874 and attained to a large practice, gaining reputation as a bold and successful surgeon, especially in intestinal complaints, in which he became a recognized authority. In 1885 he was appointed professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the College of physicians and surgeons of Chicago, and in 1888 was made professor of the principles of surgery and surgical pathology in Rush medical college. He removed to Chicago in 1891. Dr. Senn was appointed surgeon-general of Wisconsin just before his removal from Milwaukee, and organized the associations of military surgeons of the National guard both of Wisconsin and of the United States, serving as president of both bodies. He saw service in the field as a surgeon during the war with Spain. Lieut.-Col. Senn is a member of many foreign learned societies, and was an American delegate to the International medical congress at Berlin in 1890. He is a constant contributor to surgical literature, and has published "Four Months among the Surgeons of Europe" (Chicago, 1887); "Experimental Surgery" (1882); "Intestinal Surgery" (1892); "Surgical Bacteriology" (Philadelphia, 1894); "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors" (1896); "Principles of Surgery" (2d edition, 1897); "Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Organs" (1898); and "Surgical Notes on the Spanish-American War" (Chicago, 1899).

SERRA, Father **Junipero.** See JUNIPERO, MIGUEL JOSÉ SERRA.

SEWALL, Arthur, ship-builder, b. in Bath, Me., 25 Nov., 1835, is a descendant of the family of Samuel Sewall (*q. v.*). He studied in the common schools of Bath, and at an early age made a trip to Prince Edward island, buying ship timber for the Bath yards. He then entered the employ of his father's firm; in 1854 he joined his elder brother in the firm of E. & A. Sewall, and took over the business of the old firms of William D. Sewall and of Clark & Sewall. The two brothers launched their first ship, "Holyhead," of 1,000 tons burden, in January, 1855. In 1879, upon the death of his elder brother, the firm name was changed to Arthur Sewall & Co. In 1893 the shipyards were equipped for the construction of steel sailing vessels. He had connections with various railroads in Maine, and in the western states and Mexico, as director and president; he is also president of the Bath national bank. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872 that nominated Horace Greeley, to that in Cincinnati when Hancock was nominated in 1880, and was a delegate-at-large to the convention that nominated Cleveland in 1884. In 1888 he attended the convention at St. Louis, and was then elected a member of the Democratic national committee; he was also a member of the executive committee of that organization for the campaign of that year. In 1892 he attended the Chicago convention, and was elected again to the national committee and made a member of the executive committee. In 1893 he was the nominee of his party for U. S. senator against Eugene Hale. At the Chicago convention of 1896 he was nominated vice-president on the Democratic ticket headed by William Jennings Bryan (*q. v.*).—His son, **Harold Marsh,** b. in Bath, Me., 3 Jan., 1860, was graduated from Harvard in 1882, and from the law-school of that university in 1885. Soon after he entered the consular service as vice-consul at Liverpool, and later was made consul-general at Samoa, where he served under the first Cleveland and the Harrison administration. He was attached to the commission sent by Secretary Blaine to Berlin for the settlement of Samoan affairs. Upon his return he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Bath. He was chairman of the Republican state convention, was appointed a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was sent to Hawaii by President McKinley as the American minister.

SEXTON, James Andrew, soldier, b. in Chicago, Ill., 5 Jan., 1844; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 Feb., 1899. He enlisted as a private, 19 April, 1861, in the hundred days' men. He then re-enlisted in the 67th Illinois infantry, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant; afterward he was transferred to the 72d Illinois, in which regiment he served as captain. He served in the 17th army-corps of the Army of the Tennessee, taking part in the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin, and served throughout the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was on the staff of Gen. Andrew J. Smith, commander of the 16th army-corps, and remained with him until the end of the war. He had his left leg broken below the knee in the capture of the Spanish fort, Mobile, where he was struck by a piece of shell. After the war he spent two years in Alabama upon a plantation near Montgomery, but he returned to Chicago in 1867, and established himself in business there. Col. Sexton was appointed postmaster of Chicago in April, 1889. He was an active worker in the Grand army of the republic, the military order of the Loyal legion, and in other societies. He was a past commander of the department of Illinois, Grand army of the republic; president of the board of trustees of the Illinois state soldiers' and sailors' home; served as presidential elector; as colonel in the Illinois National guard; and held other positions of responsibility in his state. In September, 1898, he was elected commander-in-chief at the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand army of the republic, and in the same month he was appointed a member of the war department investigating committee.

SEXTON, Samuel, otologist, b. in Xenia, Ohio, in 1833; d. in New York city, 11 July, 1896. He studied medicine, and was graduated at the University of Louisville. During the first year of the civil war he served as a surgeon, and in 1869 he made his home in New York city, where he gained a reputation as an expert in ear diseases. He was appointed chief surgeon of the West Side eye and ear infirmary in 1877, and later was a lecturer in the New York eye and ear infirmary. His long practice was remarkable for his having made clinical notes on over sixty thousand cases which had received his attention. Dr. Sexton invented spe-

cial instruments for use in his particular profession. Besides special addresses on otological subjects before medical bodies, he was the author of "The Ear and its Diseases" (New York, 1888); a monograph on the "Causes of Deafness among Public-School Children" (1882); and other papers.

SEYMOUR, Lord **William Frederick Ernest,** sailor and soldier, brother of fifth marquis of Hertford, b. in London, England, 8 Dec., 1838; raised to rank of marquis's son, 1871. He entered the British navy, and served as midshipman in the Baltic, 1854, and in Crimea, 1856, in Coldstream guards, which regiment he entered in 1855. He served in the Egyptian campaign, 1882, for which he received medal with clasp, bronze star, and third-class Osmanieh. He became brevet colonel in 1880, major and lieutenant-colonel, 1881, major-general, 1889, lieutenant-general, 1896; was assistant quartermaster-guard at headquarters, 1885–'8, and commanded southeastern district in 1891–'6. In June, 1898, he was appointed to the command of her Majesty's regular forces in Canada, with headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as successor to Gen. Montgomery Moore.

SHAFTER, William Rufus, soldier, b. in Galesburg, Kalamazoo co., Mich., 16 Oct., 1835, the son of a pioneer farmer. His opportunities for education were limited, and he worked on his father's farm till he reached his majority. Having meanwhile saved some money, he entered the Prairie seminary, and after completing his studies returned to farming. When the civil war began he enlisted and became a 1st lieutenant of the 7th Michigan infantry. His regiment participated in the battle of Ball's Bluff, and rendered effective service with McClellan in the peninsula campaign. On 22 Aug., 1862, he was honorably mustered out, but a few days later, on 5 Sept., he was raised to the majority of the newly organized 19th Michigan infantry. He saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was a prisoner of war for three months, being exchanged in May, 1863. In June, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment, and became colonel of the 17th U. S. regiment of colored infantry in April, 1864. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 41st infantry on 28 July, 1866. In March, 1879, he was made colonel of the 1st U. S. infantry, and he held this rank for more than eighteen years. He was promoted brigadier-general on 3 May, 1897, and was assigned to the department of Columbia, but was soon transferred to the department of California. Upon the commencement of war between the United States and Spain he was made major-general of volunteers on 4 May, 1898, and assigned to command the troops sent, on 14 June, upon the campaign against Santiago de Cuba. The entire eastern end of Cuba capitulated to him on 14 July, 1898, after a vigorous campaign, attended by almost insuperable difficulties. Gen. Shafter then devoted himself to the restoration of order in the newly conquered territory, returning to the United States after the declaration of peace. In October he was assigned to the command of the department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's island, New York city. Early in 1899 he was transferred to the department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, from which city he wrote in August to a friend who defended his conduct in the Cuban campaign: "I have forborne to answer any of my traducers or critics, because I would not stoop to defend a campaign which I believe is, as you said, without parallel in the history of modern warfare. I wish to call your attention to the fact that that army was hastily gathered and, almost unprepared, sailed fifteen hundred miles, landed on a hostile shore in open ships' boats and within ten days drove the enemy back to his intrenchments and to the city of Santiago, and in fifteen days from the time of their landing compelled the surrender of an army of twenty-four thousand men to one containing less than twenty thousand men. During that campaign there was not for a single minute a dollar's worth of the property of the United Stater nor the person of an American soldier, either dead or alive, in the hands of the enemy. Furthermore, this campaign was conducted during the sickliest season of the year in Cuba, and it is the only expedition that ever has gone from a temperate zone to any of the islands of the Caribbean sea that has not met with absolute disaster, with the single exception of that of the English in 1762, who succeeded in capturing the city of Havana, but with the loss of nearly their entire army. Of the army which left the colonies of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to assist the British in this expedition fully nine-tenths perished. Of the fourteen hundred men who left the colony of New York but forty-five returned alive. I can only judge the nature of Gen. Sherwood's criticism by your remarks, and that is that I was not on the firing line. The spirit of this accusation is utterly false. I was under fire the entire time, but I was not on the firing line in the ordinary acceptation of the term. I had no business there, and would have been of no service had I been there." In October Gen. Shafter was retired as brigadier-general, U. S. A., but was retained in command of the departments of California and the Columbia under his commission as major-general of volunteers. He received the congressional medal of honor for gallantry and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

SHANLEY, John, R. C. bishop, b. at Albion, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1852. He was five years old when, in 1857, his parents moved to St. Paul, Minn. Having been chosen for the priesthood, he was sent in 1869 to Rome, and studied theology at the College of the Propaganda. He was ordained a priest at Rome by Cardinal Patrizi in 1874, and, returning to St. Paul, was appointed by Bishop Grace assistant pastor of the cathedral. He continued in this service until 1884, when Archbishop Ireland became bishop of St. Paul, then Father Shanley was made pastor of the cathedral. In 1889 the new diocese of Jamestown, N. Dak., was formed, and Father Shanley was appointed its first bishop, receiving consecration together with Bishops Cotter and McGolrick in the cathedral of St. Paul in December, 1889. He has ever since discharged the active duties of bishop in that laborious field, and has been a leader of Catholic interests in the northwest. He has been Archbishop Ireland's chief aid in the vast colonization scheme which has settled many Catholic farmers in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska.

SHARPE, Jacob, soldier, b. in Kingston, N. Y., 31 July, 1835; d. in Detroit, Mich., 27 April, 1892. He spent two years at the U. S. military academy, and in 1856 was graduated at the Chandler school of science and arts, of Dartmouth. In May, 1861, he entered the National service as 1st lieutenant in the 20th regiment of New York volunteers; was commissioned major of the 56th New York infantry, 3 Sept., 1861; and resigned on 5 Aug., 1862. He became, 17 Sept., 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the 156th New York infantry; colonel, 1 April, 1863; and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Winchester, Va." Gen. Sharp was honorably mustered out on 23 Oct., 1865. He took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Peninsula, Port Hudson, Red River campaign, Shenandoah Valley, Cedar Creek, and Winchester. During the last two years of his service he commanded a brigade in the 19th army-corps, and for a number of years prior to his decease he was governor of the Soldiers' home at Milwaukee, Wis.

SHAW, Albert Duane, consul, b. in Lyme, Jefferson co., N. Y., 27 Dec., 1841. He served for two years as a private in the civil war, and in 1867 was graduated from St. Lawrence university; also in the same year became colonel of the 36th regiment, New York National guard. He was for ten years consul at Toronto, Canada, and was then promoted to be consul at Manchester, England, where he remained until 1886. Since 1890 he has been president of the Canadian Niagara power company. For many years Col. Shaw has been a prominent member of the Grand army of the republic, and has always been an earnest advocate of liberal pensions for veterans. In 1895 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the national encampment. In 1897 he was elected department commander of the Grand army of the republic for New York, and was re-elected in 1898. In September, 1899, he was unanimously chosen commander-in-chief, and in the same month forbid the Grand army posts appearing in the Dewey parade in New York because the veterans were not given the place in the line which Col. Shaw claimed for them.

SHAW, Leslie Mortimer, governor, b. in Morristown, Vt., 2 Nov., 1848. He was graduated in Cornell college, and at the Iowa college of law in 1876, having since practised his profession in Denison, and is also president of a bank there, as well as of another in Manila. He has occasionally taken part in political campaigns, first acquiring prominence as an advocate for the election of Major McKinley as president in 1896. He was elected governor of Iowa in 1898 by a large majority, and in 1899 was re-elected for a second term. Gov. Shaw is a vigorous speaker, and active in the Methodist church, having several times represented the Des Moines conference in the general quadrennial conferences.

SHELBY, Joseph Orville, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 10 June, 1831; d. near Adrian, Mo., 13 Feb., 1897. He was a grandson of Gov. Isaac Shelby (*q. v.*), and at nineteen removed to Missouri, where he engaged in business at Waverly. Subsequently he became owner of a plantation in Lafayette county. He was an active proslavery leader in the Kansas-Missouri border conflicts, and early in the civil war raised and equipped a company of Confederate cavalry. Soon afterward he was made colonel of the 5th Missouri cavalry and later commissioned brigadier-general, playing the same part in Missouri and Arkansas that Stuart and Morgan did in Virginia and Kentucky. He commanded a division in Price's Missouri raid, covering that general's army in its retreat to Texas. After the surrender of the trans-Mississippi forces, Shelby, then a major-general, marched a force of about one thousand mounted men and a battery of artillery into Mexico, which was soon disbanded, and his guns sold to the Mexicans. In 1867 he returned to his farm, and in 1893 President Cleveland appointed him U. S. marshal for the western district of Missouri. See the story of "Shelby and his Men," by John N. Edwards (Cincinnati, 1867).

SHEPHERD, Henry Elliot, educator, b. in Fayetteville, N. C., 17 Jan., 1844. He was educated at the University of Virginia and after graduation was made professor of history and rhetoric in the city college of Baltimore, July, 1868. He was elected superintendent of public instruction for Baltimore in June, 1875, resigning the position October, 1882, to assume the presidency of the College of Charleston, S. C. He is a member of the American historical association, the Modern language association of America, and is a professor of English in the Sauveur summer college of languages, Burlington, Vt. Dr. Shepherd is the author of "A History of the English Language" a series of English grammars, and is editor of Appletons' "Historical Reader." He has been a contributor to the "American Journal of Philology," is one of the American workers upon the "Historical Dictionary of the English Language" being published at Oxford, and is the author of numerous historical and educational essays.

SHERIDAN, Michael Vincent, soldier, b. in Somerset, Ohio, 24 May, 1840. He is the youngest brother of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and was educated at St. Joseph's college, in his native town. He served in the civil war as 1st lieutenant, 2d Missouri infantry, and later as captain and aide-de-camp to Gen. Sheridan, serving under him during the Shenandoah campaign. At the close of the war he became 2d lieutenant, 5th cavalry, later joining the infantry. In 1882 he entered the adjutant-general's department with the rank of major, was promoted in 1890 to lieutenant-colonel, and in 1896 became full colonel. Two years later, during the war with Spain, Sheridan was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers.

SHERRED, Jacob, donor, b. in Germany, 23 Jan., 1756; d. in New York city, 30 March, 1821. He was a glazier and painter, and had an extensive business in New York city. Sherred was a vestryman of Trinity church, and a tablet to his memory has been placed in its monument-room. When it was proposed to remove the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church to New Jersey, he was induced by his wife to leave to it $60,000, provided it should locate permanently in New York. Through his efforts and those of others, St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal church was built as a place of worship for colored people, and he contributed generously toward its support. He also left a large sum to the orphan asylum in New York city. In 1883 the first of the new buildings erected on Chelsea

square for the Theological seminary was named Sherred hall (see vignette). The other buildings of more recent erection are Pintard hall, named after John Pintard, of New York, and Dehon hall, so called in honor of the bishop of South Carolina, through whose efforts the seminary was established.

SHINN, William Powell, civil engineer, b. in Burlington, N. J., 4 May, 1834. He became resident engineer of the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad in 1853, and in 1855 was appointed auditor of the freight accounts and general freight agent of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad. In 1861 he returned to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and was successively its general passenger agent, superintendent, and general freight agent until 1865, when he became general agent of the Pennsylvania company. He was chosen vice-president of the Allegheny Valley railroad company in 1874, and president of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg company in 1873, which places he held respectively until 1878 and 1879. Since December, 1886, he has been vice-president of the New York and New England railroad company. During 1873–'9 he had charge of the construction and management of the Edgar Thompson steel-works in Pittsburg. Mr. Shinn was elected a member of the American society of civil engineers in 1869, and in 1875 of the American institute of mining engineers, of which he was vice-president in 1877–'8, and became president in 1880. He has contributed papers to the transactions of these societies, notably a series on "Railway Management" to the "Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers."

SHIPMAN, William Davis, jurist, b. in Chester, Conn., 29 Dec., 1818; d. in Astoria, Long Island, 24 Sept., 1898. His early education was obtained at the district school; from his fourteenth to his twenty-fourth year he worked as a farmer at his home in Chester, and continued his studies. He then taught school for six years. In 1842 he removed to East Hadden, and entered the law office of Moses Culver. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and two years later was elected judge of the probate court. In 1853 he was sent to the state assembly, and in July of the same year was appointed United States district judge for Connecticut. He served on the bench fourteen years, during which period he often sat in the United States district court for the southern district of New York. Many important cases came before Judge Shipman, and many of his decisions are reported *verbatim* in Blatchford's reports. On retiring from the bench he removed to New York and founded the important law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland.

SHIRAS, George, jurist, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 26 Jan., 1832. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1853, attended the Yale law-school the following year, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1856. He was among the foremost lawyers of that portion of the state, and was once a candidate for the U. S. senate, but was never prominent in politics. He practised law successfully in Pittsburg, till his appointment by President Harrison, 19 July, 1892, as an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, in place of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, deceased, of New Jersey. He took the oath of office 10 Oct., 1892. Judge Shiras received the degree of LL. D. from Yale university.

SHOUP, George Laird, senator, b. in Kittanning, Pa., 15 June, 1836. He received a common-school education, and in 1852 removed with his father to Illinois, where he engaged in farming near Galesburg. In 1859 he removed to Colorado, and began mining and mercantile business. In September, 1861, he enlisted in a company of scouts, and was soon commissioned 2d lieutenant. He was engaged in scouting along the base of the Rocky mountains and the Canadian, Pecos, and Red rivers, in the meantime being promoted 1st lieutenant. He was then ordered to the Arkansas river. In May, 1863, he was assigned to the 1st Colorado regiment of cavalry. He served, on a leave of absence, as a member of the Colorado constitutional convention in 1864. In September of that year he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Colorado cavalry. In 1866 he engaged in business at Virginia City, Mont., and at Salmon City, Idaho. He served as a member of the Idaho legislature, as a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880, and as a member of the Republican national committee from 1880 until 1896. In 1889 he was appointed governor of the territory of Idaho, and he was elected governor in 1890 when Idaho was admitted as a state. On 18 Dec. of the same year he was elected to the U. S. senate, and re-elected for a second term, which will expire 3 March, 1901.

SICARD, Montgomery, naval officer, b. in New York city, 30 Sept., 1836. He was appointed to the naval academy, and, graduating in 1855, was assigned to the frigate "Potomac," of the home squadron. He was promoted master, 4 Nov., 1858, and lieutenant, 1861, and served on the steam-sloops "Dacotah" and "Oneida" in the western squadron, 1862–'3, being engaged in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries, and the destruction of the Confederate flotilla and transports, 24 April, 1862. He was also present at the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in June, 1862, and engaged the Confederate ram "Arkansas" in July of the same year. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and assigned to duty on the steam-sloop "Ticonderoga," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864–'5; was engaged in the two attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865, and in the land and naval assault on Fort Fisher, 15 Jan., 1865. He participated in the bombardment of Fort Anderson, February, 1865. He was assigned to duty at the naval academy in 1865, remaining until early in 1869, when he was ordered to the steam-sloop "Pensacola," of the North Atlantic squadron, and in 1869–'71 commanded the "Saginaw" in the Pacific fleet. He was promoted commander in 1870 and assigned to ordnance duty in New York city, from where he was transferred in 1872 to ordnance duty in Washington, where he served until 1878. In that year he was placed in command of the "Swatara," North Atlantic station, and was assigned to special duty in Washington in 1879. In 1880 he was placed in command of the navy-yard at Boston, and promoted to chief of the ordnance bureau at Washington in 1881, serving there until 1890, having been previously promoted captain. He was afterward assigned to the command of the Brooklyn navy-yard, and later to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, his flag-ship being the armored cruiser "New York," having been promoted rear-admiral, 6 April, 1897. Owing to ill-health he was relieved at his own request, 24 March, 1898, and assigned to duty as president of the naval strategy board, and was retired 30 Sept.

SIFTON, Clifford, Canadian statesman, b. in the township of London, Ontario, 10 March, 1861. He was educated at London high-school and Victoria university. He is a barrister and queen's counsel, and in 1888 he was elected a member of

the legislature of Manitoba. In April, 1891, he became attorney-general of the province. He resigned that office in 1896, to accept in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet the post of minister of the interior. He was elected by acclamation, on being sworn of the privy council, by Brandon county. Mr. Sifton was active in the settlement of the Manitoba schools question, and in 1897 visited the Yukon district, including the Chilkoot and White passes.

SIGSBEE, Charles Dwight, naval officer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 16 Jan., 1845. His father, Nicholas Sigsbee, was of Dutch descent, and the name was originally spelled Sixbe. He was educated at the Albany academy and the U. S. naval academy, where he graduated in 1863. Appointed ensign in the same year, he was ordered to the "Monongahela"; afterward he was transferred to the "Brooklyn." He was engaged in the battle of Mobile Bay, also in both bombardments of Fort Fisher. At the close of the war he was assigned to the "Wyoming," serving until 1867, having been promoted to master in May, 1863. He was commissioned lieutenant, February, 1867, and ordered to the "Ashuelot." He was promoted lieutenant-commander, March, 1868; was on duty at the naval academy, and attached afterward as navigator to the "Severn" and "Worcester" flag-ships, North Atlantic squadron. He was on duty as executive officer of the "Canandaigua," in the hydrographic office, assistant in the coast survey, commanding coast-survey steamer "Blake," engaged in deep-sea exploration, especially in the Gulf of Mexico. During this period he invented various methods and appliances which practically revolutionized the practice and economy of deep-sea work. In addition to other duty with the "Blake," he made a complete deep-water survey of the Gulf of Mexico, in recognition of which the deepest area of that body of water was named Sigsbee Deep. At the termination of his work in the coast survey he wrote his work "Deep-Sea Sounding and Dredging," published by the coast survey in 1880, and widely distributed to scientific societies. In consideration of his advances in scientific exploration, the Emperor William I. bestowed on him the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and a gold medal and other honors were given him by the International fisheries exhibition, at London. The U. S. government received an award for his inventions at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. The scientific name *Sigsbeia murrhina* is given to one of the rare species of deep-sea fauna. It was Sigsbee who discovered near Morro light, not far from the spot where the "Maine" sank, many beautiful specimens of *Pentacrini* or sea-lilies, and who, while in command of the "Blake," placed at the disposal of scientific investigators the first extensive collection of this ancient genus. He was again on duty in the hydrographic office, and promoted to commander, May, 1882, and assigned to duty at the naval academy, where he organized the present department of mechanical drawing. During this period he commanded for two successive summers the practice-ship "Dale." Later the "Kearsarge," on the European station, 1885–'6, and was on special duty at the navy department, Washington, as a member of the examining and retiring board. He was again on duty at the naval academy as head of the department of seamanship, naval tactics, and naval construction. He also commanded during one summer the practice-ship "Constellation," and later the training-ship "Portsmouth." From 1893 to 1897 he was chief hydrographer of the navy department; he began the publication of the Pilot Chart of the North Pacific ocean, and established branch hydrographic offices on the Great Lakes; he also extended the work of the hydrographic office to the Great Lakes. Capt. Sigsbee was assigned to the command of the battle-ship "Maine," 10 April, 1897. In August he was commended by the navy department for having, in a crowded position in the East river, run his vessel deliberately into a pier in order to avoid sinking a crowded excursion-

boat which was improperly obstructing the course of his vessel. The "Maine," while anchored in Havana harbor, was blown up by a mine on 15 Feb., 1898, causing the death of 258 persons, two of whom were officers. Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave his ship, his heroic conduct on that occasion being everywhere recognized. The accompanying illustration represents a chapel designed by Ernest Flagg for the U. S. naval academy as a memorial of those who perished in the "Maine." A monument in their memory is also to be erected in New York city, for which $100,000 has been subscribed. On Capt. Sigsbee's return to the United States he was given a reception in Washington by the National geographic society, which was made especially conspicuous by the attendance of the president, the vice-president, and the secretary of the navy. He took an active part in the war with Spain, being in command of the swift cruiser "St. Paul," called the "Harvard."

SIMON, Joseph, senator, b. in Germany in 1851. He came to the United States with his family when he was one year old; later his parents settled in Portland, Ore. He studied in the public schools there, and in 1872 he was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was elected secretary of the Republican state central committee, and he managed the state campaign of that year. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1880, 1884, and 1886, and during those years directed both state and national elections in Oregon. In 1892 he was chosen delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, and was selected there as member of the national committee for Oregon. He was elected to the state senate from Multnomah county five times, resigning his seat in that body to accept the office of U. S. senator, to which he was elected 8 Oct., 1898. At the sessions of the state senate in 1889, 1891,

1895, and 1897, and at the special session of 1898, he was chosen president of the senate; the state having no lieutenant-governor, he presided over the senate and over joint conventions of both houses.

SKERRETT, Joseph Salathiel, naval officer, b. in Chilicothe, Ohio, 18 Jan., 1833; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Jan., 1897. He was appointed to the navy from Ohio on 12 Oct., 1848, seeing his first service on the razee Independence in Mediterranean waters, and became lieutenant in 1855. At the breaking out of the civil war he was on the sloop "Saratoga" off the coast of Africa, and, returning to this country in the summer of 1862, he was made lieutenant-commander on 16 July. For a year he served on ordnance duty at the Washington navy-yard, and then became executive of the "Shenandoah," but later in 1863 he took command of the gunboat "Aroostook," attached to the Western Gulf squadron, taking part in the engagement off Brazos river, Texas. In 1867 he was promoted commander, in 1889 commodore, and in 1893 rear-admiral. Admiral Skerrett retired voluntarily, 8 July, 1894, while in command of the Asiatic station. For a number of years he was in charge of the naval home in Philadelphia.

SLATER, James Harvey, senator, b. in Sangamon county, Ill., 28 Dec., 1826. He received a common-school education, and, having emigrated to California in 1849, he settled in Oregon in 1850, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar four years afterward. He served as clerk of the district court for Benton county, 1853–'6; was a member of the territorial assembly, 1857–'8, and of the state assembly immediately after the admission of Oregon into the Union. Mr. Slater was a presidential elector in 1868, a member of the 42d congress, and represented the state of Oregon in the U. S. senate from 1879 until 1885.

SLICER, Thomas Roberts, clergyman, b. in Washington, D. C., 16 April, 1847. He was educated in Baltimore, studied theology, and was for ten years in the Methodist ministry in Maryland, Colorado, and New York state. He entered the Unitarian church in 1881, and became pastor of churches in Providence, R. I., and Buffalo, N. Y. In the autumn of 1897 he accepted a call to the Church of All Saints in New York city, formerly known as Dr. Osgood's church. He is an able and forcible speaker, appearing on the political platform in 1899, and the author of "The Great Affirmatives of Religion" (Boston, 1898).

SMILEY, Albert Keith, educator, b. in Vasselborough, Me., 17 March, 1827. He was graduated from Haverford college in 1849, receiving later the degree of A. M., and also from Brown university. For twenty years Mr. Smiley was the principal of a successful boarding-school in Providence, R. I. He then purchased, with his brother, a large property in Ulster county, N. Y., and established a unique hotel at Lake Mohonk in which there is no wine, no cards, and no dancing permitted, his twin-brother, Alfred, having a similar hotel, known as the Minnewaska, the two estates comprising seven thousand acres. In 1879 Mr. Smiley was appointed by President Hayes to the board of U. S. Indian commissioners, of which he is still (1900) a member. For seventeen years the Lake Mohonk annual Indian conference has been hospitably entertained there, and the many members of the arbitration conference at their five annual meetings have also been his guests. Mr. Smiley's winter residence is near Red Lands, southern California, where he has a large estate, and he recently presented a handsome park and substantial library building to Red Lands at a cost of $60,000.

SMITH, Edmund Munroe, educator, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 Dec., 1854. He is a nephew of Dr. Henry B. Smith, the theologian; was graduated from Amherst, and also from the law-school of Columbia as LL. B. in 1877. He continued his studies in Göttingen university, where he received the degree of J. U. D. in 1890. Prof. Smith was instructor in history at Columbia from 1880–'3; adjunct professor of history, 1833–'90; and since the latter year has been professor of Roman law and comparative jurisprudence. He has also been one of the editors of the "Political Science Quarterly" since 1886, and has contributed articles to Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science," Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," and Harper's "Classical Dictionary." He is the author of "Bismarck and German Unity" (New York, 1898).

SMITH, George Washington, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1837; d. in Chicago, 16 Sept., 1898. He was educated at the Albany academy and was graduated at the law-school of that city. He entered the Union army as captain of Illinois infantry in 1862, being promoted successively as major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, before being honorably mustered out in May, 1865. During the year 1866–'7 Gen. Smith was State treasurer of Illinois, was president of the Union league club of Chicago, and for fourteen years vice-president of the Chicago historical society. He was also president of the Chicago industrial school for girls and a member of the Loyal legion. Gen. Smith married a granddaughter of Elias Kent Kane (*q. v.*), who was twice elected to the U. S. senate from Illinois.

SMITH, Hoke, cabinet officer, b. in Newton, N. C., 2 Sept., 1855, is a son of Dr. Hildreth H. Smith, a well-known educator, and Mary Brent Hoke, from whose family he takes his name. He was educated by his father, and at the age of seventeen moved to Georgia and taught school for a year, at the same time studying law. Removing later to Atlanta, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and became one of the leading anti-railroad and anti-corporation lawyers of the State. In 1887 he purchased the "Atlanta Journal," and when, soon after, Cleveland's tariff message appeared, Mr. Smith ably defended the president's position. He employed men of talent to conduct his paper, but controlled its policy and utterances, and continued to practise law. Much of the credit for Cleveland's victory in Georgia in November, 1892, was attributed to the "Atlanta Journal" and the personal efforts of its proprietor, and in March, 1893, Mr. Smith was appointed secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's cabinet.

SMITH, James, Jr., senator, b, in Newark, N. J., 12 June, 1851. He was educated in the common schools, and early entered on a business career. He is at present conducting the largest manufactory of enamelled and patent leather in the country. His first office was that of member of the common council of Newark, to which he was elected in a Republican district by a larger majority than his opponent received votes. He was nominated for mayor, but declined, as he did also many other offices tendered by his party in the state. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat to succeed Rufus Blodgett, and took his seat 4 March, 1893. Mr. Smith was chairman of the committee on organization, conduct, and expenditure of the executive department, and a member of other committees.

SMITH, John Augustine, physician, b. in Westmoreland county, Va., 29 Aug., 1782; d. in New York city, 9 Feb., 1865. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1800, studied medicine,

and settled as a physician in New York city in 1809, becoming lecturer on anatomy at the College of physicians and surgeons and editor of the "Medical and Physiological Journal." He was president of William and Mary college from 1814 till 1826, when he resigned, resumed practice in New York city, and was president of the College of physicians and surgeons in 1831–'43. He published numerous addresses, lectures, and essays, including an "Introductory Discourse before the New Medical College, Crosby Street, New York City" (New York, 1837); "Functions of the Nervous System" (1840); "Mutations of the Earth" (1846); "Monograph upon the Moral Sense" (1847); and "Moral and Physical Science" (1853).

SMITH, Robert Frederick, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, 2 Aug., 1806; d. in Hamilton, Ill., 23 April, 1893. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and learned the trade of a harness-maker and saddler. In 1833 he removed to the west, and at the time of his death was the oldest pioneer of Hancock county, Ill. In 1844 he was captain of the Cumberland Grays, and was in command at the battle of Nauvoo, in September, 1846, where he was severely wounded. When the civil war began he aided in raising the 16th Illinois infantry, and was appointed, 24 May, 1861, colonel of the regiment. He saw much active service, and commanded a brigade in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, and thence to Washington. Before the regiment, of which he continued to be colonel, was mustered out of the service, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and was offered a commission of major in the regular army, which he declined, preferring to return to his farm.

SMITH, Wesley, clergyman, b. in Loughgall, County Armagh, Ireland, in May, 1805; d. in Sharpsburg, Pa., 28 Oct., 1888. His father, a Methodist minister, was licensed to preach by John Wesley. The son came to this country, began to preach in 1833, and filled Methodist charges in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. He was the author of "A Defence of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (Fairmount, W. Va., 1855); "Guide to a Happy Home" (New York, 1880); and "Sprinkling or Pouring the Only Scriptural Mode of Baptism," his most popular work (11th ed., Pittsburg, 1887).

SNOW, Lorenzo, Mormon official, b. in Mantua, Portage co., Ohio, 3 April, 1814. He studied in the schools of Ravenna and at Oberlin college. He left the latter in 1836, intending to enter an eastern institution, but on a visit at Kirtland he met Joseph Smith, became a convert to Mormonism, and gave up his former plans. In 1837 he began his work as a missionary, but accompanied the church on his journey to Illinois. In 1840 he was sent as a missionary to Great Britain, where he became councillor to Parley P. Pratt, president of the British mission; he held the same position with the successor of the latter. On his return to America he organized the military company known as the Nauvoo legion, of which he was elected captain. He took charge also of the Nauvoo school. His campaign for the election of Smith to the U. S. presidency was cut short by the murder of the latter; he was prominent in the search for a western refuge for the people, but did not reach Salt Lake City until 1848. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Utah house of representatives and was returned either to the house or to the council at every election until 1882. He founded and named Brigham City, Utah, in 1855, and there organized a successful system of co-operation. A trip to Italy called him away in 1849, to the Sandwich islands in 1864, and in 1872 he made a tour of Europe and Palestine. His active interest in educational affairs continued unabated. He was ordained one of the twelve apostles on 12 Feb., 1849, was chosen president of the twelve in April, 1889, president of the temple when it was opened, 23 May, 1893, and president of the Mormon church, 13 Sept., 1898, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wilford Woodruff. Among his publications are "The Italian Mission" (London, 1851); "The Only Way to be Saved" (London, 1851), which has passed through several editions and has been translated into many European tongues; "The Voice of Joseph" (Liverpool, 1852), an account of the Mormons; a translation of the "Book of Mormon" into Italian; and "The Palestine Tourists" (1874), an account, in collaboration with his sister, of his journey in Europe and the Holy Land made in 1872.

SNYDER, Simon, soldier, b. 9 Feb., 1839, in the stone house which his grandfather, Simon Snyder (*q. v.*), built while he was governor in Selin's Grove, Pa. He enlisted in the civil war, but before he was mustered in a commission arrived for him. Simon Cameron was a warm friend of Henry W. Snyder, the governor's oldest son, and secured the commission. He was not actively engaged in the civil war, but saw a great deal of Indian warfare; was home on leave in 1876, but hurried to the frontier, and his command built Fort Keogh, from which they set out on several campaigns. He was afterward brevetted major for gallant services against the Indians at Bear Paw mountain in 1877, and was in all the battles with Sitting Bull, and was present when he surrendered. He was appointed 2d lieutenant, 5th infantry, April, 1861; 1st lieutenant, June, 1861; captain, June, 1863; major, 11th infantry, March, 1883; 5th infantry, May, 1883; lieutenant-colonel, 10th infantry, January, 1888; colonel, 19th infantry, September, 1892. He was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, May, 1898, and commanded various divisions in the volunteer army at several points in the southern states from May to November, 1898; commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st army-corps *en route* to the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, November, 1898, to January, 1899. Gen. Snyder was mustered out of the volunteer service in May, 1899, and proceeded with his regiment to the Philippines. Soon after his arrival in September he was conspicuous in an engagement near Cebu.

SOBIESKI, Eugene Thaddeus Standalus John, lawyer, b. in Warsaw, Poland, 10 Sept., 1842. He is the sixth lineal descendant through oldest sons of oldest sons of King John Sobieski, of Poland, the hero who became Christianity's champion when the Turks were at the gates of Vienna. Count Sobieski, who led the Polish revolt of 1846, and died upon the scaffold, left a widow and a son, who went to Genoa, thence to London, where the countess died. The son came to this country in 1854, entered the Union army, and fought through the four years of the civil war, being honorably discharged in 1865, when he accepted a colonel's commission in the Mexican army. Later he settled in Missouri, where he practised law, and in recent years has become well known as a platform lecturer. Col. Sobieski, who, owing to the length of his Christian name, only uses John in his correspondence, is at present engaged in preparing his autobiography for publication in New York during the year 1900.

SOUSA, John Philip, musician, b. in Washington, D. C., 6 Nov., 1854. He studied in the

common schools in Washington, and had as instructors in music John Esputa and George Felix Benkert. At the age of twenty-six he became bandmaster of the U. S. marine corps, and held this position from 1880 until 1892. He has produced the following operas: "The Smugglers" (1879); "Désirée" (1884); "The Queen of Hearts" (1886); "El Capitan" (1893); "The Bride Elect" (1897); and "The Charlatan" (1898). He is best known, perhaps, for his marches, and the title of "The March King" has often been applied to him. Among his marches may be mentioned the following: "The Washington Post," "High School Cadets," "The Liberty Bell," "Manhattan Beach," "King Cotton," "The Directorate," "El Capitan," "The Bride Elect," and "The Stars and Stripes Forever." He is also the composer of a great number of miscellaneous compositions and arrangements for orchestra and military bands, songs, etc. His compilation of "National, Patriotic, and Typical Airs of Every Land" was officially adopted by the navy department.

SOUTHGATE, James Haywood, merchant, b. in Norfolk, Va., 12 July, 1859. He received a common-school and academic education in North Carolina, whither his parents had removed in 1861. Since 1882 he has been engaged in banking and insurance business, and has taken an active interest in religious work, serving as president of the state Young men's Christian association, also as treasurer of the state Sunday-school association. For many years he was prominent in the councils of the Prohibition party. He was a member of the platform committee of the party at its convention in Cincinnati in 1892, and at the Pittsburg convention, in May, 1896, he was nominated for vice-president, with Charles Eugene Bentley, of Nebraska, for president, by the minority or "national" wing of the convention, which declared for free silver, government control of railroads and telegraphs, and an income tax, as well as for total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

SPALDING, George, congressman, b. in Scotland, 12 Nov., 1836, and came to this country with his family when six years of age. He attended the public schools of Buffalo, later working on his father's farm in Michigan and teaching in the winter. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the civil war, and within two years was wounded twice, and had been promoted through the several grades to the command of the 12th Tennessee cavalry. For services in the battle of Nashville, where he was again severely wounded, he was promoted to brevet brigadier-general. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, soon after being appointed postmaster and mayor of Monroe, Mich., president of the board of education, and admitted to the bar. He was from 1877 cashier and director of the First national bank of Monroe, and in 1892 was elected president. Gen. Spalding was elected to the 54th and succeeding congress as a Republican, representing the 2d Michigan district, consisting of five large and populous counties.

SPENCER, Joshua Austin, b. at Great Barrington, Mass., 13 May, 1790; d. at Utica, N. Y., 25 April, 1857. His first American ancestor was Samuel Spencer, who emigrated from Sheffield and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1633. Joshua received only the education of the common schools of Massachusetts. He removed, with his father's family, to Lenox, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to a carpenter, thus developing his physical strength and gaining a practical knowledge which was often useful to him in his subsequent professional life. Attaining his majority, he found his true place in the office of his elder brother, Gen. Ichabod S. Spencer, as a student of law. But for a time in 1812, in the war with England, he left his studies to enlist in a company of cavalry. On the return of peace he resumed his studies, and was subsequently admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with his brother. In 1829 he formed a partnership with William H. Maynard and removed to Utica, N. Y. The sudden death of Mr. Maynard, in 1832, threw the burden of an extensive practice upon Mr. Spencer. But rapidly rising to the first rank in his profession, from 1829 to 1857, he became one of the leading lawyers in central and western New York, the compeer of Hiram Denio, Samuel Beardsley, Greene C. Bronson, and Philo Gridley. Though chiefly distinguished in public estimation as an advocate—a "jury lawyer"—his professional associates recognized his profound knowledge of the law and his complete mastery of the great underlying principles of jurisprudence. For more than twenty years he attended every term of the supreme court and the court for the correction of errors, and listened to or took part in almost every case discussed before these tribunals. In 1841 Mr. Spencer was appointed attorney of the United States for the northern district of New York, which included the whole state except New York city and its adjacent counties. He held this office for four years, when he was elected state senator. In 1841 he was engaged in the defence of Alexander McLeod, a trial of national importance. By Mr. Spencer's wise and successful management of the case, which resulted in McLeod's acquittal, a war between this country and England was, perhaps, prevented. In 1848 he was elected mayor of Utica. At the centennial celebration of Berkshire county at Pittsfield he returned to his native county and delivered an oration which was characterized as one "of surpassing beauty and eloquence." He was for twenty-five years a trustee of Hamilton college, and he received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers.

SQUIRE, Watson Carvosso, senator, b. in Cape Vincent, N. Y., 18 May, 1838. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1859, and then became principal of the Moravia institute. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 19th New York infantry, of which he became 1st lieutenant. At the expiration of five months' service he studied law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in June, 1862. He raised a company of sharpshooters and was commissioned its captain. His company was the "escort" of Gen. Sherman in the "march to the sea." He was made judge-advocate of the district of Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville. He then became interested in the Remington arms company; was made manager of the company, served as its representative in New York, and often visited Europe to make contracts for the company. In 1876 he purchased large interests in Washington Territory, and removed to Seattle in 1879. He was appoint-

ed governor of the territory, 2 July, 1884, and he served three years. In 1889 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending in March, 1891, and was elected for a second time. Senator Squire was for four years chairman of the committee on coast defences, and was noted for his work in establishing national defences.

STANFORD, John, clergyman, b. in Wandsworth, England, 20 Oct., 1754; d. in New York city, 14 Jan., 1834. He came to the United States in 1786 and opened an academy in New York city, teaching at intervals from 1789 till 1813. He was pastor of a Baptist church in Providence, R. I., for three years, and in charge of a church in New York city from 1794 to 1800. He was appointed city chaplain in 1813, and gave his entire time to the prisons, hospitals, and charitable institutions of the city till his death. Dr. Stanford was president of the Baptist theological seminary in New York city in 1824, and the "Stanford scholarship" was founded in his honor. He originated the New York house of refuge, the first juvenile reformatory in America which separated children from hardened criminals in the penitentiary. He was one of the chief promoters of the New York asylum for the deaf and dumb. The first library of Bellevue hospital was suggested by him, and was named in his honor "the Stanford library association of Bellevue hospital." By request of the common council of New York in 1825 his portrait was painted by S. F. B. Morse at the expense of the city, and now hangs in the department of charities. Seventy ministers of all denominations attended Father Stanford's funeral. His chief works are "The Christian's Pocket Library" (2 vols., New York, 1796–1800); "The Domestic Chaplain" (1828); and "The Aged Christian's Cabinet" (2d ed., 1855).

STANTON, Thomas, Indian interpreter, b. in England about 1615; d. in Stonington, Conn., in 1678. He sailed from London to Virginia in 1635, and thence to New England. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford, which was founded in 1636. The year following he was employed as an interpreter of the Indian language to accompany the English forces against the Pequots. He served as an interpreter for the commissioners of the united colonies also in 1644 and later. He assisted Eliot in preparing his Indian catechism for the press in 1653, and in 1656 aided Abraham Pierson (*q. v.*) in the translation of his "Some Helps for the Indians." About 1658 he removed to Stonington, where he resided until his death. He served as its representative in 1666, and in 1674 he was one of the founders of the first church in Stonington, of which the Rev. James Noyes was minister.

STANWOOD, Edward, editor, b. in Augusta, Me., 16 Sept., 1841. He was graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1861, receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of Litt. D. at its centennial commencement in 1894. He has followed the editorial profession since 1862, being connected with the "Kennebec Journal," the Boston "Daily Advertiser," and since 1887 managing editor of the "Youth's Companion," a very successful weekly. Mr. Stanwood is the author of "History of Presidential Campaigns" (Boston, 1884; 4th ed., 1896); "History of the Cotton Manufacture in New England" (Philadelphia, 1897); and "History of the Presidency" (Boston, 1898).

STARLING, Lyne, philanthropist, b. in Mecklenburg county, Va., 27 Dec., 1784; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 21 Nov., 1848. He removed to Ohio in early life, was a founder of Columbus, capital of the state, and, acquiring large wealth, devoted much of it to benevolent objects. He left a large sum to establish in Columbus the Starling medical college and hospital. It is a Gothic edifice of whitish limestone, and is among the most ornamental buildings of the city.

STEARNS, Joseph Barker, electrical engineer, b. in Weld, Me., 28 Feb., 1831. As a youth he worked on a farm, but became a telegraph operator, and in 1855–'67 was superintendent of the Boston fire-alarm telegraph company. During this time he made many inventions that were of value in developing the fire-alarm telegraph as it is now used in the United States. In 1868 he invented and patented the duplex system of telegraphy, which is now used throughout the world, and for which he obtained royalties from the British, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and Indian governments, and from the several submarine cable companies. In 1879–'80 he was employed as engineer by the Mexican telegraph company in making, laying, and putting into operation the cables of that company between Galveston, Tex., and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and in 1881 he performed a similar service for the Central and South American telegraph company, whose cables extend from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico to Callao, Peru, in all between 4,000 and 5,000 miles. This work he completed in 1882; and he has for some years resided in Camden, Me., where his residence contains a library of 10,000 volumes, and his collection of Chiriqui pottery, which has been exhibited at the Smithsonian institution in Washington; and his collection of carved ivories at the Metropolitan museum of art in New York. The latter is among the largest collections of the kind ever made.

STEBBINS, Rufus Phineas, clergyman, b. at South Wilbraham, Mass., 3 March, 1810; d. at Cambridge, Mass., 13 Aug., 1885. After graduating from Amherst in the class of 1834, he studied theology at the Harvard divinity school. He was ordained as pastor of a Unitarian church at Leominster, Mass., 20 Sept., 1837, where he remained until 1844. He held a pastorate at Meadville, Pa., from 1844–'9, and was president of the theological seminary there from 1844–'56. He then held various pastorates, and at the First Unitarian church, Newton, Mass., from 1877 till his death. He was the author of a history of Wilbraham, Mass. (Boston, 1864); "Study of the Pentateuch" (1881); "Common-Sense View of the Books of the Old Testament" (1885); and numerous addresses. Harvard university gave him the degree of D. D.

STEINWAY, William, manufacturer, b. in Seesen, Brunswick, 5 March, 1836; d. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1896. He was the fourth son of Henry Engelhard Steinway (*q. v.*), and came to this country with his father and brothers in 1850. In Germany he received an elementary education, and was also given instruction in languages and music. He then became an apprentice in a piano manufactory, where he spent two years. He was associated with his father and his brothers Charles and Henry in founding in 1853 the firm of Steinway & Sons, and in 1889 he became the head of the firm. He erected Steinway hall, which he proposed making a place for the exhibition of the highest musical skill; and he was a conspicuous figure among the German citizens of New York, wielding great influence for good among them. He was noted for his unostentatious philanthropy, and in this line founded the well-known and progressive settlement of Steinway, at Astoria, Long Island, in which he erected large buildings connected with his piano manufactory, and made ample provision for the religious, educational, and

public benefits of the inhabitants. In 1890, on the creation of the New York city rapid transit commission, he was appointed one of its members.

STEPHENSON, John, car-builder, b. in County Armagh, Ireland, 4 July, 1809; d. at New Rochelle, N. Y., 31 July, 1893. When he was two years old his parents emigrated to the United States, and in the public schools of New York city young Stephenson received the rudiments of his education. He then continued his studies at the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. From his sixteenth till his nineteenth year he was employed in a store—his father having planned for him a mercantile career; but his tastes were in the line of mechanical pursuits, and he prevailed upon his father to permit him to follow his own inclination. In 1831, after having served an apprenticeship with a coachmaker, he went into business on his own account, and built for Abram Brower the vehicle known as an omnibus, which became very popular. In 1832 he constructed the first street-cars that were run in New York city, for the newly organized "New York and Harlem railroad," and during the three succeeding years built others for the original street railway lines of Brooklyn, Jamaica, Paterson, N. J., Matanzas, Cuba, and other places. In 1843 he suffered reverses, but at once set to work to retrieve his losses. Henceforth his business was most successful, and he had amassed a fortune of several millions of dollars. His industry caused his name to be known in nearly every part of the civilized world, and for his private philanthropy he was justly regarded. He was very generally known as "Honest John Stephenson."

STEUART, George Hume, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 24 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, became 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, November, 1849, 1st lieutenant in the 1st cavalry, 3 March, 1855, and captain, 20 Dec., 1855. He resigned in April, 1861, and on 16 June, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Maryland (Confederate) regiment. In July, 1861, he was promoted its colonel, and in March, 1862, he became brigadier-general. In Stonewall Jackson's advance on Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, in May, 1862, he led the cavalry, and he afterward had charge of an infantry brigade. He was badly wounded at Cross Keys, 8 June, 1862, and his brigade suffered severely in the attack on Culp's Hill, at Gettysburg. He defended the "bloody angle" at the battle of the Wilderness against Hancock's corps, and was taken prisoner, but exchanged in the winter of 1864–'5. Since the war Gen. Steuart has resided in retirement in his native city.

STEVENS, Charles Emery, author, b. in Pembroke, N. H., 24 March, 1815; d. at Worcester, Mass., 13 Dec., 1893. He was educated at Pembroke academy, read law for a time in his father's office, and was at Andover theological seminary. He then followed the vocation of teacher, and was principal from 1847–'8 of the high-school at Barre, Mass. He edited several newspapers—the New Hampshire "Statesman," Barre "Patriot," Worcester "Daily Transcript," and was an assistant editor of the Massachusetts colonial records, 1853–'5. From 1855–'8 he was a literary reader and editor in Boston, from 1859–'69 assistant register of probate and insolvency for Worcester county, and was register 1869–'84. After the latter date he practised law for nine years in Worcester. He was the author of "Anthony Burns, a History" (1856); "New Biographies of Illustrious Men" (1857); "Church and Parish" (1878); "Henry Chapin as Judge of Probate" (1881); "Noah Emery of Exeter" (1886); "Worcester Churches, 1719–1889" (1890); and "The Company of the Moselle" (1891).

STEVENS, John Leavitt, diplomat, b. in Mount Vernon, Me., 1 Aug., 1820; d. in Augusta, 8 Feb., 1895. By his own endeavor he was educated at the Maine Wesleyan seminary and the Waterville liberal institute, studied theology, and was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1844. He was in the ministry for ten years, being compelled to abandon it because of failing health. In 1855 he became associated with James G. Blaine in the editorship of the "Kennebec Journal," and three years later succeeded Mr. Blaine as editor-in-chief, which position he filled until 1870. In that year he accepted the appointment of U. S. minister to Uruguay and Paraguay under President Grant while these countries were passing through a condition of disturbance, and in his official capacity protected American interests, and aided in the re-establishment of peace between the two former countries. He resigned his post in 1873, took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1876, and from 1877–'83 was minister to Sweden and Norway. During his residence in Stockholm he wrote a life of Gustavus Adolphus and a treatise on the Thirty years' war. In June, 1889, he was appointed minister to the Hawaiian islands. On 30 Jan., 1893, a revolution broke out in Honolulu, by which Queen Liliuokalani and her government were overthrown. Mr. Stevens recognized the provisional government which was organized, and, while commissioners from the islands were sent to the United States to request annexation, he established a protectorate pending the negotiations. On 15 Feb. President Harrison sent to the U. S. senate a message in which he urged annexation, but the inauguration of President Cleveland a few days later resulted in the withdrawal of the treaty, and James H. Blount was sent to Hawaii as a special commissioner to ascertain the facts in the case. Mr. Blount ordered the protectorate withdrawn, and succeeded Mr. Stevens as minister in May.

STEVENSON, Adlai Ewing, vice-president, b. in Christian county, Ky., 23 Oct., 1835; educated at the common schools of that state, and afterward at Centre college in Danville, Ky., but did not graduate. The family removed to Bloomington, Ill., when he was seventeen years of age, and there he soon after began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in May, 1857. He was in 1860 appointed a master in chancery, holding the office for four years. In 1868 he formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing, a relative, which partnership still exists. He was elected a member of the 44th congress. On the expiration of his term he resumed his law practice in Bloomington, and was re-elected to the 46th congress, during which he served as chairman of the committee on mines and mining. He was chosen a delegate to the national convention that nominated Grover Cleve-

land for president, and after the latter's election Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. The celerity he displayed in removing Republicans and appointing Democrats to their places rendered him extremely popular with his party, particularly in the south, and "Adlai's axe" became a common and almost proverbial expression. At the close of Cleveland's term he returned to Bloomington, and in 1892 he was elected chairman of the Illinois delegation to the national Democratic convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland, after which he received the nomination of vice-president. This he accepted in an eloquent speech at the official reception to the candidates in Madison square garden, New York. In May, 1893 the vice-president unveiled the beautiful bronze statue of Columbus by Sunal, erected in Central park by prominent citizens of New York.

STEVENSON, Carter Littlepage, soldier, b. near Fredericksburg, Va., 21 Sept., 1817; d. in Caroline county, Va., 15 Aug., 1888. He entered the U. S. military academy, July, 1834, and on graduation was made 2d lieutenant of the 5th infantry, July, 1838, 1st lieutenant, 22 Sept., 1840, and captain, 30 June, 1847. He resigned in June, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the corps of infantry in the Confederate army, and was assistant adjutant-general to Brig.-Gen. Long in 1861, was afterward colonel of the 53d regiment of Virginia infantry, and was appointed brigadier-general of the Confederate states army, February, 1862, and major-general, October, 1862. He was for some time in command of the garrison at Cumberland Gap. His first division was composed of the brigades of Brown, Cumming, Pettus, and Reynolds, and the light batteries of Anderson, Rowan, Corput, and Carnes, Army of Tennessee. His second division was composed of the brigades of Pettus, Palmer, and Cummings, Army of Tennessee. On 18 July, 1864, he assumed command of Hood's corps.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis, author, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 13 Nov., 1850; d. at Vailima, near Apia, Samoa, 4 Dec., 1894. His father was a civil engineer, and on his mother's side he was descended from James Balfour (1705–'95). He was an only child, and his health was poor from boyhood. He was educated privately, and in 1867 he entered Edinburgh university, where he spent several winters. In 1880 he married Mrs. Osbourne, an American lady whom he had met in France. In June, 1879, he had followed her to America, where he remained eight months, partly in Monterey and partly in San Francisco. His voyage to the United States is described in "An Amateur Emigrant" (1895), published posthumously. While in America he was at death's door, and Mrs. Osbourne nursed him through his worst illness. From 1880–'7 he lived the life of an invalid, but all the while writing books, undaunted by his physical feebleness. His father dying in 1897, he again came to America, bringing his family with him. He had thought of living in Colorado, but when he reached Newport, R. I., was induced by his friends to try the Adirondack mountains for a winter. At Saranac lake he did some of his best work in the mixed vein of autobiography and criticism, surprising the natives by his skill in skating. In June, 1888, he left San Francisco for a long tour of the South seas, and an American publisher offered him ten thousand dollars for letters detailing his adventures in this course. His literary industry henceforth was greater than ever, and he produced many books, several of which were either first published in the United States or relate to American topics.

STEWART, Edwin, naval officer, b. in New York city, 5 May, 1837, and was graduated at Williams college. He was appointed assistant paymaster in the navy in 1861, and saw his first service with the gunboat "Pembina" in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Port Royal. Afterward he was attached to the "Richmond," and took part in Farragut's famous exploits at Port Hudson and in Mobile bay. He was promoted pay inspector in March, 1870, and in May, 1890, he was appointed chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, with the rank of paymaster-general of the navy. When Admiral Stewart was retired in May, 1899, he received a letter from Secretary Long, who said: "Your administration of your bureau has been marked by the highest efficiency, and I am not aware than even in the press and exigency of the most exacting periods has there been any error or failure. The disinterested and successful manner in which the affairs of the bureau have been administered, the promptness and abundance with which our ships and yards have been supplied, and the general thoroughness of your work in every respect, are now matters of common knowledge. You have set a high standard for your successors, and contributed very largely to whatever good reputation the navy department now has."

STODDARD, Charles Augustus, editor, b. in Boston, Mass., 28 May, 1833. He was graduated from Williams, and was one of the editors of the "Williams Quarterly Magazine," which, during eighteen years thereafter, was the literary organ of the students. He became a teacher at Phillips academy, Andover, but soon went to Europe and the east for travel and study, and spent the winter of 1855–'6 in the University of Edinburgh and the Free Church of Scotland theological seminary. Upon his return to the United States he entered Union theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1859; was ordained a pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian church, New York city, in 1859, remaining there for twenty-four years. He married a daughter of Dr. Prime, editor of the "New York Observer," and in 1869 he became his associate editor, and in 1873 a proprietor of that paper. Upon Dr. Prime's death he assumed the management of the "Observer," of which he has continued to be both publisher and editor. Williams gave him the degree of A. M. in 1857, and that of D. D. in 1871. His works include "Across Russia from the Baltic to the Danube" (New York, 1891); "Spanish Cities, with Glimpses of Gibraltar and Tangier" (1892); "Beyond the Rockies: A Spring Journey in California" (1894); and "Cruising among the Caribbees" (1895).

STOKES, Henry Newlin, chemist, b. in Moorestown, N. J., 24 Oct., 1859. He was graduated from Haverford college in 1878, and then entered the Johns Hopkins university, where he studied chemistry and biology, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from that institution in 1884 for a thesis on phthalic sulphinide. Dr. Stokes then went abroad and studied in the chemical laboratories of the University of Munich and the Polytechnic school of Zurich. On his return to the United States in 1889 he became assistant chemist in the U. S. geological survey. In 1892 he was appointed assistant professor of general and inorganic chemistry in the University of Chicago, but a year later resigned that appointment and returned to the U. S. geological survey, where he has since remained. His researches, results of which have appeared in the "American Chemical Journal," have been on oxy- and amido-oxy-pyridines,

on esters of silicic acid, on amides of phosphoric acid, on metaphosphimic acid, and on chloronitrides of phosphorus. Dr. Stokes is a member of the American chemical society and also of the chemical societies of Paris and Berlin.

STOKES, William Brickly, b. in Cheatham county, N. C., 9 Sept., 1814; d. in Liberty, Tenn., 20 March, 1897. He was educated in the country schools of Middle Tennessee, was a member of the legislature from De Kalb county, and in 1853 defeated Col. John H. Savage for congress, being re-elected two years later. He entered the Federal army at the beginning of the civil war, being a Union sympathizer, and became a brigadier-general of cavalry, serving with gallantry till peace was declared. After the war he returned to De Kalb county, residing near Liberty, and began the practice of law. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate for governor, but was defeated by De Witt C. Senter. Gen. Stokes was of commanding appearance, and was one of the best stump-speakers in the state, winning the title of "The Eagle Orator."—His brother, **Jordan,** lawyer, b. in Cheatham county, N. C., 23 Aug., 1817; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 18 Nov., 1886. He received a limited education in the country schools. Read law and was licensed to practice in 1838, beginning his career at Carthage, Tenn. He was elected Whig representative to the legislature in 1839 from Smith county, and moved to Lebanon the following year. In 1851–'2 he represented Wilson county, and was elected speaker. He was elected to the state senate in 1859, and defeated the bill to expel or enslave the free negroes of the state. At the called session of 1861 he opposed secession, and was throughout the war a Union man. Mr. Stokes was held to be the best criminal lawyer in Tennessee in his prime, and was also a great chancery lawyer.

STONE, Frederick Dawson, librarian, b. in Philadelphia, 8 April, 1841; d. there, 12 Aug., 1897. He was educated in private schools, and while quite young entered the counting-house of his father, a silk importer. During the civil war he enlisted as a private, and participated in the Gettysburg campaign. After the close of the war he returned to his father's business, and continued there until its dissolution. He was deeply interested in the history of his native state, and was a member of the council of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. In 1876 he became its librarian, and held this post until his death. He gained recognition as an authority on the colonial history of the United States, and received the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. For several years Dr. Stone was editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," to the columns of which he frequently contributed. His best-known works include "The Founding of Pennsylvania" and "The Struggle for the Delaware," both written for Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America"; "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution" (Philadelphia, 1888), in collaboration with Prof. John B. McMaster; a monograph on the battle of Brandywine; supplementary chapters to editions of Wood's "History of the University of Pennsylvania" and Eting's "History of Independence Hall"; a "Memoir of William John Potts" (1897); and an address on "A Plea for the Study of Genealogy."

STONE, William Alexis, governor, b. in Tioga county, Pa., 18 April, 1846. He was educated at the state normal school, Mansfield, served in the civil war as 2d lieutenant, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He was district attorney of Tioga county and U. S. attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. He was elected as a Republican to the 52d congress, and was re-elected three times as representative of the 23d district. Having been nominated and elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1898, he resigned his seat in the house of representatives, and was succeeded in November by William H. Graham, of Allegheny.

STONE, William Joel, governor, b. in Madison county, Ky., 7 May, 1848, and was graduated from the Missouri state university. He was admitted to the bar, and was prosecuting attorney for Vernon county in 1872–'4, a Tilden and Hendricks elector in 1876, a Democratic member of congress from 1885 to 1891, and in the following year was elected governor of Missouri, and re-elected in 1894. Gov. Stone, who resides in Jefferson city, is a prominent member of the Democratic national committee, and during the absence in Europe of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was acting chairman of the committee. He resembles Henry Clay in appearance, manners, and training.

STORER, Bellamy, diplomat, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 Aug., 1844. He was graduated at Harvard university and at the Cincinnati law-school, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He practised successfully at the bar of his native city, and in 1891 he was elected to congress as a Republican, being re-elected two years later. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him minister to Belgium, and after the close of the war with Spain Mr. Storer was promoted by being appointed U. S. minister to Spain as successor to Gen. Woodford.

STORY, Emma Eames, opera-singer, b. in Shanghai, China, of New England parentage, 13 Aug., 1867. She studied vocalism in Boston, and became a pupil of Madame Marchesi, at Paris. In 1889 she made her *début* at the Grand opera-house of Paris in Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," having studied her part under the composer's direction. From Paris she went to London, where her success was immediate, and at the end of this season she was married. In 1891 she made her first appearance in New York at the Metropolitan opera-house. She was there again in the season of 1893–'4, and in 1895–'6 was at Covent Garden, London, where she made her first success as Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser." Subsequently she appeared again in New York as Eva in "Die Meistersinger." She married Julian Story, the painter, youngest son of the sculptor, William Wetmore Story. She received in France the decoration of "Officer of the Academy."

Emma Eames Story

STORY, George Henry, artist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Jan., 1835. He served three-years' apprenticeship to a wood-carver, then studied art several years in this country and abroad, and opened a studio in Portland, receiving in 1859 the Maine state medal. He removed to Washington, D. C., where he practised his profession for several years. Spent another year in Cuba, and then

settled in New York city, where he became known as a painter of portraits and genre pictures, and was elected an associate of the National academy of design. Mr. Story is curator of the department of paintings in the Metropolitan museum of art, and has been president of the Artists' fund society.

STRAUS, Oscar Solomon, diplomat, b. in Otterberg, Bavaria, 23 Dec., 1850, and came to this country, with his family, four years later. He was graduated from Columbia and from the Columbia law-school. Engaged in business with his brother in New York, and in 1887 he was appointed minister to Turkey, where he remained nearly three years, being reappointed in 1898. Mr. Straus has been president of the Jewish historical society and National primary league, vice-president of the Board of trade and transportation, and active in the National civil service association and other New York associations. He received the degree of L. H. D. from Brown, and LL. D. from Washington and Lee university.—His elder brother, Isador, is a prominent merchant, who has held several local New York offices, and was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1893.

STRONG, Moses McCure, lawyer, b. at Rutland, Vt., 20 May, 1810; d. at Mineral Point, Wis., 20 July, 1894. He spent three years in collegiate study, was in a law office, and at the Litchfield law-school. He practised in his native place, when in 1831 he removed to Mineral Point, and engaged in practice there till his decease. In 1837 he was surveyor of government lands in Dubuque and Jackson counties, Iowa; was U. S. attorney for Wisconsin Territory; a member of the territorial legislative council; member of the constitutional convention, 1846; and speaker of the house of representatives, 1850. He was actively connected with the construction of the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, and its president from 1852–'7, and was otherwise interested in railroads and mining. From 1885 till his death he was president of the state board of law examiners, and shortly before his decease was elected chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee. He published a "History of the Territory of Wisconsin from 1836–'48" (Madison, 1885).

STRONG, William L., merchant, b. in Loudonville, Richland co., Ohio, 22 March, 1827. He attended the common schools of his native county, and when he was thirteen years of age the responsibilities of the home devolved upon him by the death of his father. He was a dry-goods clerk in several towns of Ohio, but in 1853 removed to New York city. Here he was employed in various capacities by several dry-goods houses until 1863, when he became a member of the firm of Sutton, Smith & Co., and in 1870 this firm's name was changed to William L. Strong & Co., and as such has had a prosperous career. Mr. Strong has held various directorates in corporations, was president of the Central national bank, and is also vice-president of the New York security and trust company. Apart from his business and financial engagements he has in later years taken a prominent part in political affairs. He organized business men's clubs during several presidential campaigns, and in 1882 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress on the Republican ticket. In 1894 he was the union candidate for the mayoralty of New York, representing the leading political elements opposed to Tammany Hall. He was elected by a plurality, and served until January, 1898, giving to the city an administration at once business-like and of great public benefit. He was the last mayor of the older city prior to its consolidation with contiguous territory as "Greater New York." His only son, Major David Bradlee Strong, served with credit in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, and also in the Philippine islands.

STRYKER, Melancthon Woolsey, educator, b. in Mount Vernon, N. Y., 7 Jan., 1851. He was graduated from Hamilton college and Auburn theological seminary, and had charge of Presbyterian churches in Auburn and Ithaca, N. Y., and Holyoke, Mass., also the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago from 1885 to 1892. In the latter year Dr. Stryker was elected president of Hamilton college, from which he had previously received the honorary degree of LL. D. He is known as the author of hymns and poems, and has published various addresses, sermons, and speeches.

STUART, Sir Andrew, Canadian jurist, b. in Quebec, 16 June, 1812; d. there in 1894. He was educated at Chambly and studied law. In 1834 he was called to the bar of Quebec, and at once engaged in a large practice, his father's clients being numbered among the leading merchants and business men of the ancient capital of Canada. In 1854 he was appointed a commissioner to consolidate the statutes of Canada. In 1859 Mr. Stuart became an assistant judge of the superior court for Lower Canada, and a puisne judge of the same tribunal at Quebec the following year. He declined, in 1874, a seat in the court of queen's bench, but in March, 1885, on the retirement of Sir William Collis Meredith, he accepted the appointment of chief justice of the superior court of Quebec. Though he never took much part in active politics, Judge Stuart several times acted as provincial administrator in the absence of the lieutenant-governor from the country, fulfilling his delicate duties with great tact on each occasion. In May, 1887, he received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Queen Victoria.

STUART, Mary McCrea, philanthropist, b. in New York city in 1810; d. there, 30 Dec., 1891, was the daughter of Robert McCrea, a Scotch merchant. She was educated in her native city, and married Robert Leighton Stuart (*q. v.*). She was gifted with an indomitable Scotch will and with sound judgment; her vast fortune enabled her to continue the benevolent work of her husband. She gave $150,000 to Princeton college to found a school of philosophy, and soon afterward gave $50,000 to the Children's aid society for the building of a newsboys' lodging-house; she gave also a plot of ground for the site of the new half-orphan asylum building. Mrs. Stuart gave largely to the Presbyterian boards of foreign and home missions and church erection, and subscribed $100,000 toward the purchase of a new site for the New York historical society. By her will, almost her whole estate, valued at nearly $5,000,000, was left to local institutions of learning and to church societies. To the Lenox library she willed nearly half a million dollars, and all her books, paintings, statuary, bronzes, and other works of art, as well as her collection of shells, minerals, and other objects illustrative of natural history, on condition they be placed in a separate room of the building, and to be known as "the Robert L. Stuart collection, the gift of his widow, Mrs. Mary Stuart."

STURGIS, Russell, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Aug., 1831; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 16 Oct., 1899. His father was a member of the firm of Russell & Co., Canton, and later of Baring Brothers, of London. The son was educated at Harvard, engaged in the China trade, and was U. S. consul at Canton, but returned to Boston, and became a merchant in that city. In 1862–'3

he served as captain and major in the 45th Massachusetts regiment. He was actively associated with the Young men's Christian association since 1858, as president of the Boston association, chairman of the state committee, and member of the international committee, and he published numerous religious tracts. It was through the efforts of Major Sturgis that an Episcopal church was erected at his summer home in Manchester-by-the-sea, where, in the absence of the rector, it was his practice to read the service on Sundays.

STURGIS, Russell, author, b. in Baltimore county, Md., 16 Oct., 1836, and was graduated at the College of the city of New York. He studied architecture and practised his profession until 1880, when he went to Europe, residing there for several years, chiefly for the benefit of his health. Returning to New York he became active in the management of art societies and in writing and lecturing on art topics. He was the decorative art editor of the "Century Dictionary," and contributed on art to the new "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia." Mr. Sturgis is the author of "Manual of Jarves Collection of Early Italian Pictures" (New York, 1894); "European Architecture a Historical Study" (1896); "Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art" (Boston, 1897); and "Dictionary of Architecture" (New York, 1900).

SULLIVAN, Alexander, lawyer, b. near Waterville, Me., 9 Aug., 1847. His parents were natives of Ireland. He acquired reputation as an orator in Michigan before he became of age. He afterward removed to Chicago, and in 1876 killed Francis Hanford, the author of an anonymous letter calumniating Mr. Sullivan's wife, which had been read at a meeting of the common council. The shooting took place at an interview that Sullivan sought for the purpose of obtaining a retraction, at which not only he was assaulted by Hanford and one of the latter's friends, but his wife was also struck by Hanford when she, foreseeing an altercation, sought appealingly to stop it. Sullivan was tried and acquitted. He was admitted to the bar and took an honorable place in his profession. In 1883 he was chosen first president of the Irish national league of America, whose object is to promote home rule in Ireland. This place he resigned in 1884, and now devotes his entire time to his profession.—His wife, **Margaret Frances** (Buchanan), has been a leading writer for newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Sullivan is literary and art editor of the Chicago "Tribune" and an editorial contributor to the press of Boston and New York. She is author of "Ireland of To-Day" (Philadelphia, 1881), and co-author, with Mary E. Blake, of "Mexico—Picturesque, Political, and Progressive" (Boston, 1888).

SYMONDS, Thomas William, soldier, b. in Keeseville, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1849, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1874, having been appointed from the state of Michigan. He was commissioned in the engineer corps, and has been continuously employed on civil and military engineering works in California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and the Great Lakes for more than a quarter of a century. Major Symonds is now building what is believed to be the largest breakwater in the world at Buffalo, N. Y., and he has charge of all the lighthouses between Detroit and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Among his most important government reports are those on the Columbia river, and concerning "A Ship Canal from the Great Lakes to the Sea."

SYPHER, Jay Hale, lawyer, b. 22 July, 1837, on a farm in Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled in 1631. He was graduated at Alfred university in 1859, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private soldier in the 1st regiment, Ohio light artillery, in April, 1861, and served during the war, rising through various grades to the rank of brigadier-general, to which he was promoted for "faithful and meritorious services." He was elected a representative as a Republican to the 40th and two succeeding congresses from Louisiana, where he settled in 1865, engaging in the cultivation of cotton and sugar. In congress Gen. Sypher advocated general amnesty and internal improvements and opposed proscriptive legislation for the south. He was the originator and advocate of the movement to secure an adequate commercial channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river for the benefit of the enormous trade and wide-spread commerce of the Mississippi valley.

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TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, b. in Elmwood, Ill., 29 April, 1860, and was graduated at the University of Illinois. He studied for three years at the École des beaux-arts, since 1886 has been an instructor in the Chicago art-school, and for seven years lecturer on art in the University of Chicago. He decorated the Horticultural building of the World's Columbian exposition, and has produced numerous ideal statues and many portrait busts of prominent citizens of Chicago. Mr. Taft is a member of the American sculpture society and of the Western society of artists. His sister is the wife of the author Hamlin Garland.

TAFT, William Howard, jurist, b. in Cincinnati, 15 Sept., 1857, is a son of Judge Alfonso Taft (*q. v.*). He was graduated from Yale, being second in the class of 1878, and from the Cincinnati law-school two years later. He was appointed assistant prosecutor of Hamilton county in 1881, and collector of internal revenue the year following, resigning the office in March, 1883. In January, 1885, he was assistant solicitor of Hamilton county, and two years later became, by appointment of the governor, judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. In 1888 Judge Taft was elected to the same office for a term of five years. In February, 1890, he was appointed solicitor-general of the United States, and in March, 1892, he was made U. S. circuit judge for the 6th judicial district, which position he still occupies. Since 1896 Judge Taft has been dean and professor in the law department of the University of Cincinnati.

TALIAFERRO, James Piper, senator, b. in Orange Court-House, Va., 30 Sept., 1847, and spent his early years in that place, receiving his limited education there. During the civil war he served as a private in the Confederate army. When the war ceased he removed to Jacksonville, where he became interested in logging and saw-mill enterprises. Afterward he engaged in other commercial interests, serving as vice-president of one of the leading wholesale houses of Florida, and as president of the First national bank of Tampa. He was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee for three years, and served also as a member of the state board of health. He was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896, advocating free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and expressing unalterable opposition to the policy of expansion and imperialism. Although one of the recognized party leaders in the state, he never held political office until he was elected U. S. senator for the term ending in March, 1905.

TANNER, James, lawyer, b. in Richmondville, Schoharie co., N. Y., 4 April, 1844, and was educated in the district school. He volunteered in the 8th New York infantry, was promoted to corporal, and lost both legs in the second battle of Bull Run. He studied law, and received an appointment in the New York custom-house, being deputy collector under Gen. Chester A. Arthur. In 1876 he was elected commander of the Grand army of the republic of New York state from 1877 to 1885, was tax collector in Brooklyn, and in 1889 he was appointed U. S. commissioner of pensions. Corporal Tanner resigned that office, and has for nine years resided in Washington, engaged in prosecuting claims against the government. He possesses a powerful voice, and is a popular campaign speaker and lecturer.

TANNER, John Riley, governor, Illinois, b. in Warwick county, Ind., 4 April, 1844, and received a common-school education. He enlisted in the 98th Illinois infantry in 1862, and also served later in the 61st regiment. At the close of the civil war he became a farmer in Clay county, was elected sheriff, clerk of the circuit court, and in 1881 state senator. Two years later he was appointed U. S. marshal of the southern district of Illinois, state treasurer in 1887, railway commissioner in 1891, and two years subsequent U. S. assistant treasurer, in Chicago. Mr. Tanner has been chairman of the Republican state committee of Illinois, and in 1897 was elected governor for four years, his term of office continuing until 1901.

TAPIA, Andres de (tah'-pee-ah), Spanish soldier, b. about 1480; d. in Mexico about 1540. After serving in Cuba under Diego Velasquez, he was one of the captains in Hernan Cortes's expedition to Mexico, assisting in all the stages of the conquest, and fighting against Cristobal de Olid in Honduras. He left a valuable manuscript entitled "Relación sobre la conquista de México," which was unknown for a long time. It was first mentioned in Juan Ribadeneyra's "Biblioteca de autores Españoles" and in Enrique de Vedias's "Historiadores primitivos de Indias" (Madrid, 1840). Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta published Tapia's narrative in the second volume of his "Colección de Documentos para la Historia de México" (Mexico, 1858–'66). Tapia's original manuscript is in the Royal historical society of Madrid.

TAPPAN, Benjamin, naval officer, b. in New Orleans, La., 10 April, 1856, and was graduated from the U. S. naval academy, 20 June, 1876. He was appointed to the "Tennessee." On 8 Feb., 1879, he was promoted to ensign, and in January, 1886, to lieutenant (junior grade). From 1888 until February, 1891, he was on duty in the office of the bureau of naval intelligence. On 2 Aug., 1891, he was promoted lieutenant; he was ordered to the "Miantonomoh," and served until November, 1894. From 27 Feb., 1895, until November, 1896, he was on duty at the Brooklyn navy-yard, and then was transferred to the "Amphitrite," and subsequently to the "Raleigh." He was on board the latter vessel during the battle of Manila, 1 May, 1898, and during the attack on the city in August he commanded the launch "Barcelo," which had been captured from the Spaniards. Upon this occasion he took the launch through the breakers and captured a Spanish battery. In recognition of his conduct President McKinley advanced him five numbers in the list of lieutenants on 23 Aug., 1898.

TAPPAN, Eli Todd, educator, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 30 April, 1824; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 23 Oct., 1888. He was educated by private tutors and at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, engaged in journalism, studied and practised law, and afterward taught. In 1844–'5 he was mayor of Steubenville, and he was superintendent of the public schools there in 1858–'9. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Ohio, Athens, in 1859–'60, and again in 1865–'8, and from 1868 till 1875 was president of Kenyon college, where he was professor of mathematics from 1875 till 1887. In that year he was appointed state commissioner of common schools of Ohio. Mr. Tappan published a "Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry" (Cincinnati, 1867); "A Treatise on Geometry and Trigonometry" (1868); "Notes and

Exercises on Surveying for the Use of Students in Kenyon College" (Mt. Vernon, 1881); and "Elements of Geometry" (New York, 1885).

TAYLOR, Hannis, jurist, b. 12 Sept., 1851, at New Berne, N. C.; studied at Chapel Hill, N. C., but did not graduate. He read law, and practised at Mobile until his appointment by President Cleveland as minister to Spain, filling this position from May, 1893, to 15 Sept., 1897, when he returned to this country and resumed the practice of law at Mobile. Apart from his work at the bar he has been engaged for many years upon "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" (2 vols., London and Boston, 1892–'8).

TAYLOR, Henry Clay, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 12 March, 1842, and was appointed from Ohio to the U. S. naval academy, where he was graduated in 1863. He saw some active service during the last two years of the civil war, and passed through the various grades, attaining to the rank of captain in April, 1894. During that period he served on several stations and in various shore duties. He was president of the Naval war college near Newport for three years, and since January, 1897, has been in command of the battleship "Indiana," in which he had an honorable share in the destruction of Cervera's Spanish squadron at Santiago in July, 1898. To the "Century" for May, 1899, Capt. Taylor contributed an interesting account of his part in the celebrated naval battle, the other captains and Commander Wainwright, of the "Gloucester," also writing similar articles for the same number of the magazine. In September Capt. Taylor, with the "Indiana," was third in the line of battle-ships that escorted Admiral Dewey and his flag-ship "Olympia" in the memorable New York naval parade.

TAYLOR, Horace Adolphus, government official, b. in Madrid, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 24 May, 1837. He was educated in his native county and in River Falls, Wis., where he founded "The Journal," of which he was editor and publisher, and was also for many years extensively engaged in banking, printing, lumber, and real estate business. In 1874 he was made Wisconsin state land agent, in which office he continued until appointed, in 1880, U. S. consul to Marseilles, France, remaining there for three years. In 1887 he was elected state senator of Wisconsin, and two years later was selected as U. S. commissioner of railroads, occupying the position for a period of four years. Mr. Taylor was appointed in March, 1899, assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury department. In 1874 he edited and published "Taylor's Chip Basket."

TAYLOR, James Knox, architect, b. in Knoxville, Ill., 11 Oct., 1857, and was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, Minn. He took a special course in architecture at the Institute of technology in Boston, followed by nearly four years' study in the offices of New York architects. Returning to St. Paul in 1882, he practised his profession of architecture for ten years, removing to Philadelphia in 1892, where he designed several important buildings. In April, 1895, he became a senior draughtsman in the U. S. architect's office in Washington, and subsequently principal draughtsman. In October, 1897, after passing a civil service examination, Mr. Taylor was appointed supervising architect of the U. S. treasury department. He was a member of the commission who in 1899 selected, from among many others submitted, the design of Mr. Cass Gilbert for the custom-house to be erected on the Bowling Green site in New York.

TAYLOR, James Loockerman, railway agent, b. in Tallahassee, Fla., 26 July, 1847, son of John Bradford Taylor, of Baltimore. He was educated at the Florida military institute, served as a youth in the Confederate army during 1864–'5, and later as a captain in the Georgia National guard. He was an honorary commissioner to Europe of the Chicago world's Columbian exposition and a member of the *jury supérieur* and president of the *jury d'examen*, Berlin international exposition of 1897. Col. Taylor is the European representative of the Pennsylvania railway company and president of the American society of London, where he has made many notable speeches, also one at a public dinner in Sheffield early in November, 1899.

TAYLOR, Richard, soldier, b. in Orange county, Va., 22 March, 1744; d. in Louisville, Ky., about 1827. He was the father of President Zachary Taylor, who was his third son. The elder Taylor was a pioneer, being one of the first to trade down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans in 1769. During the Revolutionary war he entered the service as 1st lieutenant of the 1st Virginia regiment, 6 Sept., 1775; became captain, 5 March, 1776; major of the 13th regiment, 4 Feb., 1778; was transferred to the 9th regiment on 14 Sept.; promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Virginia regiment, 7 Dec., 1779; and retired on 12 Feb., 1781. He received over eight thousand acres of land between 1783 and 1808 for former military services, and additional grants as well as pension concessions were made to his heirs after his death. He distinguished himself for his intrepid courage and imperturbable coolness in battle, especially at Trenton. Col. Taylor removed to the neighborhood of Louisville in 1785, was a member of the Kentucky convention of 1785, of the constitutional convention of 1792, and also of the second constitutional convention of 17 Aug., 1799. He served in 1792 as a member of the Kentucky legislature, and was elected one of the judges for Jefferson county. In 1813, 1817, 1821, and 1825 he was a presidential elector. In 1792 he was severely wounded near Eton, Ohio, in the battle between Gen. Adair's forces in a conflict with the Indians under Little Turtle.

TAYLOR, Robert Love, statesman, b. in Happy Valley, Carter co., Tenn., 31 July, 1850. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years old, except at intervals when he was at school, studying law in the office of S. J. Kirkpatrick, and received his license to practise in 1878. Two weeks afterward he was nominated by a convention of the Democratic party for congress, and after a hot contest in joint discussion he was elected, although the district was Republican from 5,000 to 7,000 majority. In 1884 he was elector for the state at large on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket. In 1886 he defeated his brother Alfred for governor, and in 1888 he was again nominated for governor, defeating S. W. Hawkins, Republican. In 1890 he canvassed his state for the Democratic ticket, and

in 1892 was again elected for the state at large on the Cleveland and Stevenson ticket. He has been on the lecture platform since 1892, where he achieved success. In 1896 he was for the third time nominated by the Democrats for governor and was elected, defeating George M. Tillman. Much credit was due Gov. Taylor for the success of the Tennessee centennial exposition, in which he took great interest, and where his happy addresses to the various visiting delegations won for him national fame.

TEFFT, Israel Keech, antiquarian, b. in Smithfield, R. I., 12 Feb., 1794; d. in Savannah, Ga., 30 June, 1862. He received a common-school education, and, his parents having died when he was quite young, he in 1816 removed to Savannah, where he engaged in business. In 1821 he undertook the publication and editing of the "Savannah Georgian," but gave up the enterprise at the end of a year and entered the bank of the state of Georgia as a clerk; he was made paying teller of the institution in 1830, and cashier in 1848, which position he held until his death. His leisure time was spent in the collecting and care of his autographs and his books. He was also an enthusiastic member of the Georgia historical society, serving as its corresponding secretary from its beginning in 1839 until 1862; a corresponding member of the New England historic genealogical society and of the Massachusetts historical society. Mr. Tefft's exceedingly large and valuable collection of autographs was sold at auction in New York city at the close of the civil war.

TELLO, Juan Antonio de, Spanish missionary, b. in Guadalajara in 1566; d. in Sayula, Mexico, in 1654. He entered the Franciscan order, came early to New Spain, and in 1596 was one of the four missionaries that accompanied Sebastian Vizcaino (*q. v.*) to California. He was elected in 1605 prior of the convent of Zacoalco, and built there the fine church that is still standing. In 1620 he visited Amatlan to pacify the country and organize missions, was very successful, and became popular among the Indians. He was elected prior of the convent of Tealotlan in 1641, and in 1648 of the convent of Sayula, built a church and a hospital there, and collected a library of Aztec works. He composed a valuable history, of which Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta discovered a part in the archives of Guadalajara and in the Franciscan convent at Mexico, which he published in the second volume of his "Colección de Documentos para la Historia de México" (Mexico, 1858–'66). It is entitled "Libro segundo de la crónica miscelánea, en que se trata de la conquista espiritual y temporal de la provincia de Santiago de Jalisco y Nueva Vizcaya, y descubrimiento del Nuevo México."

TEMPLE, Oliver Perry, lawyer, b. in Green county, Tenn., 27 Jan., 1820, and was graduated at Washington college, in that state. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for congress the following year, and in 1848 he removed to Knoxville. President Fillmore appointed him, in 1850, a member of a commission to visit the Indian tribes of New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and he was a Bell-Everett presidential elector for Tennessee in 1860. Mr. Temple made the first Union speech in his native state after the election of President Lincoln, and he was among the most prominent Union leaders in East Tennessee. He was one of the chancellors of the state from 1866 to 1878, was postmaster of Knoxville for four years, and was appointed by President Grant a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. military academy. Mr. Temple is the author of "The Covenanter, the Cavilier, and the Puritan" and "East Tennessee and its Union Leaders in the War."

TENNEY, Asa Wentworth, jurist, b. in Dalton, N. H., 20 May, 1833; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1897. He was graduated from Dartmouth, studied law, and served as a school commissioner at Lancaster, N. H. In 1862 he removed to New York, where he was admitted to the bar. He was one of a band of volunteer citizens that defended the house of Mayor Opdyke during the draft riots, and in 1867 he was selected by Horace Greeley to aid the Republicans of Georgia in their efforts to reorganize the party. His addresses, delivered under police protection in Savannah and Atlanta, were printed and circulated as Republican campaign documents. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of New York in 1873, and he held the office for more than twelve years, applying himself to private practice in Brooklyn on expiration of his term. He was appointed U. S. district judge for the eastern district of New York in July, 1897.

TERRELL, Edwin Holland, lawyer, b. in Brookville, Ind., 21 Nov., 1841, was graduated at De Pauw university and the Harvard law-school, also studying in Europe for two years. After practising law in Indianapolis from 1874 to 1877, he settled in San Antonio, Tex., where he still resides. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1880 and 1888, and in the year 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison American minister to Belgium, where he remained for four years. During that period Mr. Terrell was a member of the slave-trade conference held in Brussels, of the custom-house conference, of the *commission technique* to revise the Berlin treaty, a representative to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Congo Free State, and a commissioner to and vice-president of the international monetary conference of 1892. By a royal decree Mr. Terrell was in the following year created a "Grand officer of the Order of Leopold."

TESLA, Nikola, electrician, b. in Smiljau, Lika, Servia, in 1857, is the son of a minister in the Greek church. He was educated in the public schools of Gospich, and at the *realschule* at Karlstadt, from which he was graduated in 1873; he then attended the polytechnic school at Gratz. Much against the preference of his father, who wished him to enter the ministry, he gave his attention to electricity and magnetism, relinquishing his plan of teaching mathematics and physics, in favor of the profession of an engineer. He studied languages at Prague and at Buda-Pesth, became an assistant in the government telegraph-engineering department, and then worked with Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He went to Paris after a short time, and thence came soon to the United States. He worked with Edison at Menlo Park, and then entered into a company formed to put his own inventions upon the market. He perfected his discovery of the rotary field principle, and then gave his attention to the utilization of the undulating current. He has studied also the principles of lighting, motors, the conversion of energy, and other related subjects, and has always produced, as a result of his studies, improvements of high order and of great benefit. In the application for a patent for a recent discovery Tesla says: "The greatest value of my invention will result from its effects upon warfare and armaments, for by reason of its certain unlimited destructiveness it tends to bring about and maintain permanent peace among nations." See "The Inventions, Researches, and Writings of Nikola Tesla, with Special Refer-

ence to his Work in Polyphase Currents and High Potential Lighting," by Thomas Commerford Martin (New York, 1894).

THANET, Octave. See FRENCH, Miss ALICE.

THATCHER, Solon Otis, jurist, b. in Hornellsville, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1830; d. in Lawrence, Kan., 11 Aug., 1895. He entered Union, and was graduated in the class of 1855. He then studied at the Albany law-school, from which he was graduated in 1856. He was a delegate to the first state convention in New York for the organization of the Republican party. After the Frémont campaign of 1856 he removed to Kansas, settled at Lawrence, and became a leader among the counsellors of the free-state movement. On 5 July, 1859, the new constitutional convention, that had been called by popular vote in the preceding March, met at Wyandotte; Thatcher was chosen temporary presiding chairman of the convention, and was also made chairman of the legislative committee. The "Wyandotte constitution," chosen by this body on 27 July, was ratified by the people on 4 Oct. following by a vote of 10,421 to 5,530. In that same year Thatcher was elected the first district judge of the fourth judicial district of Kansas; he held that office until 1864, when he resigned to become the Republican candidate for governor; he was unsuccessful, however. In July, 1884, he was chosen one of the three commissioners to negotiate treaties with the South and Central American governments; at the subsequent assembling of the Pan-American congress at Washington he made a detailed report of his work.

THAYER, Gideon French, educator, b. in Watertown, Mass., 21 Sept., 1793; d. in Keene, N. H., 27 March, 1864. His parents both died while he was very young, and he was adopted by Gideon French, a Boston merchant. He received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen he entered a store, where he remained for six years. He began to teach in 1814, securing a position as usher in Rufus Webb's school, of Boston. There he remained four years, being compelled to resign on account of hæmorrhage of the lungs. He went to New Orleans for relief, and returned within two years. In 1820 he opened a private school in Boston. He conducted this institution and others at Milton Hill and at Brookline until 1855, when he withdrew on account of his health. He took an active interest in the Sunday-schools of Boston, in various educational institutions, and in the municipal affairs of Boston. He was elected president of the Prescott insurance company, but soon resigned and retired to Keene, N. H.

THAYER, James Bradley, professor, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 15 Jan., 1831, and was graduated at Harvard and also at the Harvard law-school. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, practising there until 1874, when he was appointed professor of law in Harvard, which position he still occupies, receiving from the university in 1894 the honorary degree of LL. D. Prof. Thayer is the author of "Letters of Chauncey Wright, with an Account of his Life" (Boston, 1878); "A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson" (1884); "Cases on Evidence" (1892); "The Origin and Scope of Constitutional Law" (1893); "Cases on Constitutional Law" (1894); "The Teaching of English Law in Universities" (1895); "The Developement of Trial by Jury" (1896); and "A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law" (1898).

THAYER, Samuel Richard, lawyer, b. in Richmond, Ontario co., N. Y., 12 Dec., 1839, and was graduated from Union college. He studied law, and in 1863 began practice in Minneapolis, where he still resides. He was a delegate to the convention of southern loyalists which met at Philadelphia in 1866, and has been repeatedly a delegate to Republican state conventions, frequently preparing the party platform. He was a director of the state normal schools by legislative appointment from 1871 to 1875. President Harrison appointed Mr. Thayer American minister to the Netherlands, as successor to Robert B. Roosevelt, and he resided at The Hague from March, 1889, to August, 1893, during which period he repeatedly received the thanks of the state department, and also was thanked by several American historical societies for services rendered to them. He was the first to suggest the erection of a monument at Delft Haven commemorative of the departure of the Pilgrims from that place to Plymouth, New England. Mr. Thayer is a member of the Mayflower and the Minnesota historical societies, and in 1892 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Union college.

THAYER, Thatcher, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 9 Dec., 1811; d. in Newport, R. I., 17 March, 1894. He was graduated from Amherst and from Andover theological seminary, was ordained in 1839, and installed as pastor of the Congregational church of South Dennis, Mass. In June, 1841, he was called to the United Congregational church of Newport, and assumed charge in the autumn. A busy and energetic pastor, he yet found time to instruct many young men in the higher grades of education. Failing health caused him to seek rest by a year's travel in Europe, but in 1873 he resigned, and was made pastor emeritus. In 1857 he received the degree of D. D. from Princeton, and in 1860 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Brown university. He took a warm interest in the Newport artillery, serving as its chaplain from April, 1867, until his death. It was largely due to his efforts also that Newport owes its Rogers high-school. His library was one of the best private collections in the country.

THAYER, William Wallace, jurist, b. in Lima, Livingston co., N. Y., 15 July, 1827; d. in Portland, Ore., 17 Oct., 1899. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, practising in Tonawanda for ten years, when in 1862 he removed to the Pacific coast, settling in Oregon. He became a member of the legislature, district attorney of the 3d judicial district, and in 1878 he was elected governor of the state, to which office he was re-elected. In 1884 Gov. Thayer became chief justice of Oregon, holding the office for six years. He had resided in Portland since 1878.

THOMAN, Leroy Delano, lawyer, b. in Salem, Ohio, 31 July, 1851, received a common-school education, and after attending the academy at South Whitley, Ind., for two years, he taught in Illinois, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872 at Columbia City, Ind. In 1873 he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where he served for some time as probate judge. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by William McKinley, and in 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur the Democratic member of the U. S. civil service commission. In 1888 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practised his profession. Judge Thoman has a wide reputation as a public speaker, and many of his addresses have been published. He is lecturer on international law in Northwestern university.

THOMAS, Arthur Lloyd, governor, b. in Chicago, 22 Aug., 1851, and received a common-school education. He was appointed, in 1879, secretary of Utah Territory, occupying the position for eight

years, where he became supervisor of the Utah census and special agent of the U. S. government to collect church and school statistics. In 1884 he was a member of the commission to compile and codify the laws of Utah, and he was governor of Utah from 1889 to 1893, signing the first public free-school law for Utah. During his term the practice of plural marriages was formally renounced by the Mormon church. Mr. Thomas, who called the national irrigation congress at Salt Lake City in 1890, is president of the Idaho irrigating and colonization company, and in 1898 was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Salt Lake City.

THOMAS, John Rochester, architect, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 18 June, 1848. He studied in the common schools of his native city, and then entered upon his professional career, in which he has been successful. Several hundred churches have been erected from his designs, and he was appointed by Gov. John A. Dix sole commissioner, as well as architect, for the erection of the state reformatory at Elmira. This group of buildings has attained a wide celebrity and has served as the model for many similar institutions. Of the 8th regiment armory, Madison avenue, New York, designed by him, Janvier, "In Old New York," says:

"It is so noble a structure that only its accessibility saves it from becoming a place of pilgrimage." He received the first prize over more than one hundred competitors in the New York municipal building or city hall competition. This was one of the most important architectural competitions held in this country, the strict and liberal terms, prepared by a committee of architects, of which Richard M. Hunt was chairman, leading to the submission of this unusual number of designs from the leading architects of this country and of Europe. Mr. Thomas is the architect of the New York hall of records, seen in the accompanying illustration.

THOMPSON, Daniel Greenleaf, lawyer, b. in Montpelier, Vt., 9 Feb., 1850; d. in New York city, 10 July, 1897. He studied at Amherst, where he was graduated in 1869. In the autumn of the same year he removed to New York city to give private instruction and to study law. He became teacher of classics in the high-school at Springfield, Mass., in April, 1870, and held the position until 1872, when he returned to New York, and was admitted to the bar in December. From that time until his death he was an active member of the legal profession. In 1894 Amherst gave him the degree of Ph. D. His publications include "A First Book in Latin" (1872); "A System of Psychology" (2 vols., New York, 1884); "The Problem of Evil" (1886); "Religious Sentiments of the Human Mind" (1888); "Social Progress" (1889); "The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature" (1892); "Politics in a Democracy" (1893), which has been translated into Dutch.

THOMPSON, Ernest Evan Seton, artist, b. in South Shields, England, 14 Aug., 1860, and spent his early years in Canada and on the western plains. He was educated in the Toronto institute, and studied art in the London royal academy. He was appointed in 1892 the official naturalist to the Manitoba government, still retaining the position. In 1890 he went to Paris to continue his art studies, remaining there for six years, becoming known in the French *salon* as an animal painter, and was occasionally called "Wolf Thompson," from the number of his paintings and writings with wolf subjects. One of his best pictures, produced in 1894, is entitled "Waiting in Vain." He is an associate of the Royal Canadian academy. Mr. Thompson was among the chief illustrators of the "Century Dictionary," has contributed illustrated articles to American magazines, and is the author of "The Mammals of Manitoba" (Winnepeg, 1887); "The Birds of Manitoba" (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1891); "Studies in the Art of Anatomy of Animals" (London, 1896); "Wild Animals I have known" (New York, 1898); and "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag" (1899).

THOMPSON, Hugh Smith, governor of South Carolina, b. in Charleston, 24 Jan., 1836, and was graduated at the South Carolina military academy, becoming professor of French and belles-lettres in the arsenal academy of Columbia, and retaining the position until 1861. He served through the civil war as captain of a battalion of South Carolina cadets, and from 1866 to 1876 was principal of the Columbia academy, when he was appointed state superintendent of education for six years. In 1882 Mr. Thompson was elected governor of South Carolina, being re-elected for a second term. In 1886 he became assistant secretary, U. S. treasury, three years later was appointed U. S. civil service commissioner, and in 1892 accepted the comptrollership of the New York Life insurance company. Gov. Thompson has been president of the Southron society of New York, where he resides.

THOMPSON, William, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1813; d. in Tacoma, Wash., 7 Oct., 1897. He was appointed captain in the 1st Iowa cavalry, 31 July, 1861, was made major, 18 May, 1863, and colonel, 20 June, 1864. On 13 March, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was mustered out, 15 March, 1866, but entered the regular army, 28 July following, as captain of the 7th cavalry, being brevetted major, 2 March, 1867, for gallant service in action at Prairie Grove, and colonel, 2 March, 1867, for services in the action at Bayou Metoe. He was retired, 15 Dec., 1875, and in 1896 was made brigadier-general, U. S. A., by act of congress.

THORNTON, Jessy Quinn, jurist, b. near Point Pleasant, W. Va., 24 Aug., 1810; d. in Salem, Ore., 5 Feb., 1888. He was admitted to the bar, and afterward attended law lectures at the University of Virginia, in 1835 he opened an office in Palmyra, Mo., in 1836 edited a paper in the interest of Martin Van Buren, and in 1841 removed to Quincy, Ill. In 1846 he emigrated to Oregon, and early in 1847 was appointed chief justice of the provisional government. In the autumn of the same year he resigned and went to Washington, where he exerted his influence in forwarding the organization of the territorial government, and in incorporating the

principle of the "Wilmot proviso" in the act that prohibited the extension of slavery into the territory. He was the author of the provision in the statutes-at-large that gives to the cause of public education the 16th and 36th sections of public lands in each township. In 1864–'5 he served in the legislature. He published "Oregon and California in 1848" (2 vols., New York, 1849) and "History of the Provisional Government of Oregon" in the "Proceedings of the Oregon Pioneer Association" for 1875, and also in the "History of the Willamette Valley."

TIEMANN, Daniel Fawcett, mayor, b. in New York city, 9 Jan., 1805; d. there, 29 June, 1899. His father, Anthony Tiemann, came from Hesse-Cassel, and his mother was from Cambridgeport, Mass. The son attended the school of Stevens and Whitney in his native city until he was thirteen, when he entered upon a business career, becoming a paint and color manufacturer, which business is still carried on by his sons in Manhattanville. He was for many years an assistant alderman, a member of the board of charities and correction, and in 1858 mayor of the city, introducing during his term of office the numbers and names of streets on the public lamps. In 1872 Mr. Tiemann was elected to the state senate, and he was for forty-seven years a warden and vestryman of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church of Manhattanville. He was perhaps the oldest inhabitant of New York who has lived continuously in the city, and who had a clear recollection of it as it was nearly ninety years ago, when it contained less than 100,000 inhabitants. He resided in Audubon park, occupying the house built by the great naturalist of that name, who died in 1851.

TIGERT, John James, author, b. in Louisville, Ky., 25 Nov., 1856. He was graduated at Vanderbilt university and at the Southern Baptist theological seminary. He is a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was professor of moral philosophy in Vanderbilt university from 1881 to 1890, pastor in Kansas City, Mo., from 1890 to 1894, and editor "Methodist Review" from 1894 to the present time. He is also secretary of the general conference M. E. church, and he has published the following works: "Handbook of Logic" (Nashville, 1885); "The Preacher himself" (1889); "Constitutional History of American Episcopal Methodism" (1894); "The Making of Methodism" (1898); and has edited "Sommers's Systematic Theology, with Additions" (2 vols., Nashville, 1887–'8), and "Bishop McTeer's Sermons" (1889).

TILLINGHAST, Caleb Benjamin, librarian, b. in West Greenwich, R. I., 3 April, 1843. He studied in the common schools of Windham county, Conn., and served there as a teacher and school officer. In 1870 he went on the staff of the Boston "Daily Journal," serving as city editor for many years. In 1879 he left the "Journal" to take charge of the state library of Massachusetts, and in 1893 he was appointed state librarian. He served as clerk and treasurer of the Massachusetts board of education for many years, was appointed one of the original members of the Massachusetts free public library commission, and was designated as chairman by Gov. Brackett, being reappointed in 1895 by Gov. Greenhalge. He is a member of many historical societies. In 1897 he received the degree of A. M. from Harvard university.

TILLMAN, Benjamin Ryan, senator, b. in Edgefield county, S. C., 11 Aug., 1847. He studied at Bethany academy, but left school at the age of seventeen to enter the Confederate army. A severe illness, however, caused the loss of his left eye and kept him an invalid for two years. Since the war he has engaged in farming. He was captain of the Edgefield hussars, a militia company, from 1884 to 1890. In 1886 he began an agitation for industrial and technical education, the result of which was the establishment of the agricultural and industrial college at Fort Hill, the old home of Calhoun. In 1890 he was put forward by the farmers as a candidate for governor; he was elected in November of that year, and was re-elected in 1892. During his term of office the dispensary law for the control of the sale of liquor by the state was passed, and the Winthrop normal and industrial college for women was established at Rock Hill. He was mainly instrumental in the calling of the South Carolina constitutional convention of 1895, and served as chairman of the committee on suffrage that framed the article providing for an educational property qualification for voting, thus eliminating the ignorant negro vote. The increase of the school tax from two to three mills also was due largely to his efforts. He was elected U. S. senator over Gen. Butler for the term beginning 4 March, 1895. On entering the senate his first speech denouncing President Cleveland was widely read and excited much adverse criticism.

TOME, Jacob, philanthropist, b. in Manheim township, York co., Pa., 13 Aug., 1810; d. in Port Deposit, Md., 15 March, 1898. He was of German descent, the family name being originally Thom, and by unusual industry, perseverance, and self-reliance rose from extreme poverty to the highest plane of influence and usefulness. His education was meagre, being limited to attendance during the winter months at the district school, and, losing his father at the age of sixteen, he hired himself to a farmer of York county. In 1833 he settled at Port Deposit as a hotel employee. The following year he studied bookkeeping in Philadelphia, and returned to Port Deposit, where he attracted the attention of David Rinehart, a wealthy banker and lumber merchant, who, in 1835, took him in partnership. This was the foundation of young Tome's fortune, and fifteen years later he owned 20,000 acres of timber land in Pennsylvania and 10,000 acres in Michigan. In 1849 Mr. Tome purchased, with Taylor and John S. Gittings, of Baltimore, a line of steamers plying between that city and Port Deposit, which shortly afterward, through the accession of Mason L. Weems, was merged into the Baltimore and Fredericksburg steamboat company. Besides being a director of several national banks in Baltimore, Mr. Tome owned the Citizens' national bank in Washington, D. C., and in 1871 built the Tome memorial M. E. church at Port Deposit at a cost of $65,000, which is the handsomest church edifice in the state outside of Baltimore. In recognition of his Union principles he was elected to the Maryland senate in 1863. He gave Dickinson college a scientific building costing $40,000, and in 1892 built the Tome institute at Port Deposit at a cost of $250,000, which he endowed with a fund of $1,500,000. Since his death Mrs. Tome has become the active president of two Maryland banks.

TORRENCE, Joseph, soldier, b. in Mercer county, Pa., 5 May, 1843; d. in Chicago, 31 Oct., 1896. He worked as a blacksmith in the blast-furnace at Sharpsburg, now a suburb of Pittsburg, and became a foreman when only seventeen years of age. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in an Ohio regiment of volunteers, was wounded in the battle of Perryville, and honorably discharged, but, returning to Ohio, he led the volunteer party

which captured the Confederate Gen. Morgan. Going to Chicago in 1869 he became interested in various iron and steel enterprises and in railway construction, out of which he made $25,000,000. He built the Chicago elevated terminal railway, which he disposed of to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé company. Gov. Cullom made him general of the 1st brigade of state troops. He was extremely lavish in his expenditures, and his five-story mansion is one of Chicago's show-places.

TOWNDROW, Thomas, journalist, b. in Derbyshire, England, 7 May, 1810; d. in New Rochelle, N. Y., 22 May, 1898. He came to this country in 1830, settling in Boston five years later, where he commenced to teach shorthand. He always maintained that he, and not Pitman, invented the system. In 1838 he, removed to New York and found employment upon the staff of the New York "Herald." It was in this connection that he first met Horace Greeley, and when the latter established the "Tribune," Towndrow joined the staff as a reporter, and remained with that paper until 1891, when he retired—the oldest reporter in New York.

TOWNSEND, John Pomeroy, financier, b. in Middlebury, Vt., 10 Oct., 1832; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1898. After spending his boyhood in Troy, he came to New York city in 1850 and found employment with the firm of Wilson G. Hunt & Co. He soon engaged in stave exportation and established the firm of Dutton & Townsend, from which he retired in 1882. In 1885 he became president of the maritime exchange, of which he had previously been vice-president; the same year he was also elected president of the New York produce exchange. He retired from the presidency of the maritime exchange in 1888, and in 1889 was chosen president of the Knickerbocker trust company, from which he retired on his election to the presidency of the Bowery savings bank in 1894; this position he held until his death. He was also a member of the chamber of commerce, a director of the Farmers' loan and trust company, a trustee of the Knickerbocker trust company, and was interested in many charitable and religious organizations. He was a student of financial questions and wrote many papers on that subject, which were printed in periodicals and also in pamphlet form. He prepared a "History of the Bowery Savings Bank from its Organization in 1834 to 1888" and "A History of Savings Banks in the United States" (New York, 1896).

TRACY, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. in Owego, N. Y., 26 April, 1830. He was educated at the Owego academy, and at twenty-one years was admitted to the bar in his native place. In 1853 and 1856 he was elected district attorney of Tioga county. In 1862 he was a member of the committee appointed by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan to organize recruiting for the U. S. army, and later was made colonel of the 109th New York regiment. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, soon after which failing health compelled his return home; but he again went to the front as colonel of the 127th regiment of colored troops. Later he was placed in command of the rendezvous and prison-camp at Elmira. At the close of the war he was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, and settled in Brooklyn. In October, 1866, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of New York, to which office he was reappointed, serving till 1873. In December, 1881, to fill a vacancy, he was appointed associate judge of the court of appeals, holding this place until January, 1883. In September, 1882, he was nominated for supreme court judge by the Republicans, but was defeated on a party vote. In March, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison secretary of the navy, was confirmed by the senate, and immediately entered on the duties of the office. Four years later he resumed the practice of his profession in New York, and in 1897 he was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York, being defeated by Van Wyck. Gen. Tracy was counsel for Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, and made his argument in September, 1899.

B. F. Tracy

TRAIL, Florence, author, b. in Frederick, Md., 1 Sept., 1854. Prolonged illness in childhood resulted in impaired hearing, slight lameness, and a constitution far from robust; nevertheless she graduated with honors from the Frederick female seminary in 1872, and a year later at Mount Vernon institute, Baltimore. She was the pioneer in the belief that every woman should have a profession or means of self-support, and, though a member of one of the wealthiest families in Maryland, she left her home to teach in various schools of Kentucky, North Carolina, New York, and Connecticut, giving her salary to the cause of education and assistance of struggling young women. Miss Trail is a charter member of the Anna Ticknor library association of Boston, and has for twenty-one years been associated with the society to encourage studies at home. A four months' tour of Europe in 1883 furnished material for "My Journal in Foreign Lands" (New York, 1885), now a guide-book on the continent and text-book in several American schools. She has published over one hundred articles relative to literature and art, and her "Studies in Criticism" (New York, 1888) has been reviewed in Italy and France, and become a text-book in many colleges. She published "Under the Second Renaissance" (Buffalo, 1894), a defence of the dramatic profession, and is now engaged upon "A History of Italian Literature."

TREE, Lambert, lawyer, b. in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832. He received a classical education, and studied law for two years with James Mandeville Carlisle in Washington, continuing his law studies at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He settled in Chicago in 1856, and was in active practice there for many years. In 1864 he was elected a circuit judge of Cook county, and at the expiration of his first term of office was re-elected. He resigned in 1875 on account of impaired health, and spent three years in foreign travel with his family. In 1878 he returned to Chicago and occupied himself with law, literature, and the management of his own and his wife's large estates. Living in a Republican district, he was twice nominated for congress, and each time polled a vote far ahead of his party. In 1885 he was nominated by the Democrats for U. S. senator against Gen. John A. Logan, and failed by a single vote. In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the Democratic national convention, and in July, 1885, was appointed U. S. minister to Belgium. During his residence in Brussels he commissioned the comte de Talaing to exe-

cute in bronze a statue of La Salle, the explorer of the Illinois Territory, and presented it to Lincoln park, Chicago. In September, 1888, he was appointed minister to Russia, where he remained until March, 1889, and in 1890 he was appointed a member of the commission of the Pan-American conference. Judge Tree took a warm interest in the work of the international conference at Brussels in 1889 for the purpose of forming a treaty for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and was influential in getting the treaty framed and finally ratified by the U. S. senate. In 1892 he became a trustee of the Newberry library, and has since been a vice-president and chairman of the executive and financial committee. In 1893 he was president of the Illinois historical society.

TRENT, William, founder of Trenton, N. J., b. in Inverness about 1655; d. in Trenton, 25 Dec., 1724. He emigrated from Scotland to Philadelphia about 1682, and engaged in business with the Quakers there. Although not trained for the law, his sound judgment and integrity raised him to a judgeship of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and he was a member of the provincial council of that colony from 1703–'21. He was also a member of the assembly in 1710, 1715, and 1719, and during 1717–'28 its speaker. His Philadelphia residence was once the home of William Penn and his family, and he was associated with Penn as a ship-owner. His connection with the Church of England did not militate against his interests in the Quaker colony. Trent first became interested in New Jersey in 1714, when he bought land in the present confines of Trenton, then called Hopewell. He took up his residence on this tract in 1721, which was named "Trent's-town." He represented Burlington county in the assembly, and was made speaker in September, 1723. He became chief justice of the New Jersey supreme court, and held that post till his death.—His youngest son, **William,** Indian trader, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1715; d. in Philadelphia in 1787. He became a fur-trader on a large scale. In this way he enjoyed the confidence of the Indians, learned their languages, and was of great service in negotiating treaties between them and the several colonial governments involved in specific agreements. He commanded one of four companies which Pennsylvania raised in 1746 for a proposed expedition against Canada, and William Franklin, who was his ensign in this country, was his close friend for thirty years thereafter. For twenty years Trent was continually on duty along the frontiers, and in 1753 he began to build a fort on the present site of Pittsburg, Pa., a place which soon after became memorable in history through Gen. Braddock's defeat. By frequent Indian raids Trent became impoverished, and some friendly chiefs of the Six Nations, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1758, gave to him and several others a tract of 3,500,000 acres of land along the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, which was named Indiana Territory. Royal confirmation of this grant was not obtained until 1769, but the claims were extinguished by the American Revolution. Capt. Trent was in England for some years in the interests of his Indiana company, returned to America in 1775, and took up his residence at Trenton. He settled in Philadelphia in 1784.

TRENT, William Peterfield, author, b. at Richmond, 10 Nov., 1862. He studied in the University of Virginia, where he took his A. M. degree in 1884, and at Johns Hopkins, taking history as a post-graduate course. In 1888 he became professor of English and history at the University of the south, and in 1894 accepted in addition the position of dean of the academic department. He has published "English Culture in Virginia" (Baltimore, 1889); "The Period of Constitution-Making in the American Churches" (Boston, 1889); "William Gilmore Simms," in "American Men of Letters" series (1892); "Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime," in Crowell's "Library of Economics and Politics" (1897); "John Milton: A Short Study of his Life and Works" (1899); and was the first editor of "The Sewanee Review," a quarterly journal of literary studies (1892–'9).

TROBEC, James, R. C. bishop, b. near Laibach, Austria, 10 July, 1838. In his native town he made his course of classics and philosophy, and also two years' study of theology. In 1864 he met a venerable missionary from this country, Father Pirc, who induced him to join the Catholic missions of America, and to accompany him hither. He finished his theological studies at St. Vincent's abbey of the Benedictines in Pennsylvania. He was ordained a priest at St. Paul by Bishop Thomas L. Grace, and was assigned to missionary duty with Vicar-General Buh, of the diocese of Duluth, at Belle Prairie, and afterward labored at Wabasha and attended the missions of all Wabasha county. After twenty-one years of missionary work he was called to St. Paul in 1887, where he organized St. Agnes's parish, and served until 1897, when he was appointed bishop of St. Cloud. Dr. Trobec was consecrated in St. Paul by Archbishop Ireland at the cathedral in September, 1897.

TRUAX, Charles Henry, jurist, b. in Durhamville, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1846, and spent a year at Hamilton college. He studied law with his uncle, Chauncey Shaffer, was admitted to the New York bar, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. He was elected a judge of the superior court for the term of fourteen years expiring in 1894, and a year later he was elected to the 1st judicial district of the supreme court for fourteen years, which term will continue until 1910. Judge Truax possesses a library of about ten thousand volumes, and recently presented 1,250 volumes to Hamilton college.—His brother, **Chauncey Shaffer,** lawyer, b. in Durhamville, 11 March, 1854, was graduated from Hamilton college and Columbia law-school. He was instructor in commercial and international law at Robert college, Constantinople, sometimes styled "the Oxford of the Orient," for nearly two years, when he returned to New York and resumed the practice of law. He is president of the New York alumni association of Hamilton, and in 1886 founded the Greek scholarship in that college.

TRUESDALE, Hiram Clark, jurist, b. in Rock Island, Ill., 26 June, 1860; d. in Phœnix, Ariz., 28 Oct., 1897. After his graduation from Iowa state university he studied law there, but removed to Minneapolis to practise his profession. He went to Phœnix in 1895, became known as an expert in mining law, and was appointed chief justice of the territory in June, 1897, being fatally prostrated immediately after trying the important suit of Warner *vs.* Wells, involving an exceedingly valuable mining property.

TRUMBULL, Matthew Moore, soldier, b. in London, England, 10 June, 1826. He came to the United States on reaching his majority, enlisting as a private in the 3d Iowa volunteers in April, 1861, being promoted later for gallantry in many battles in which the regiment took part. Subsequently he organized and was commissioned colonel of the 9th Iowa cavalry, with which he saw much active service, and before the close of the

civil war he was made a brigadier-general. In 1882 Gen. Trumbull settled in Chicago, where he engaged in journalism, contributing to leading American periodicals on philosophical, political, and sociological subjects, and publishing a volume on "Free Trade in England."

TUPPER, Henry Marty, educator, b. in Monson, Mass., 28 May, 1831; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 11 Nov., 1893. He was graduated at Amherst and at the Newton theological seminary, entering the ministry of the Baptist church, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in the army, serving until the close of the war. In 1865 he went to Raleigh as an agent of the American Baptist home missionary society. Through his efforts Shaw university for colored youth was chartered in 1866, the students constructing the buildings under Dr. Tupper's direction. His administration as president was most successful, and at the time of his death it was the largest college of its character in the country, having graduated five thousand students of both sexes as clergymen, physicians, and teachers, and possessing buildings and grounds valued at about two hundred thousand dollars.

TURELL, Charles, editor, b. in Salem, Mass., 7 Aug., 1786; d. in Red Bank, N. J., 26 May, 1863. At the age of thirteen he entered the office of Thomas C. Cushing's "Salem Gazette" as an apprentice, and continued there until 1813. In October of that year he purchased from William Treadwell the "Portsmouth Oracle," a Federal-Republican newspaper. He edited it until 1821, when he sold it to Tobias H. Miller. In 1825 he commenced the publication of "The Commercial Advertiser," which he continued for a few years, removing from Portsmouth to New York in 1830. There he became an editor of "The New York Gazette," published by Robert Lang, and after his death became an editor of "The New York Commercial Advertiser," which position he held until compelled to retire on account of a severe surgical operation, but in his retirement he continued to write for the daily press.

TURLEY, Thomas Battle, senator, b. in Memphis, Tenn., 5 April, 1845. He entered the Confederate army and served as a private throughout the war. In June, 1867, he was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, and afterward practised law at Memphis. On the death of Isham G. Harris he was appointed by the governor of Tennessee, 20 July, 1897, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate. Mr. Turley was subsequently elected by the legislature for the unexpired term ending 3 March, 1901.

TURNEY, Peter, jurist, b. in Jasper, Marion co., Tenn., 22 Sept., 1827, and is a son of U. S. Senator Hopkins Lacey Turney (*q. v.*). He received an English education at Winchester, Tenn., studied law in his father's office for three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He volunteered in the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war, being elected colonel of the 1st Tennessee regiment, and remaining in the service till the surrender at Appomattox. He was at the battle of Seven Pines, the second battle of Manassas, Cedar Run, Harper's Ferry, Antietam or Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg, where he was wounded, and was recommended for promotion by Gens. Lee, A. P. Hill, and James J. Archer. After the war he resumed the practice of the law at Winchester until 1870, when he became a justice of the supreme court of the state, and in 1886 chief justice, in which office he continued until elected governor of Tennessee by the Democratic party in 1893. He served as governor for two terms, when he retired to private life. Judge Turney is 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighed 260 pounds when in his prime. He was not a profound lawyer nor jurist, but his opinions were characterized by justness and common sense. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. senate.

TURNLEY, Parmenus Taylor, soldier, b. in Dandridge, Tenn., 6 Sept., 1821. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in June, 1846, and immediately joined the regiment to which he had been assigned as 2d lieutenant, then with Gen. Taylor in Mexico. He served throughout the war, and from 1849 to 1852 he was on duty with his company on the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. In 1855 he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, in which he served faithfully until failing health induced him to resign in December, 1865. Since that time he has lived with his family in Illinois. He was vice-president of a Chicago bank for five years, when he withdrew to Highland Park, where he has since resided. Col. Turnley's letters to his father from 1846 to 1860 were printed by his sister (London, 1863), and he is also the author of "Turnley's Narrative from Diary" (Chicago, 1893).

TYLER, Mason Whiting, lawyer, b. in Amherst, Mass., and was graduated from Amherst college, where his father was the Greek professor. Entering the 37th Massachusetts volunteers in 1862 as 2d lieutenant, he served through the civil war, participating in numerous battles, including Gettysburg, and attained to the rank of colonel. Settling in New York at the close of the war, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and is still successfully practising his profession. Col. Tyler was counsel in the suit of Onarie *vs.* Garrison, and in many other important cases. Since 1880 he has been president of the board of directors of the public library of Plainfield, N. J., where he resides, and he is a member of the military order of the Loyal legion.

U

ULKE, Henry, artist, b. in Frankenstein, Prussia, 29 Jan., 1821, and studied painting in Breslau, and also in Berlin under Prof. Wach. For a time he was occupied in decorating the Royal museum of Berlin, but becoming involved in the revolution of 1848, was compelled to leave his native land. He came to this country, ultimately settling in Washington, D. C., where he has successfully devoted himself to portrait-painting for twoscore years. Among the many pictures of prominent men that have sat for Mr. Ulke in the nation's capital may be mentioned Earls Elgin and Gray, Sir Frederick Bruce, Gens. Grant, Rawlins, and Blair, Charles Sumner, James G. Blaine, John Sherman, Edwin M. Stanton, and Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Ulke is also well known as an entomologist and musical critic.

ULRICH, Edward Oscar, geologist, b. in Cincinnati, 1 Feb., 1851, and was educated at Wallace college and the Ohio medical college. Abandoning the practice of medicine he became curator of the Natural history society of Cincinnati, and later was paleontologist to geological surveys of Illinois, Minnesota, and Ohio, also associate editor for ten years of the "American Geologist." Mr. Ulrich has been a prolific writer, publishing numerous pamphlets on the subject of American paleontology, treating particularly the fossil Bryozoa, Gastropoda, Ostracoda, and Pelecypoda.

ULSHOEFFER, Michael, jurist, b. in New York, 30 March, 1793; d. there, 6 Sept., 1881. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of his native city in 1813, subsequently achieving a recognized position in his profession. For six years he was a member of the assembly, being the champion of a bill to revise the state constitution, writing a very able reply to Chancellor Kent's opinion disapproving the measure. He became corporation attorney, and later corporation counsel, occupying the latter office for four years. In 1834 Mr. Ulshoeffer was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, reappointed in 1843, and was elected a member of that bench in 1846 under the new constitution. At the expiration of his term Judge Ulshoeffer did not resume practice, but was frequently selected as an arbitrator and referee.

UNDERWOOD, Benjamin Franklin, freethinker, b. in New York, 6 July, 1839, and received a common-school education. He served in the civil war as a private, being captured at Ball's Bluff in 1861; exchanged the following year, and commissioned lieutenant and adjutant of a Rhode Island artillery regiment. Since the close of the war he has been known as a representative of free thought, lecturing throughout the United States on that subject. Before the Evangelical alliance he opened a discussion in Boston in 1873 on evolution and evangelical theology, in which President Chadbourne and Prof. Asa Gray were the disputants. Mr. Underwood has been the business manager and editor of the "Boston Index" and the "Open Court," of Chicago, both organs of free religious thought; has also edited other periodicals, and has been a contributor to the "Arena," Boston, the "Free Thought Magazine," and the "Metaphysical Magazine." He was chairman of the physical science congress, and is the author of "Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy" (New York, 1879) and "Christianity and Civilization" (1883).

UNDERWOOD, Lucien Marcus, botanist, b. in New Woodstock, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1853, and was graduated at Syracuse university. In 1880 he was appointed professor of geology and botany in Illinois Wesleyan university, in 1883 professor of biology in his *alma mater*, and in 1891 he became professor of botany in De Pauw university. Prof. Underwood has published numerous papers in botanical journals, and is the author of "Our Native Ferns and how to study them" (Bloomington, Ill., 1881; 4th ed., 1893); "Descriptive Catalogue of North American Hepaticæ" (New York, 1884); "Hepaticæ," in "Gray's Manual of Botany." He also prepared "An Illustrated Century of Fungi," one hundred specimens (1889), and "Hepaticæ Americanæ," one hundred and sixty specimens (1887–'93).

UNNEVER, John Gerhard, sculptor, b. in Copenhagen, Denmark, 16 July, 1822; d. in New York city, 12 Feb., 1893. He was a pupil of Thorwaldsen, under whose direction he produced many classical figures, including Apollo, Hebe, and Venus. When the gigantic figures of the Twelve Apostles were sent from Thorwaldsen's museum to the New York crystal palace in 1853 Mr. Unnever was selected as their custodian. He also received from the great sculptor the exclusive privilege of reproducing the figures and of using his models. Under this concession he opened a studio in New York, where he duplicated in plaster many of his master's greatest works. Mr. Unnever edited and illustrated two volumes on his friend Bertel Thorwaldsen's life and artistic work.

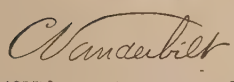
UPTON, Winslow, astronomer, b. in Salem, Mass., 12 Oct., 1853, and was graduated at Brown university. He was an assistant at the Harvard observatory for several years, then assistant engineer of the U. S. lake survey, and later computor of the U. S. naval observatory and of the U. S. signal service. He was a member of the U. S. eclipse expeditions of 1878 and 1883, also of two private expeditions sent out in 1887 and 1889, and in 1896–'7 was attached to the southern station of Harvard university at Arequipa, Peru. He was appointed professor of astronomy at Brown in 1883, and by permission of the university authorities accompanied the above-mentioned expeditions, being given leave of absence.

USSHER, Brandram Boileau, R. E. C. bishop, b. in Dublin, 6 Aug., 1845, and was educated at the "Rugby" of Ireland and at Delgany college. He came to this country in 1863, studied at the Kansas City medical college, and practised for several years. Abandoning medicine he entered the Reformed Episcopal Church, being ordained by Bishop Cheney, of Chicago. He became rector of Christ church, Toronto, and in 1878 of St. Bartholomew's, Montreal, where he remained for eleven years. He was consecrated bishop of Canada, and after being eight years in charge of his vast diocese he accepted the rectorship of a church in Kansas City, and later became rector of Christ church, Peoria, Ill. Still bishop of the English church, Dr. Ussher has preferred to remain without any episcopal charge in the United States, expecting to return to Great Britain.

V

VAN BUREN, Daniel Tompkins, soldier, b. in Kingston, N. Y., 8 May, 1824; d. in Plainfield, N. J., 17 July, 1890. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1847, entered the army as 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery, served through the Mexican war, was promoted 1st lieutenant, 14 Feb., 1849, was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point in 1849–'50, and was on coast survey from 2 Dec., 1852, till 1855, when he resigned. He then studied law, and practised in his native place. At the beginning of the civil war he re-entered the army as chief of staff to Gen. John A. Dix. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and was mustered out of service, 20 March, 1866. After the war he was engaged in surveying and civil engineering.

VANDERBILT, Cornelius, capitalist, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 27 Nov., 1843; d. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1899. He was the eldest son of William H. Vanderbilt (*q. v.*), and was educated at private schools. At the age of sixteen he commenced business life in the office of the Shoe and Leather bank of New York city. Here he remained three years, performing the simple duties of a clerk, but showing aptitude for the studies of accounts and affairs of finance. After two years spent in the private banking-house of Kissam Brothers he was appointed to a position in the treasurer's office of the New York and Harlem railroad company. From 1867 to 1877 he was treasurer, and from 1877 to 1886 vice-president of the New York and Harlem railroad. He then became president of the road, and on the death of Commodore Vanderbilt was chosen vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad, and took control of the finances of the road—a department for which his natural abilities and his ten years' experience as treasurer of the Harlem eminently fitted him. In 1878 he became treasurer of the Michigan Central railroad company and of the Canada Southern railway company; in 1879 vice-president and treasurer of the latter; in 1880 vice-president and treasurer of the Michigan Central. His father retired in May, 1883, from the presidency of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company, and the Michigan Central railroad company, and Cornelius and his brother William K. resigned their vice-presidencies. A new system of management was then inaugurated, under which the president was still the chief of the executive, but the supreme authority became vested in the chairman of the board of directors. Under the new arrangement Cornelius became chairman of the board of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad company and of the board of the Michigan Central railroad company, and his brother assumed the same position in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company. During Mr. Vanderbilt's incumbency of these various offices negotiations of magnitude and importance in the railroad world were consummated, notably the acquisition by the New York Central, under lease, of the West Shore railroad, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, the Mohawk and Malone railroad, and the New York and Putnam railroad. The Vanderbilt system comprises the following roads: New York Central and Hudson river railroad and its leased lines, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central and its auxiliary line, the Canada Southern, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Over all of these roads the Vanderbilts exercise a strict supervision, and their name stands as a guarantee of careful, conservative, yet energetic management. Numerous and exacting as were his railroad interests, he nevertheless gave much time to religious and charitable work, and was associated as a director or trustee with many public organizations, societies, and institutions, among them being: Young men's Christian association, St. Luke's hospital, American museum of natural history, New York botanical garden, Columbia university, Domestic and foreign missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal church, General theological seminary, and the Metropolitan museum of art. Mr. Vanderbilt was for many years a member of the vestry of St. Bartholomew's church, New York, and was a vice-president of the New York genealogical and biographical society. Of a deeply religious and conscientious nature, he was always ready to fulfil every duty he assumed, and his attendance at a meeting of trustees of any of the above or other institutions was as faithful as his examination of an abstruse railroad statement of finance.



Although warned by his physicians that his constant and unremitting attention to business was overtaxing his nervous system he refused to follow their advice to give up some of his cares. An additional burden came to him in the summer of 1896 by reason of the fruitlessness of his disapproval of the marriage of his eldest son. The relations between father and son became strained,

and early in July the son left the father's house and made his home elsewhere. On the 14th of that month the father was stricken by cerebral hæmorrhage and lay for several days at the point of death. Careful medical attendance saved his life then, but when he had recovered he was partially paralyzed, and took no active interest in business thereafter. When he was well enough to travel he went to Swit-

zerland and the south of France, where he remained for nearly a year with his wife and younger children. He returned home greatly improved in health and spirits, but unable to take an active participation in business affairs. He spent the greater part of his time at his palatial residence, "The Breakers," in Newport, seen in the illustration, making occasional visits to New York city when necessary. It was on one of these visits that the third and final attack came. Among his many public benefactions was the handsome hall given to Yale university, at a cost of $575,000, as a memorial of his eldest son, who was a student there; the fine building on Madison avenue for the use of railroad employees; a contribution of $100,000 for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral; jointly with his mother he erected and fully equipped the St. Bartholomew's parish-house; and to the Metropolitan museum of art he presented a valuable collection of drawings by the old masters, also the celebrated painting of the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur. By his will Mr. Vanderbilt distributed nearly two million dollars in public and private bequests, including $400,000 to St. Bartholomew's church, $100,000 to Yale university, $100,000 to the Young men's Christian association, $50,000 to St. Luke's hospital, $50,000 to the domestic and foreign missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, $50,000 to Vanderbilt university, and to the Metropolitan museum of art Turner's magnificent painting of the Grand canal, Venice.—His brother, **William Kissam**, b. on Staten Island, 12 Dec., 1849, succeeded him as head of the Vanderbilt family, a position he had virtually held ever since Cornelius was stricken first by paralysis, in the summer of 1896, at which time William K. assumed direction of all the railroads held by Vanderbilt interests. Like his brother he was set to work by his father while yet in his teens. He had, however, greater advantages in formal schooling than his brother, for his father sent the younger son abroad for a course of study at a Swiss academy in Geneva. He returned to the United States at the age of nineteen, and entered the service of the New York Central railroad as a clerk in the office of the treasurer. His grandfather, the "commodore," and his father gave him plainly to understand that he was to receive no undue consideration, and that his advancement would depend entirely upon his own efforts and the return he made of his talents. He settled down to work, and applied himself with diligence sufficient to warrant his promotion. In the uneventful days of his clerkship he bore himself much as in the later days, when his word was law in his own sphere. Somewhat more reserved and taciturn by nature than his elder brother, Cornelius, he toiled at his desk, self-contained, dignified toward his fellow-clerks, respectful toward his superiors, but ever a steady worker, accurate, attentive, and always punctual. After a period of service in the office of the treasurer he was transferred to the traffic department of the road, where he made a close personal investigation of the methods and details of the department. His course received the approval of his father, who showed his appreciation by making the son a director in several of the Vanderbilt railroads. His first office of prominence came in 1877, when he was made second vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad company. In this position he looked after especially the bonded interests of the company. When his father retired from active business in 1883, William K. became chairman of the board of directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, his brother, Cornelius, becoming chairman of the directors of the New York Central and of the Michigan Central. When the Vanderbilts bought the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railway he became its financial head. He was chosen also a director in each of the lines in the Vanderbilt system. In 1882 he became president of the Nickel Plate road.

About this time he took an interest in stock transactions in Wall street. A man of tireless energy, he must take an active part in whatever occupies his attention. His stock operations, therefore, were planned on a large scale, and he made some daring and brilliant moves. He was cornered at last, however, and was obliged to have recourse to his father for help out of his difficulties. After this experience he gave up operations in Wall street, and confined his financial energies strictly to railroad interests. He carried this same forceful driving into whatever he undertook, and when he built a town-house in New York city he reared a structure characteristic of the builder in its strength and beauty of outline, one of the show-places of the city. His home at Newport, R. I., known as the Marble House, is similar to the other in its striking qualities, and his country-house at Islip, Long Island, gave one more evidence of the pervading influence of the builder. He built a yacht which he named "Alva," after his wife, and when this vessel was sunk he built another, the "Valiant," one of the finest pleasure-yachts afloat, in which he made many trips to Europe and to other parts of the world. He has been also a member of most of the syndicates organized to build racing yachts in defence of the "America's" cup. A traveller of no mean experience, when he visited Russia he made his tour in a private train, a thing which until that time had seemed almost a prerogative of royalty in that country. Like his father and grandfather he had a fondness for horses, maintaining an extensive stable, but allowing none of his horses to appear on a public racecourse in this country. He is, however, a liberal patron of the American jockey club. Together with this love for travel, adventure, yachts, and horses goes an earnest and equally discriminating love for art in its various forms and for rare books. Contrasted with his brother in bearing and demeanor, he differs also in his attitude toward the conduct of the business enterprises in which both were engaged. Cornelius was a man for whom no detail was too small nor no question too trivial, while William K. is contented to apply himself to the larger aspects of the question in hand, leaving the details to be carried out by subordinates in the manner that appears best to each individual officer, insisting, however, that the end attained be along the general lines he has laid down. This he can do safely, for one reason, because of the rare discrimination he has exercised in the selection of men to carry out these larger ideas of his own conception.

When Cornelius Vanderbilt was stricken down, in the summer of 1896, by his first attack of paraly-

sis, he recognized that he must retire in great measure from active participation in affairs, and he turned over to his brother as many as possible of the responsibilities that had devolved upon him. When William K. assumed charge of the Vanderbilt interests he began at once, not without frank and careful consultations with his elder brother, a series of consolidations, absorptions, changes, and retrenchments that soon showed remarkable results in railroad affairs. Up to that time the various roads comprised in the Vanderbilt system had been operated to a great extent independently. He concluded that closer relations between these roads would mean greater savings, increased usefulness to the public, and increased dividends to the stockholders. As chairman of the board of directors of the Lake Shore road he was perfectly familiar with its needs and its possibilities. He decided to bring it into the New York Central system, but in order to do that he knew it was necessary to absorb the Michigan Central road. After careful consideration he proposed to his brother a plan for attaining this object; his brother approved, the scheme was successful, and the two roads came under one management. This move necessitated a further step—an absorption of the West Shore road, which had hitherto been leased by the New York Central; this, too, was done successfully. One of the most important and dramatic pieces of news in railroad matters in this decade was the announcement in the New York "Times" newspaper, in the spring of 1899, of the contemplated absorption by the New York Central of the Boston and Albany railway. This striking step was conceived by William K. Vanderbilt, and to him is due the credit of its success. In its far-reaching effects upon the carrying trade from the west to the distributing ports of Boston and New York the consolidation is of prime importance. A steadily increasing Vanderbilt interest in the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific lines has led many shrewd observers to conclude that this far-sighted man has in mind a great transcontinental line from Boston and New York to San Francisco entirely controlled by Vanderbilt interests.—His daughter, Consuelo, married the duke of Marlborough, and the son, who bears the same name as his father, married a daughter of James Graham Fair, of Nevada.

VAN DER STUCKEN, Frank, musician, b. in Fredericksburg, Tex., 15 Oct., 1858, receiving his musical education at the conservatory of music conducted by Peter Benoit in Antwerp, Holland. He was kapellmeister of the Stadt theatre of Breslau, later giving concerts of his own compositions, in Weimar and elsewhere in Germany, under the patronage of Liszt. Returning to the United States in 1884, he became the leader of the Arion society of New York, conducting novelty concerts in Steinway hall and symphonic concerts in Chickering hall. Mr. Van der Stucken gave a series of American concerts at the Paris exposition of 1889, made a concert tour in Europe with the Arion society in 1892, and since 1895 has conducted the symphony concerts in Cincinnati, in which city he is the dean of the College of music. His symphonic prologue to Heine's tragedy of "William Ratcliff," which was published in Germany in 1899, was performed at one of the concerts of the New York philharmonic society, and it is also on the list of several concert organizations in Germany, including the Berlin philharmonic society.

VAN HISE, Charles Richard, geologist, b. in Fulton, Wis., 29 May, 1857. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1879, and became at once instructor in metallurgy in that institution. In 1883 he was made assistant professor, and in 1886 full professor of that subject. Since then the title to his chair has been changed several times, until in 1892, when he became professor of geology, since which date he has also been nonresident professor of structural geology in the University of Chicago. During 1881–'2 he served as an assistant on the Wisconsin geological survey, and in 1888 he was an assistant geologist in the service of the U. S. geological survey, after which, with the rank of geologist, he was given charge of the Lake Superior division by the U. S. geological survey. His scientific work has included principally the elucidation of the stratigraphy of the North American pre-Cambrian formations; development of the principles of the deformation of rocks; and discovery of principles of concentration and occurrence of iron in deposits of the Lake Superior region. Prof. Van Hise has been one of the editors of the "Journal of Geology" in Chicago since its formation, in 1892. He is the author of the following monographs: (with Roland D. Irving) "On Secondary Enlargements of Mineral Fragments in Certain Rocks" (Washington, 1884); (with Roland D. Irving) "The Penokee-Gogebic Iron-bearing Series of Michigan and Wisconsin" (1892); "Correlation Papers, Archean and Algonkian" (1892); "Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology" (1896); and (with W. S. Bayley and H. L. Smyth) "The Marquette Iron-bearing District of Michigan" (1897)—all published by the U. S. geological survey.

VAN RENSSELAER, Mariana Griswold, author, b. in New York city about 1853. Twenty years later she married Schuyler Van Rensselaer, of New Brunswick, N. J., where she resided until his death, when she returned to New York to reside with her mother, Mrs. George Griswold. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is president of the Public education association of New York, is a frequent contributor to the magazines, and the author of "Henry Hobson Richardson and his Works" (Boston, 1888); "Six Portraits" (1889); "English Cathedrals" (New York, 1892); "Out of Doors" (1893); and "One Man who was Content" (1897).

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, P. E. clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 15 April, 1819. He was graduated from Hobart in 1838, and from the General theological seminary in 1841; was ordained priest two years later, and has held the rectorship of Grace church, Albany; St. Paul, Rochester, and other parishes. From 1872, for four years, Dr. Van Rensselaer was president of Hobart college, and since 1882 has been chaplain of House of the holy comforter, New York. He is the author of "Sister Louise" (New York, 1883) and interesting "Annals of the Van Rensselaers in the United States" (Albany, 1888).

VAN REYPEN, William Knickerbocker, surgeon-general, b. in Bergen, N. J., 14 Nov., 1840. He was educated at the University of New York, and graduated from the medical department in 1862. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy, December, 1861, passed assistant surgeon in 1865, and three years later full surgeon. In 1887 Dr. Van Reypen became medical inspector, in 1895 medical director, and in December, 1897, chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery. Regarding war with Spain as inevitable before such a ship as he wished could be built, he immediately set about selecting a clean new merchant vessel, which could be adapted to the service with slight modification. When actual preparations for war began he had his plans perfected, and the ambulance-ship "Solace," which performed such excellent service dur-

ing the war, was ready for service as soon as she was needed. She was supplied with every necessity, and almost every conceivable luxury for the care of the sick as well as the wounded, and was the first vessel ever employed by any nation for such a philanthropic purpose.

VAN WYCK, Augustus, jurist, in New York city, 14 Oct., 1846. He studied at Phillips Exeter academy and at the University of North Carolina, being graduated from the latter with high honor, and receiving the degree of master of arts. He then studied law in Richmond, Va., and for a time practised there. In 1871 he removed to Brooklyn, and soon began to take an active part in political affairs. In 1880 he was one of the chief promoters of the successful movement for the reorganization of the Democratic party in Brooklyn, and was elected president of the Democratic general committee of Kings county in 1882. For several years he was a member of the Democratic state committee, and served frequently as a delegate to national, state, county, and city conventions of his party. In 1884 he was elected judge of the city court in Brooklyn, in succession to Alexander McCue. After the abolition of the old Brooklyn city court, under the provision of the New York state constitution of 1894, he was transferred, 1 Jan., 1896, to the bench of the supreme court. On 29 Sept., 1898, he was nominated for governor of New York by the Democratic party, but was defeated by Theodore Roosevelt, Republican. He has made many addresses before colleges, societies, and political clubs.—His brother, **Robert Anderson,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 20 July, 1849. He was graduated at Columbia law-school in 1872 at the head of his class. In 1889 he was elected judge of the city court, and was re-elected in 1895. On 3 Nov., 1897, he was elected first mayor of Greater New York, defeating Dr. Seth Low and Gen. B. F. Tracy, the Republican candidates. Judge Van Wyck is president and one of the founders of the Holland society, and is also a member of the Democratic club. He was active in making the arrangements for New York's magnificent reception of Admiral Dewey in September, 1899.

VAUGHAN, Alfred Jefferson, b. in Dinwiddie county, Va., 10 May, 1830; d. in Indianapolis, Oct. 1, 1899. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1851, and was appointed deputy U. S. surveyor of California in 1854. He raised a company for the Confederate army early in 1861, which became a part of the 13th Tennessee infantry, of which John V. Wright was elected colonel and Vaughan lieutenant-colonel. On the resignation of Col. Wright, who was elected to the Confederate congress, Vaughan became colonel of the regiment, and as such commanded the regiment in the battle of Shiloh, also in the campaign to Kentucky under Gen. Kirby Smith. He was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Richmond, Perryville, and Murfreesboro'. He also commanded his regiment, consolidated with 154th Tennessee at Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1863. Gen. Vaughan was ordered, with his brigade, to re-enforce Gen. Longstreet at Knoxville, and returning was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and in the campaign under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from Dalton to Atlanta. In this campaign, at Marietta, 4 July, 1864, he lost a leg, which disabled him from further military service. He had eight horses killed under him in battle, and was frequently mentioned for gallant conduct. Gen. Vaughan settled in Mississippi at the close of the war, but in 1873 removed to Memphis, and in 1878 was elected clerk of the criminal court of Memphis, which office he held for two terms. He was state commander of the United Confederate veterans of Tennessee with the rank of major-general.

VEAZEY, Wheelock Graves, soldier, b. in Rockingham county, N. H., 5 Dec., 1835; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 March, 1898. He was educated at Phillips Exeter academy, and, graduating from Dartmouth, was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1860. At the commencement of the rebellion he entered the army as a captain of Vermont volunteers, served with distinction at Gettysburg in the flank assault on Pickett's division, and received his discharge as a full colonel. He was judge of the supreme court of Vermont from 1878 till 1889, and was the founder of the Grand army of the republic in that state. He succeeded Aldace F. Walker on the interstate commerce commission in 1889, serving until 1896, when he was compelled to resign through ill-health.

VINTON, Frederic Porter, artist, b. in Bangor, Me., 29 Jan., 1846, and was educated in the public schools of Chicago, to which city his family removed when he was a child. Until 1875 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but for twelve years he had been studying art and painting, and at the age of twenty-nine he went to Paris and became a student of Léon Bonnat, two years later entering the *atelier* of Jean Paul Laurens. His first picture, exhibited in the salon of 1878, was painted for Thomas G. Appleton. On his return from Europe he opened a studio in Boston, which he still occupies. During that period Mr. Vinton has become well known as a portrait-painter, having received commissions for pictures of Lord Playfair, Wendell Phillips, Francis Parkman, Gen. Charles Devens, Charles Francis Adams, George F. Hoar, and many other prominent citizens of Massachusetts. He is a member of the National academy of design (1891), also of the Society of American artists, and he received a gold medal at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893.

VOORHEES, Foster MacGowan, governor, b. in Clinton, N. J., 5 Nov., 1856. He was graduated from Rutgers college, studied law, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar. He was for several years a member of the board of education of Elizabeth, where he resides, was a member of the assembly for three terms, and was elected to the state senate in 1894. As president of the senate he succeeded Gov. William J. Griggs when he entered McKinley's cabinet as attorney-general in January, 1898. In the same year Mr. Voorhees was elected governor of New Jersey for the term of three years beginning in January, 1899, and in October he presented, on behalf of the state, a diamond-hilted sword to Admiral Sampson for his famous naval victory at Santiago, accompanying the valuable gift with an appropriate address.

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WADLEIGH, George Henry, naval officer, b. in Dover, N. H., 28 Sept., 1842, and was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1863. He was appointed ensign and ordered to the "Lackawanna," of the West Gulf blockading squadron, being present at the attack on Fort Powell, in Farragut's famous battle of Mobile and subsequent operations resulting in the surrender of Fort Morgan and capture of the Confederate vessels. After serving on several stations and being assigned to various shore duties, he was sent in the steam-sloop "Alliance" in the summer of 1881 on a special Arctic voyage in search of the lost "Jeannette," proceeding as far as latitude 80° 10′, the highest point ever reached by a ship-of-war. He attained to the rank of captain in July, 1894, and he commanded the "Philadelphia" when the American flag was raised over the Hawaiian islands, 12 Aug., 1898. Capt. Wadleigh is at present in command of the receiving-ship "Wabash" at the Charlestown navy-yard. He is No. 13 on the list of naval captains.

WADSWORTH, James Wolcott, congressman, b. in Philadelphia, 12 Oct., 1846. He is a son of Gen. James S. Wadsworth (*q. v.*), and left school in 1864 to enter the army, in which he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. G. K. Warren, and was brevetted major for the battle of Five Forks. After the close of the war he took a two years' special course at the Sheffield scientific school, and later became a farmer in Geneseo, N. Y. In 1880–'1 he was comptroller of the state, and two years later was elected to congress, being re-elected in 1884 and again in 1890. Mr. Wadsworth was also elected to the 54th and two succeeding congresses. His younger brother, William, is a prominent agriculturist of Livingston county, and is widely identified with the importing and improving of the Henry Clay breed of horses.

WAGNER, Madge Morris, journalist, b. on the plains, 25 April, 1862, when her parents were on their way to California. She is a descendant of Capt. Morris, who built Fort Morris, in Virginia. She was educated in the common schools, and early became a journalist and poet. Her patriotic poem "Liberty Bell" led to the construction of the Columbian liberty bell. From 1885 to 1895 she was the editor of "The Golden Gate," to which Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and Mark Twain were constant contributors. Mrs. Wagner is the author of "Débris, a Book of Poems" (San Francisco, 1881); "Mystery of Carmel, and other Poems" (1885); and a novel, "The Titled Plebeian" (1890).

WAINWRIGHT, Richard, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 17 Dec., 1849. He was appointed to the naval academy, where he was graduated in 1868. He then served on the "Jamestown," of the Pacific fleet, and was promoted to ensign, 19 April, 1869; master, 12 July, 1870; and later serving on the "Colorado," flag-ship of the Asiatic fleet. He was commissioned lieutenant, 25 Sept., 1873, and later commanded the coast-survey vessel "Arago." He was flag-lieutenant to Admiral Patterson, commanding the Asiatic station, and later served on the "Tennessee" on the North Atlantic station. He was secretary to Admiral Jouett, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, served on the "Galena," and was on duty at the naval academy. He was appointed lieutenant-commander, 16 Sept., 1894, and was executive officer of the battle-ship "Maine" when she was blown up in Havana harbor, in February, 1898. During the war with Spain he was in command of the "Gloucester," and took part in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Commander Wainwright's father, Richard (*q. v.*), died near New Orleans, 10 Aug., 1862, while commanding Farragut's famous flag-ship, the "Hartford."

WAITE, Stand, Indian soldier, b. in old Cherokee Nation, 15 Feb., 1810; d. there, 12 Aug., 1867. He attended a Moravian school at Brainard, where the Moravians had a mission in the Cherokee Nation. He claimed descent on his father's side from a Spanish officer of the followers of De Soto, who left the Spaniards when they passed through the Cherokee country and married a Cherokee woman. His mother was a sister of Charles Reese, who distinguished himself under Jackson at the battle of the Horse Shoe. He was fond of reading, and could write well in English, but never learned to speak it well. He was noted for his silence, but was always an attentive listener. Though small in stature, he was exceedingly strong and active, and was a famous ball-player. When the troubles of the Cherokees regarding their lands in Georgia occurred Stand Waite and his brother, Elias Boudinot, the Rogers, John Adair, and others attended and participated in what was known as the Schimmerhorn treaty in 1835, by which they ceded their lands in Georgia in exchange for lands in the west. A large number of the Cherokees repudiated the treaty and refused to move, but they were compelled to do so by the government. It was in 1839, after the immigration was over, that a council was held to determine what should be done about it. The council was an informal one, and was held at Double Springs. No one knew what was decided to be done until it was done. Elias Boudinot was then living at the Park Hill mission station. One morning not long after the council he was tomahawked to death. On the same day Major Ridge and his brother, John Ridge, were killed. Stand Waite was to have been killed also, but received warning in time to make his escape. From that time until 1846 blood flowed in the Cherokee Nation like water. Waite took no active hand in the feud except once, when he accidentally met just over the line in Arkansas the leader of the band who had killed his uncle, Major Ridge. Him he killed, for which he was duly tried in Fayetteville, and furnished an occasion for a famous lawyer of that period, named Arrington, to make one of the greatest speeches of his life. The treaty of 1839 buried the hatchet between the hostile parties, and Stand Waite applied himself to business and soon acquired a fortune. On the breaking out of the civil war he took sides with the Confederates, and was chosen colonel of the 1st Cherokee regiment of infantry in October, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general, 10 May, 1864, his command consisting of the 1st and 2d Creek regiments of infantry, a Cherokee battalion of infantry, a Seminole battalion of infantry, and an Osage battalion. He was chief of the Cherokee Nation from October, 1862, to September, 1865.

WAKEMAN, Abram, lawyer, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 31 May, 1824; d. in New York city, 29 June, 1889. He moved to New Rochelle at the age of sixteen, where he taught school, but subsequently settled in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1850 and 1851 he was sent to the legislature. He was elected to the 35th congress as a representative. He was appointed post-

master of New York city by Lincoln, and later was surveyor of the port for four years.—His brother, **Thaddeus Burr,** lawyer and author, b. in Greenfield Hill, Fairfield co., Conn., 23 Dec., 1834. He was graduated from Princeton, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. Since then he has given much of his time to positive philosophy, to literature, and to reform. His publications include "An Epitome of Positive Philosophy and Religion" (New York, 1870); "The Religion of Humanity" (Boston, 1878); "Liberty and Purity" (New York, 1881); "The Age of Revision" (Boston, 1882); and "Evolution or Creation" (New York, 1883). His works are to be collected under the title of "Constructive Liberalism," and he has ready translations of Goethe's religious poems.

WALCOTT, Charles Carroll, soldier, b. in Columbus, Ohio, 26 June, 1838; d. in Omaha, Neb., 2 May, 1898. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather in the Revolution. The son was educated at the Kentucky military institute, and upon graduation he became a civil engineer. When the war broke out he raised a company, and in June, 1861, he was made a major. In 1862 he became a colonel, and in 1864 a brigadier-general for gallantry at Atlanta. He served with Gen. Sherman on the march to the sea. At Shiloh he was wounded. At Kenesaw mountain he was again wounded. At Griswoldville he was hit by a shell, and for bravery in this action he received the promotion of major-general by brevet, among the youngest of the major-generals of the volunteer army. After being mustered out in 1866 he became warden of the Ohio penitentiary. In 1868 he was a presidential elector, and in 1869 was appointed internal revenue collector by President Grant, serving until 1883. In April, 1883, he was elected mayor of Columbus, and was re-elected in 1885. For twenty years Gen. Walcott was a member of the school board of Columbus, and its president for seven years.

WALES, Leonard Eugene, jurist, b. in Wilmington, Del., 26 Nov., 1823; d. there, 8 Feb., 1897. He was graduated at Yale, and admitted to the bar in 1848. He served as associate editor of the "Delaware State Journal," a Whig newspaper. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the U. S. court for the district of Delaware, and in 1853–'4 he served as city solicitor. He enlisted in the 1st Delaware volunteers in 1861, and in 1863 he was appointed a commissioner of enrollment to superintend the drafting of troops. In October, 1864, he became associate judge of the state courts for Newcastle county, which position he continued to fill until his appointment as judge of the U. S. district court for Delaware in March, 1884.

WALKER, Edwin, lawyer, b. in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1832. After an academic education he studied law in Batavia, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1854, but he soon afterward removed to Logansport, Ind. In 1860 he was appointed general solicitor of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Logansport railroad, and on the extension of the road to Chicago and the removal of its offices to that city he also removed thither. He has held the same post for several other large roads and companies, and has become widely known as a corporation lawyer. Mr. Walker was exceedingly active in the organization of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893.

WALKER, James Alexander, soldier, b. in Augusta county, Va., 27 Aug., 1832. He was educated at the Virginia military institute, graduating in 1852. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and practised in Pulaski county until 1860, when he was elected attorney for the commonwealth. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as captain in a volunteer infantry company called the Pulaski guards, which became Company C of the 4th Virginia infantry. In July following he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the 13th Virginia infantry, A. P. Hill, colonel, commanding. On the promotion of Col. Hill in March, 1862, he was made colonel of the regiment, and held that position until the following May, when he was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and assigned to a command of the "Stonewall Brigade" in Gen. Edward Johnson's division, which he commanded until he was wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House. During the summer and fall of 1864 he was in command of the reserve forces on the Richmond and Danville and South Side railroad, extending from Danville to Richmond and from Lynchburg to Petersburg. In February, 1865, he was assigned to Early's division, which he commanded at the surrender at Appomattox. He was present and engaged in all of the principal battles of the Army of northern Virginia. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and in 1872 was a member of the Virginia legislature. In 1877 he was lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and was elected to the 54th and re-elected to the 55th congress from the 9th congressional district of Virginia.

WALKER, John Brisben, publisher, b. on the Alleghany river, Pennsylvania, 10 Sept., 1847. He studied at Georgetown college until 1865, and then spent three years at the U. S. military academy, resigning his cadetship to enter the Chinese military service, accompanying J. Ross Browne, the U. S. minister to China. He returned to this country in 1870, and engaged in manufacturing in West Virginia until the panic of 1873 broke up his undertaking. He then acted as a special writer for the Cincinnati "Commercial"; subsequently becoming managing editor of the Pittsburg "Telegraph," and in 1876 of the Washington "Daily Chronicle." In 1879 he moved to Colorado and engaged in alfalfa farming on a large scale; he also conducted important engineering operations that resulted in reclaiming a wide tract of land in Denver from the overflow of the Platte river. In 1889 he moved to New York city and bought the "Cosmopolitan" magazine, which he has since conducted at Irvington, where he has erected a large and complete establishment.

WALKER, John George, soldier, b. in Jefferson City, Mo., 22 July, 1822: d. in Washington, D. C., 20 July, 1893. He was educated at the Jesuit college of St. Louis, and in May, 1846, was appointed 1st lieutenant of the mounted rifles, U. S. army, and brevet captain, August, 1847. He participated in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey; in the latter he was severely wounded. After the Mexican war he served with his regiment in Oregon, California, Texas, and New Mexico. He resigned from the U. S. army, 31 July, 1861. He was appointed major of the corps of cavalry in the Confederate states army in August, 1861; brigadier-general, 9 Jan., 1862; and major-general, 8 Nov., 1862. In June, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the district of west Louisiana in the trans-Mississippi department, and in August to the command of the district of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, This command he held up to February, 1865, when he assumed command of Wharton's cavalry corps, and on 12 May took command of Forney's division, trans-Mississippi department. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, and thence to England. On

his return to the United States he engaged in mining and railway operations, and for some years resided in Winchester, Va. During Cleveland's first administration Gen. Walker was sent on several important missions to South America.

WALKER, LeRoy Pope, lawyer and soldier, b. in Madison county, Ala., 13 Jan., 1817; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 22 Aug., 1884. He was educated at the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia. He practised law at Moulton and Florence, and was several times a member of the Alabama legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1847, and again in 1849. He was first secretary of war of the Confederate government, his term extending from 1 Feb. to 21 Sept., 1861. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, 17 Sept., 1861, and on the following December was assigned to duty in the district of Alabama, near Mobile, in the department of Alabama and west Florida. In January, 1862, he was assigned to command the troops at Montgomery, and, on account of his health, resigned his commission, 31 March, 1862. Gen. Walker was president of the Alabama constitutional convention of 1875, which framed the present state constitution, and was elected circuit judge, but resigned after holding the office but a few months.

WALKER, Reuben Lindsay, soldier, b. in Albemarle county, Va., 29 May, 1827; d. in Fluvanna county, Va., 7 June, 1890. He graduated from the Virginia military institute in 1845, and was employed as a civil engineer on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. He was commissioned captain of artillery of the Virginia state forces in 1861, and with a battery of four pieces was stationed at Aquia creek. He was appointed colonel in the provisional army of the Confederate states in March, 1863, and brigadier-general, 18 Feb., 1865. He commanded the artillery of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps in the Army of northern Virginia, and participated in all of the principal battles in which his corps was engaged and received frequent mention for gallantry and soldierly conduct.

WARD, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart. See PHELPS, ELIZABETH STUART.

WARD, Hamilton, jurist, b. in Salisbury, Herkimer co., N. Y., 3 July, 1829; d. in Belmont, N. Y., 28 Dec., 1898. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in Cooperstown, immediately commencing to practise in Belmont, and for six years he was district attorney of Allegany county. In 1864 he was elected to congress as a Republican, being twice re-elected, and was a member of the committee on the assassination of President Lincoln, also of the committee charged with preparing articles of impeachment against President Johnson. In 1879 Mr. Ward was elected attorney-general of the state, and two years later he was one of a commission to propose amendments to the constitution. Early in 1891 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court in the 8th district to fill a vacancy, and in November he was elected to that office. Under the new constitution of the state he was in 1895 designated to serve in the appellate division of that court in Rochester.

WARFIELD, Benjamin Breckinridge, professor, b. in Lexington, Ky., 5 Nov., 1851. He is a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, and was graduated at Princeton and at the theological seminary there; also studied at the University of Leipzig. He entered the Presbyterian church in 1875, later becoming professor of New Testament language and literature in the Western theological seminary. In 1887 he was called to Princeton theological seminary as professor of didactic and polemical theology. He has been the editor of "The Presbyterian and Reformed Review" since its establishment in 1890, and he is the author of "Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament" (London, 1886); "Augustine's Anti-Pelagian Treatises" (New York, 1887); "On the Proposed Revision of the Westminster Confession" (1891); "The Right of Systematic Theology" (Edinburgh, 1897); and "Two Studies in the History of Doctrine" (New York, 1897). Prof. Warfield also edited a volume of Princeton sermons (New York, 1893). He has received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. from Princeton university.—His brother, **Ethelbert Dudley,** educator, b. in Lexington, Ky., 16 March, 1861. He was graduated at Princeton in 1882, and received his master's degree from the same institution in 1885. During 1882–'3 he studied at Wadham college, Oxford. In 1885 he was graduated from the law-school of Columbia, and was admitted to the New York bar in June of that year, having been admitted to the Kentucky bar in June, 1884. In September, 1888, he became president of Miami university, which position he held until 1891, when he became president of Lafayette college. He has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, as elder, member of church courts, a trustee of Lafayette since 1891, and a director of Princeton theological seminary since 1894. He received the degree of LL. D. from Miami university and from Princeton. His publications include "The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798" (New York, 1887; 2d ed., 1894); "At the Evening Hour," college addresses (Philadelphia, 1898); and "Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, U. S. N.," a biography (New York, 1898).

WARK, Daniel, Father of the Canadian senate, b. near Londonderry, Ireland, of Scottish ancestry, 19 Feb., 1804. He received a common-school education, and removed to New Brunswick in 1825, where he was engaged for many years in mercantile pursuits. In 1843 he became member for Kent in the New Brunswick assembly, and six years later was appointed to the legislative council, where he remained until the Canadian confederation in 1867, when he was called to the senate. Mr. Wark is a Liberal, and has written in behalf of imperial federation, on reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States, and has published "The Future of Canada and its Relations to the British Empire" (1894).

WARNER, James Meech, soldier, b. in Middlebury, Vt., 29 Jan., 1836; d. in New York city, 16 March, 1897. He was appointed a brevet 2d lieutenant in the 10th infantry at his graduation from the U. S. military academy, 1 July, 1860. Until the civil war he was on duty on the plains, when he returned to Washington, having been made 2d lieutenant in the 8th infantry, 28 Feb., 1861, and 1st lieutenant, 30 May following. He was commissioned colonel of the 11th Vermont infantry, 1 Sept., 1862, and he served on the defences of Washington until after the Wilderness campaign. He was seriously wounded, 19 May, 1864, but rejoined his regiment in time to accompany it to Washington, which was then threatened by the Confederates under Gen. Early. In command of a brigade he took charge of the line from Fort Stevens to Fort Reno at Tenallytown; he also participated in the Shenandoah campaign, and commanded a brigade at Sailor's Creek, and at Appomattox. He was brevetted brigadier-general, 9 April, 1865, and resigned, 13 Feb., 1866, removing to Albany, where he became connected with financial and paper-manufacturing interests.

Under President Harrison's administration Gen. Warner was postmaster of the city.

WARNER, Wyllys, clergyman, b. in Plymouth, Conn., 6 Jan., 1800; d. in Chicago, 11 Nov., 1869. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, taught for a year in Norwich, Conn., and then entered the Yale theological seminary. Soon after he entered that institution a movement was made to endow the professorship of sacred literature, and he spent some time during the second winter of his course in soliciting subscriptions to complete that endowment, with such success as to direct his future life. In the spring of 1829 he was called to a tutorship, and at the following commencement was appointed financial agent of the college. In June, 1830, with the view of spending the next winter in New Orleans, he was ordained at New Haven as an evangelist. In the capacity of financial agent he was employed with but little interruption, preaching occasionally, until December, 1832. By his personal efforts a general fund of $100,000 was secured, and other large additions were made to the resources of the theological and academical departments. On the death of James Hillhouse, in 1832, Mr. Warner succeeded him as treasurer of the college. This office he held until 1852, when his resignation was accepted. In 1858 he was chosen secretary of the corporation, which office he retained until his death. The old divinity college, the college library building, the Hopkins grammar-school building, and the Lincoln schoolhouse were built under his direction, and in part with the funds procured through his efforts.

WARREN, Edward Walpole, clergyman, b. in London, 28 Nov., 1839, and was graduated from Magdalene college, Cambridge. He entered the English church, and was rector of Compton Marten, near Bristol, from 1870 until 1883, and from that date for four years he was vicar of Holy Trinity, Lambeth, London. In 1887 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, retaining charge until its consolidation, in 1893, with St. James, organized in 1810, the two parishes forming one of the most important in the city, as in 1898 Miss Rhinelander, having erected, at a cost of $250,000, on the former country estate of her family, a memorial church with complete parish buildings as a memorial of her ancestors, presented it to the corporation of St. James. Before coming to this country Dr. Warren achieved reputation throughout England as a mission preacher, and maintains that character in this country, having been heard at important mission meetings in many different states. Among his various literary treasures is the beautiful original manuscript of "Ten Thousand a Year," written by his father, Samuel Warren (1807–'77), a distinguished English lawyer, who was also the author of two other popular novels—"Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician" and "Now and Then."

WARREN, Francis Emroy, senator, b. 20 June, 1844, at Hinsdale, Mass. He received a common-school education and studied at the Hinsdale academy. In 1862 he enlisted in the 49th Massachusetts regiment, and served as private until it was mustered out of service; he received a medal of honor for special gallantry in battle before Port Hudson, La., 27 May, 1863. After the war he took up farming and stock-raising in Massachusetts until 1868, when he removed to Wyoming, which was then part of Dakota. Here he entered into real-estate, live-stock, and electric-lighting business. In 1873 he was president of council in the Wyoming legislature, and was a member of council in 1884. He also served as mayor of Cheyenne, and three times as treasurer of Wyoming. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago. President Arthur appointed him governor of Wyoming. Cleveland removed him, and Harrison reappointed him. He served as governor of the territory until it was admitted as a state, when he was elected governor. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, taking his seat 1 Dec., 1890, and was re-elected for the term expiring in March, 1901.

WATERSTON, Robert Cassie, clergyman, b. in Kennebunk, Maine, in May, 1812; d. in Boston, 21 Feb., 1893. Early in life he became superintendent of Father Taylor's Bethel church in Boston, subsequently studying theology in Cambridge, and in 1839 he was ordained pastor of the Pitts street Unitarian chapel, where he labored among the poor for six years. He was a member of the Boston school committee for ten years, and a pleasing preacher and extemporary speaker. Dr. Waterston was the author of "Thoughts on Moral and Spiritual Culture" (Boston, 1842); "Arthur Lee and Tom Palmer" (1845); and addresses on his friends William Cullen Bryant, Charles Sprague, George Sumner, and George B. Emerson; also numerous hymns and poems. He bequeathed $40,000 conditionally, and after the death of his widow his valuable library and collection of pamphlets, autographs, and manuscripts, to the Massachusetts historical society; also $10,000, and his collection of birds, shells, fossils, and minerals, to the Society of natural history.—His wife, **Anne C.,** youngest daughter of Josiah Quincy, b. in Boston, 27 June, 1812; d. there, 14 Oct., 1899. She was a schoolgirl when her father, who was second mayor of Boston and president of Harvard, entertained Lafayette, and in later years she was intimate with Webster, John Quincy Adams, and many other eminent men, who were welcomed in her father's house at Cambridge. Upon the death of their daughter, only nineteen, Bryant wrote a beautiful poem and sent it to Mrs. Waterston. She was herself a poet, and in 1862 printed privately a volume of poems for distribution among her friends.

WATKINS, John Elfreth, civil engineer, b. in Ben Lomond, Va., 17 May, 1852. He was graduated from Lafayette in 1871 with the degree of C. E., and in 1874 received the degree of M. S. in the same institution. He began his career with the Delaware and Hudson canal company, after which he passed to the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, continuing with that corporation in various capacities until 1887, but returned in 1892 to take charge of the exhibit of the Pennsylvania railroad at the World's fair in Chicago, with which he remained connected until 1894. Meanwhile, in 1885, he had become honorary curator of transportation in the U. S. national museum in Washington, which relation became active in 1887. Subsequent to the World's fair he became director of the department of industrial arts in the Field Columbian museum in Chicago, but resigned in 1894 and returned to the U. S. national museum, becoming curator of technological collections, which place, together with that of chief of division of buildings and superintendence, he now fills. Mr. Watkins is a member of various scientific societies, including the Philosophical society of Washington, of which he is secretary. He has devoted much attention to the study of the history of transportation and similar subjects, in connection with which he has published the "Beginnings of Engineering" (1888); "Development of American Rail and Track" (1889); and the "History of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1846–1896" (1898), the lat-

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ter being a quarto volume issued in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of that road.

WATSON, John Crittenden, naval officer, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 14 Aug., 1842. He was graduated from the naval academy in 1860; was promoted to master in 1861 and attached to the frigate "Sabine," subsequently serving on the steam-sloop "Hartford" in the West Gulf squadron. He was commissioned lieutenant in July, 1862, and was engaged in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries, in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, passage of Port Hudson, and battle of Mobile Bay, where he was wounded and where he lashed Farragut to the rigging. He served afterward on the steam-frigate "Colorado," flag-ship of the European squadron. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander in July, 1866, and assigned to the "Franklin," flag-ship of the European squadron. In 1868–'9 he served on the steam-sloop "Canandaigua," was on special duty at Philadelphia, on the "Alaska," Asiatic squadron, later commanding the store-ship "Omaha." He was commissioned commander in 1874; was on duty at the navy-yard at Mare island, California, 1875–'7; commanding the "Wyoming," European station, 1877–'80; and was promoted captain in 1887. He commanded at the navy-yard at Mare island, 1890–'2, and later was in command of the "San Francisco"; was a member of the retiring board and governor of the naval home at Philadelphia. He was promoted to commodore in 1897, and given command in June, 1898, of the squadron intended to have been sent against Spanish ports. A year later Watson became rear-admiral, succeeding Admiral Dewey in the command of the Asiatic squadron at Manila, in June, 1899. As flag-lieutenant he was known in the fleet as "Johnny" Watson; now his sailors call him "Able Seaman Johnny," as great a compliment as could be paid the admiral. He was a great favorite with Farragut.

WATSON, Thomas Evans, lawyer, b. in Columbia county, Ga., 5 Sept., 1856. He entered Mercer university, at Macon. He remained there for two years, but poverty forced him to withdraw and support himself by teaching. He also studied law, and in 1876 secured admission to the bar, opening an office in Thompson, Ga. In 1882–'3 he served as a member of the Georgia legislature, and in 1888 he was a Democratic elector-at-large. He was elected to the 52d congress in 1890, but served only one term, for he ran as a Populist for the next congress, and was defeated by the regular Democratic candidate, J. C. C. Black. The latter defeated him for the 54th congress also. In the presidential campaign of 1892 he published, for the use of Populist speakers, a book that gave him much notoriety, because of the grave charges against the character and qualifications of the house of representatives. For these statements he was called to account in the house. After his second campaign with Black he charged that the ballot-boxes had been stuffed; his adversary accepted his challenge and resigned; the election was held again, and Black elected a third time. On 25 July, 1896, he was nominated vice-president on the Populist ticket, with William J. Bryan (*q. v.*). After his congressional career he edited a Populist paper, published in Atlanta. He is the author of "The Story of France" (2 vols., New York, 1899).

WEATHERBE, Robert Linton, Canadian jurist, b. in Bedeque, Prince Edward island, 7 April, 1836. He was graduated at Acadia college, and was called to the bar in 1863, soon attaining to a high position as a brilliant and successful lawyer. He was selected by Edward Blake as one of the Canadian counsel in the fisheries commission which sat for six months at Halifax in 1877, resulting in an award of five and a half million dollars for the Dominion. In the following year, having previously been made a Q. C., he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, which position he still retains. Judge Weatherbe became the president of the Nova Scotia historical society on the death of Sir Adams Archibald. His residence is in Halifax and his summer home at Grand Pré, in the valley of Gaspereaux, where he has apple orchards containing over eight thousand trees of almost every known variety, which are chiefly exported to England.

WEBB, William Seward, financier, b. in New York city, 31 Jan., 1851, is the son of James Watson Webb (*q. v.*). He was sent to a Sing Sing military school, and spent two years at Columbia; he then studied medicine abroad, and returned to New York to take the regular course at the College of physicians and surgeons, where he was graduated in 1875. He then received an appointment as physician in St. Luke's hospital. At the end of two years and a half he took up general practice in New York city. He soon gave up his practice and joined his brother as a stock-broker. On 20 Dec., 1881, he married Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt. In 1883 he became president of the Wagner palace car company. He is also a director in several railroads, trust, and life insurance companies. The sanitarium for sufferers from pulmonary diseases recently built near Saranac lake is on ground given by him for that purpose.

WEIK, Jesse William, b. in Greencastle, Ind., 23 Aug., 1857. His father emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1848; his mother was a native of Cincinnati. His education, begun in the public schools of his native town, was completed at Asbury—now De Pauw—university, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. After two years spent in business with his father, he began the study of law, and in 1880 he was admitted to practice. In 1882 he received an appointment as special examiner of the U. S. pension bureau, and was detailed to examine the merits of certain pension claims in the neighborhood of Springfield. While in the latter locality he began to familiarize himself with the life and history of Abraham Lincoln. He interviewed carefully and in detail all persons there and elsewhere who had been associated with or had known Lincoln in his lifetime. He also visited that section of Kentucky in which he was born, giving special attention to the questions of his birth and descent, and travelled through southern Indiana amid the scenes of his obscure and humble boyhood. The results of these researches are embodied in a "Life of Lincoln," which he, in company with Lincoln's law partner, Mr. William H. Herndon, produced in 1885–'9 (Chicago, 1889). A revised edition of this work, entitled "Herndon and Weik's Lincoln," was issued in two volumes (New York, 1892). He has also been a frequent contributor to the newspapers in the west, his interesting articles being devoted to certain phases of President Lincoln's career and other contemporary historical subjects.

WEISE, Arthur James, author, b. in Shepherdstown, Va., 15 Aug., 1838. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1859, and from the Lutheran theological seminary there in 1861; was licensed to preach that year by the West Pennsylvania synod; and served in the civil war as a lieutenant in the 7th infantry regiment of Maryland volunteers, Army of the Potomac, in

1862, '63, and '64. He has published "History of the City of Troy" (1876); "History of Lansingburgh" (1877); "The Discoveries of America to the Year 1525" (1884); "History of the City of Albany" (1884); "Troy and its Vicinity" (1886); and "Representative Men of Troy" (1889).

WELCH, William Henry, physiologist, b. in Norfolk, Conn., 8 April, 1850. He was graduated at Yale in 1870, and at the College of physicians and surgeons of Columbia in 1875, after which he spent four years in studying in Bellevue hospital and in various foreign universities, mostly in Germany. In 1879 he became demonstrator of anatomy and professor of pathological anatomy in Bellevue hospital medical college, becoming also pathologist to Bellevue hospital and other New York hospitals. He was called in 1884 to the chair of pathology in the Johns Hopkins university, which chair he has since filled, as well as that of pathologist to the Johns Hopkins hospital, to which he was called in 1889. Dr. Welch was actively engaged in the organization and development of the medical department of the Johns Hopkins university, which was opened to students in 1893, and of which institution he has been the dean. He has been chosen an honorary member or fellow of various scientific societies in this country and abroad. He was president of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland, and in 1897 presided over the congress of American physicians and surgeons held in Washington. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Western Reserve university and by Yale. Among his numerous contributions to pathological and bacteriological literature are the descriptions of his researches on the pathology of œdema of the lungs; organic disease of the stomach; general pathology of fever; bacteriology of surgical infections; *Bacillus aërogenes capsulatus*; *Micrococcus lanceolatus*; hog cholera and swine plague; antitoxine treatment of diphtheria; and various other subjects, descriptions of which have been given to the public in contributions either to medical journals or to special works. The following addresses have also been delivered by him: "Some of the Advantages of the Union of Medical School and University" (Yale university); "Pathology in its Relations to General Biology" (University of Toronto); "Higher Medical Education and the Need of its Endowment" (Western Reserve university); "The Evolution of Modern Scientific Laboratories" (opening of the Pepper clinical laboratory, Philadelphia); and "Adaptation in Pathology" (address at the congress of American physicians and surgeons).

WELLINGTON, George Louis, senator, b. in Cumberland, Alleghany co., Md., 28 Jan., 1852. At the age of twelve he began work in a canal store in Cumberland. In 1870 he received the appointment of clerk in the Second national bank at Cumberland; a few years later he became teller. From 1882 until 1888, and again in 1890, he served as treasurer of Alleghany county. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1884 and 1888, and an unsuccessful candidate for state comptroller in 1889. In July, 1890, President Harrison appointed him assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress from the 6th congressional district in 1892, but was elected in 1894. He was elected to the U. S. senate for the term of six years, ending 3 March, 1903.

WELLMAN, Walter, explorer, b. in Ohio about 1860. He engaged for a time in newspaper work in Chicago and in Washington. In 1894 he organized for arctic exploration a party including three other Americans and ten Norwegian sailors to advance northward by way of Spitzbergen. Attention was attracted to his expedition by his plan of using aluminium boats. The party left Tromsöe, Norway, 1 May, in their ship "Ragnvald Jarl," and reached Table island, one of the seven-island group, 12 May. Ice compelled them to return to Walden island, where, 24 May, Wellman left the ship with thirteen men, forty dogs, and one hundred and ten days' provisions. A few days later the ship was crushed in the ice. Wellman was notified of the disaster, returned, and then again went to the north. The expedition was unsuccessful, however, and on 17 Aug. the party was collected once more at Tromsöe. The aluminium boats, though subjected to the hardest usage in the ice-packs, came through uninjured. Wellman returned and planned another expedition. In 1897 he had a conference with Fridtjof Nansen, and explained his plan as the establishing of a supply station at Cape Flora, then next year a second one farther north. His plans received the consent and approval of King Oscar. On 21 Dec., 1897, he bought at Tromsöe the "Laura," a vessel of about 150 tons. Later he secured in its place the "Fridtjof." He took with him James H. Gore, of Columbian university, who went to Franz Josef Land to make experiments on gravity by means of pendulum observations; Andrée M. Harlan, of the U. S. coast survey; Edward Hofma, from Grand Rapids, Mich.; and E. B. Baldwin, of the U. S. weather bureau. The party sailed from New York, 10 May, 1898, for Bremen. On 26 June they left Tromsöe, Solombola on 5 July, and Vardoe on 16 July. Owing to a painful accident Mr. Wellman returned from the arctic regions to New York in October, 1899.

WELSH, Herbert, reformer, b. in Philadelphia, 4 Dec., 1851, is a son of the philanthropist John Welsh (*q. v.*), who was American minister to Great Britain, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1871. He studied art in his native city and in the studio of Bonnat, of Paris, and for a period practised his profession in Philadelphia. He was one of the organizers, in 1882, and has ever since been the secretary of the Indian rights association; one of the leaders of the movement in 1890 against political corruption and boss-rule in Pennsylvania, resulting in the defeat of Delamater and the election of Pattison for governor; president of the Civil reform association of Pennsylvania, and a member of the executive committee National civil service reform league. Since 1895 Mr. Welsh has been the editor and publisher of the "City and State," a weekly devoted to good government, and is well known as a lecturer on the Indian question, civil service reform, and municipal government, and as contributor to the magazines of articles on those topics. He is the author of "Degradation in Pennsylvania Politics," "Civilization among the Sioux Indians," "Four Weeks among some of the Sioux Tribes," "A Visit to the Navajo, Pueblo, and Hualpais Indians," and many other pamphlets.

WENDELL, Barrett, author, b. in Boston, 23 Aug., 1855. He is the son of Jacob Wendell, a well-known New York merchant, and studied at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1877. The year following he received the appointment of instructor in English in Harvard; was made assistant professor in 1888, and professor of English in 1898. His publications include "The Duchess Emilia" (Boston, 1885); "Rankell's Remains" (1887); "English Composition," a series of lectures delivered at the Lowell institute, Boston, in 1890 (New York, 1891);

"Life of Cotton Mather" (1891); "Stelligeri, and other Essays concerning America" (1893); "William Shakspere, a Study in Elizabethan Literature," and "Raleigh in Guinea," a play (1894).

WENTWORTH, Lady **Frances Deering,** wife of Sir John Wentworth, Bart., last royal governor of New Hampshire. (See article on her husband, vol. vi., p. 435.) The accompanying vignette is taken from the original full-length painting by John Singleton Copley (*q. v.*), made in 1765, and is a fine example of that artist's portraiture. It is No. 82 of the Lenox library gallery, and hangs under an admirable portrait of the founder's father, Robert Lenox, the opulent New York merchant, by Col. John Trumbull.

Fr. Wentworth

WESTCOTT, Edward Noyes, banker, b. in Syracuse, N. Y., 27 Sept., 1847; d. there 31 March, 1898. He was a son of Dr. Amos Westcott, a prominent physician and mayor of that city. The son received a high-school education, and then entered upon a business career as a banker, beginning as a junior clerk in the Mechanics bank of Syracuse. Later he became the senior of Westcott & Abbott, bankers and brokers. He was a fine singer, and the composer of many songs, of which he wrote both words and music. Failing health led him to retire from business, and he spent the winter of 1895–'6 in a friend's house near Naples, which appears in "David Harum" as the Villa Violante. He began his book after abandoning business, feeling, like Charles Lamb, that "*no* work is far worse than overwork," completing it in 1896. After being rejected by six well-known publishing houses, it was, with considerable alteration, in December, 1897, accepted by D. Appleton & Co., and published in the autumn of 1898. In little more than a single year 400,000 copies of "David Harum, a Story of American Life," were sold, the greatest success, with possibly two exceptions, ever achieved by an American novel; but alas! its author fell a victim to consumption six months before its appearance in print, little dreaming of the welcome that awaited his only literary work.

E. N. Westcott

WETMORE, George Peabody, senator, b. in London, 2 Aug., 1846, during a visit of his parents abroad. He was graduated from Yale with the degree of A. B. in 1867, and of A. M. in 1871. He studied law at the Columbia law-school, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1869, in which year also he was admitted to the bar of New York and of Rhode Island. In 1880 and in 1884 he was a presidential elector, and he has twice served as governor of Rhode Island. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator in 1889; but was elected as a Republican in June, 1894, for the term ending 3 March, 1901. He is a trustee of the Peabody museum of natural history at Yale, and also of the Peabody educational fund. The senator's summer home is in Newport.

WEYLER, Don Valeriano y Nicolau, Spanish general, b. in Barcelona, Spain, 6 Feb., 1840. He entered the army when very young. He was a military *attaché* of Spain at Washington during the American civil war and served under Sheridan. Was made captain-general of the Canary islands in 1879, as a reward for distinguished services in the San Domingo campaign. He won great fame in the Carlist war on the Spanish peninsula in 1873. In 1889 he was appointed captain-general of the Philippine islands, where he succeeded in establishing temporary peace. On his return to Spain he held the highest military posts in Barcelona, his native province. In 1896 he was sent to Cuba to quell the outbreak in that colony, and was recalled in 1898. Weyler was sent to Cuba after the recall of Gen. Campos, resulting from his disastrous defeat by Gomez at Peralejo, 24 Dec., 1895. He speaks English fluently.

WHARTON, Anne Hollingsworth, b. at Southampton Furnace, Cumberland co., Pa., 15 Dec., 1845, and was educated at a private school in Philadelphia. She has written articles for the leading American magazines and published many children's stories and historical books relating chiefly to colonial subjects. Miss Wharton is the historian of the Pennsylvania society, also of the National society of colonial dames of America, and was a judge of the American colonial exhibit of the World's Columbian exposition. She has been an honorary member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania since 1878, and is the author of "The Wharton Family" (Philadelphia, 1880); "Through Colonial Doorways" (1890); "Colonial Days and Dames" (1895); "A Last Century Maid" and "Life of Martha Washington" (1897); "Heirlooms in Miniature" (1898); and her latest work, "Salons, Colonial and Republican" (1899).

WHARTON, John Austin, soldier, b. in Texas, 3 Sept., 1831; d. in Houston, 6 April, 1865. His father, William H. Wharton, and his uncle, John A. Wharton, one of the heroes of San Jacinto, were prominent actors in the Texas revolution, where a county was named in their honor. He was educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, and in South Carolina, and married the daughter of Gov. Johnson of that state. He was a member of the bar of Brazoria, and in partnership with Clinton Terry and James Masterton, of Houston, at the beginning of the civil war. He joined the famous "Terry rangers" as captain, and when Col. B. F. Terry was killed at Woodsonville, Ky., he was elected by the regiment as commander. He became colonel of the 8th Texas cavalry in June, 1862. He commanded a brigade and later a division of Wheeler's cavalry corps, Army of Tennessee. At Shiloh he rendered valuable service and was wounded. On Forrest's successful raid through Tennessee he was again

Jno. A. Wharton.

wounded at the capture of Murfreesboro'. When Bragg invaded Kentucky Wharton's charge at Bardstown won his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, and his services preceding and during the battle of Murfreesboro', and on Wheeler's raids through Tennessee while Rosecrans was at Chattanooga, and later around Chickamauga, gained his appointment as major-general. He was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department in 1864, and put in command of the cavalry of that department in season to join Gen. Richard Taylor's army in the pursuit of Gen. Banks after his defeat at Sabine Crossroads in the Red river campaign. Wharton was killed by Col. George W. Baylor, of his command, in a personal encounter.

WHEATLEIGH, Charles, actor, b. in London, England, in June, 1823; d. in New York city, 14 Feb., 1895. He was the son of an actor, appearing in a juvenile part with his father at the age of fifteen, and later pursuing that profession. In 1849 he came to the United States and played his first important engagement with Charlotte Cushman. Subsequently he was associated with many of the prominent American actors, playing leading parts with Edwin Booth, Laura Keene, Joseph Jefferson, John McCullough, and Charles Fechter. For several years he was a member of Laura Keene's company, and for a period was lessee of the Lyceum theatre in New York city. Mr. Wheatleigh made professional visits to California, Australia, India, and New Zealand, and for about eight years prior to his decease he was connected with the late Augustin Daly's company, attending a rehearsal of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" at Daly's theatre in New York on the very day of his death.

WHEATON, John Francis, merchant, b. in Guilford, Conn., 22 Jan., 1822; d. in New York city, 9 May, 1898. He removed to Savannah in 1854, and when the civil war broke out he threw in his lot with the confederacy. He commanded the famous Chatham artillery of Savannah during the war. He was also in charge of the relief supplies there during the yellow fever epidemic, and served as mayor of the city from 1877 until 1883. Under President Cleveland he was collector of the port from 1884 until 1888. He was senior member of the firm of John F. Wheaton & Co., cotton merchants, president of the cotton exchange, of the Cotton-press association, and had charge of many valuable and important estates.

WHEATON, Loyd, soldier, b. in Fairfield, Calhoun co., Mich., 15 July, 1838. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as 1st sergeant in the 8th Illinois infantry, 20 April, 1861; he was commissioned 1st lieutenant 25 July following, and was promoted captain on 25 March, 1862; major, 28 Aug., 1863; and lieutenant-colonel on 25 Nov., 1864. He was mustered out, 4 May, 1866. In July following he was commissioned captain of the 34th infantry, and in September was assigned to the 20th infantry. He was promoted major in October, 1891; lieutenant-colonel on 31 May, 1895; and at the outbreak of war with Spain brigadier-general of volunteers on 27 May, 1898, and placed in command of the 1st division of the 7th army-corps, being present in Havana when the American flag was first unfurled. In January, 1899, he sailed with the 20th U. S. infantry for Manila; during the year participated in many Philippine battles. Gen. Wheaton received several brevets, and was awarded the medal of honor by congress for gallantry in leading the assault upon Fort Blakely, Ala., 19 April, 1865.

WHEELER, Benjamin Ide, philologist, b. in Randolph, Mass., 15 July, 1854. He studied at Brown, where he was graduated in 1875, and at Berlin and other German universities. After teaching in the Providence high-school, at Brown, Harvard, and Cornell, he was made professor of comparative philology at the latter institution in 1886, and professor of Greek in 1888. He was director of the American school for classical studies at Athens in 1895–'6, and in 1899 he was elected president of the University of California. He is the author of "The Greek Noun-Accent" (Strassburg, 1885); "Analogy and the Scope of its Influence in Language" (1887); in conjunction with H. A. Strong and W. S. Logemann, "Introduction to the Study of the History of Language" (New York, 1891); and "The Life of Alexander the Great," copiously illustrated (1899).

WHEELER, John, educator, b. in Grafton, Vt., 11 March, 1798; d. in Burlington, Vt., 16 April, 1862. He was graduated at Dartmouth, and at the Andover theological seminary in 1819. In November of that year he went to South Carolina, and preached at Edgefield Court-House and at Cambridge. In 1820 he returned to the north and preached at Longmeadow and Windsor, Vt. In 1824 he was elected president of the University of Vermont, but he declined the position, but accepted when offered the presidency again in 1833. In November he entered upon the duties of the office, occupying the position for fifteen years and resigning in 1848. He was a member of the New England historic genealogical society, and of various other societies. His publications consist mainly of addresses and sermons.

WHITE, John Hazen, P. E. bishop, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 March, 1849, and was educated at Kenyon college and Seabury and Berkeley divinity schools. He was ordained priest in 1876, and was rector of Grace church, Old Saybrook, Conn.; Christ church, Joliet, Ill.; St. John's church, St. Paul, Minn.; and for four years was warden of Seabury divinity school, Conn. Dr. White was elected bishop of Indiana in 1895, and since the 1st of May of that year has filled the office successfully.

WHITE, Stephen Mallory, senator, b. in San Francisco, 19 Jan., 1853. He spent his boyhood on a farm in Santa Cruz county, and studied in private and public schools, at St. Ignatius college in San Francisco, and at Santa Clara college, being graduated from the latter institution in 1871. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of California in 1874. In 1882 he was elected district attorney of Los Angeles county; in 1884 and in 1886 he was chairman of the Democratic state convention. He was a member of the state senate and served as president *pro tem.* the whole four years. In 1888 Gov. Bartlett died, and White took the place of Lieut.-Gov. Waterman, who had become governor. In the same year he was temporary president of the national Democratic convention at St. Louis; he was also a delegate to the convention of 1892, and made the address to Vice-President Stevenson at the notification meeting in Madison square garden, New York. Mr. White was an unsuccessful candidate for senator in 1890, but was elected in 1893 for the term of six years, ending in March, 1899.

WHITEWAY, Sir **William Vallance,** statesman, b. in Little Hempston, Totnes, Devonshire, 1 April, 1828. He received his education at the Totnes grammar-school and privately, and in 1843 he removed to Newfoundland, being called to the bar in 1852 and created a Q. C. in 1862. He was elected to the Newfoundland legislature in 1858, served as speaker of the assembly from 1865 to 1869, and in 1869 went to Ottawa as a delegate

to negotiate terms of confederation. He was defeated for the legislature in 1869, but was returned again in 1873, and served as solicitor-general until 1878, when he became premier and attorney-general, holding these offices until 1885. As counsel for Newfoundland at the fishery commission at Halifax in 1877 he succeeded in obtaining one million dollars award, for which he was thanked both by the government and by the colonial legislature. In 1889 he became premier and attorney-general again, and was returned again in 1893 and in 1895, being defeated in October, 1897. In 1879 and 1881 he was a delegate to the imperial government on the French treaty and related questions, and again in 1890 and 1891. In 1892 he was a delegate to Halifax to consider the fishery and other questions that were raised between the two colonies. In 1880 he was made a K. C. M. G., and he received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford university in 1897. Sir William attended the queen's diamond jubilee in London, and was made a member of the privy council.

WICKLIFFE, Robert Charles, governor, b. in Bardstown, Ky., 6 Jan., 1820; d. in Shelbyville, Ky., 18 April, 1895. He was a son of Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe (*q. v.*), and was educated at Centre college, studied law, and in 1846 removed to West Feliciana parish, La., where he practised his profession. He was elected to the state senate for three terms, became president of that body on the death of Lieut.-Gov. Farmer, and in 1855 was elected governor of Louisiana, serving for a period of four years. At the close of his term he resumed practice to a limited extent, seeking recuperation from failing health in cotton-planting. After the close of the civil war, having regained his health, he became a candidate for congress, and in 1866 was nominated and elected as a Democrat, but was refused his seat because he would not take the oath required under the reconstruction laws.

WIKOFF, Charles Augustus, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 8 March, 1837; killed in action before Santiago de Cuba, 1 July, 1898. He served throughout the civil war, enlisting as a private in Company H in the 1st Pennsylvania, 20 April, 1861, and served until 25 June following. On 14 May, 1861, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 15th U. S. infantry. He was brevetted captain on 7 April, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Shiloh, and major, 25 Nov., 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. On 15 Aug., 1864, he was promoted captain; he was transferred to the 24th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866, and to the 11th infantry, 25 April, 1868. On 8 Dec., 1886, he was made major in the 14th infantry; on 1 Nov., 1891, lieutenant-colonel of the 19th infantry; and on 28 Jan., 1897, colonel of the 22d. While leading his regiment at the battle of Santiago he was mortally wounded.

WILDER, Marshall Pinckney, humorist, b. in Geneva, Ontario co., N. Y., 19 Sept., 1859, is the son of Louis de Valois and Mary Ann Wilder. He studied in the public schools of New York city, Hartford, Conn., and Rochester, N. Y. He then entered an office in New York city as a stenographer, but soon abandoned that for the vocation of professional entertainer, in which *rôle* he has met with much success in this country and abroad. He has published an amusing volume entitled "People I've Smiled with" (New York, 1889).

WILDES, Frank, naval officer, b. in Boston, 17 June, 1843. He was graduated from the naval academy in May, 1863, appointed an ensign, and was ordered to the "Lackawanna." He was engaged in the battle of Mobile with naval battery until the surrender of Fort Morgan. He was on the monitor "Chickasaw" during operations in Mobile bay until the occupation of the city. He was on duty on the iron-clad "Monadnock" in 1865, subsequently serving on the "Vanderbilt." He was promoted master in 1866, and lieutenant, 1867, serving on the steamer "Suwanee," cruising from Panama to British Columbia, until the wreck of that vessel on the north coast of Vancouver's island in July, 1868. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1868, and ordered to the "Pensacola," later sailing on the frigate "Franklin," of the European squadron. He was executive officer of the "Wyoming" in 1873, cruising in the West Indies until April, 1874, when he was transferred to the "Wachusett" as executive officer. He was promoted commander in April, 1880, and commanded the "Yantic" in 1882–'5. He was in command of the "Yorktown" in 1892–'3, and in charge of the equipment office at the Norfolk navy-yard in 1893–'4. He was promoted to captain, July, 1894, was in command of the "Boston" during Dewey's brilliant victory at Manila, and was among the captains who welcomed the admiral on his return to his native land in September, 1899.

WILDMAN, Rounseville, consul, b. in Batavia, N. Y., 19 March, 1864, is the son of a Methodist minister. He studied at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, and was graduated at Syracuse university. After leaving college he went to the west and soon became editor of "The Idaho Statesman" at Boisé City. He was sent as a delegate to congress, and it was largely owing to his efforts that Idaho was admitted as a state. From 1890 until 1893 he was consul-general at Singapore and Bremen. Upon his return to the United States he became editor of "The Overland Monthly" of San Francisco. Mr. Wildman was appointed consul-general at Hong-Kong in May, 1898, and came prominently before the public in connection with the American war in the Philippine islands.

WILEY, John, publisher, b. in Flatbush, Long Island, 4 Oct., 1808; d. in East Orange, N. J., 21 Feb., 1891. At the age of seventeen he went into business with his father, at that time a Wall street bookseller and publisher, whose shop was the resort of Cooper and Halleck. Later the son entered the firm, which became Wiley, Lane & Co., then Wiley & Putnam, John Wiley, and finally John Wiley & Sons. The firm at first conducted a general publishing business, but later confined its attention to scientific publications. Wiley was a strong advocate of international copyright, contributing many articles upon the subject to the daily papers. The publishing business is still carried on in New York city by Mr. Wiley's two sons.

WILEY, John Alexander, soldier, b. in Allegheny county, Pa., 3 Sept., 1843. He received a common-school education at his home, and in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania infantry and participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac until his discharge, in May, 1864, when he entered the quartermaster's department as chief clerk at Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg. After the war he became engaged in the production of oil, and in 1895 he was elected mayor of Franklin, Pa. He was colonel of the 6th regiment, Pennsylvania National guard, and in 1887 was made brigadier-general, holding this position until 27 May, 1898, when he was appointed to this rank in the U. S. volunteers. During the short war with Spain in 1898 Gen. Wiley was in command of the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the 1st army-corps.

WILLIAMS, Arthur Llewellyn, P. E. bishop, b. at Owen Sound, Ontario, 30 Jan., 1853. He was educated in East Greenwich, R. I., and at the Western theological seminary of Chicago. From 1879 to 1885 he was in the railway service. In 1888 he was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church, and for ten years held charges in Chicago and elsewhere. In 1899 he was elected coadjutor bishop to Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, and was consecrated in Omaha, 18 Oct., St. Luke's day.

WILLIAMS, Charles Frederick, editor, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 31 Oct., 1842; d. in Boston, 20 Dec., 1895. He studied at the Harvard law-school, and was editor of the last eight volumes of the "American and English Encyclopædia of Law." He also edited "The Tariff Laws of the United States, with Explanatory Notes and Citations from the Decisions of the Courts and Treasury Department" (Boston, 1883); "Index of Cases Overruled, Distinguished, etc." (1887); and "Digest of Decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Court" (vols. cxlii.–cli. of the "Massachusetts Reports"). Mr. Williams was afterward engaged in the preparation of the "Federal Digest"; was a collaborator of the "Annual Digest" and of Jacobs's "Complete Digest."

WILLIAMS, George Huntington, geologist, b. in Utica, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1856; d. there, 12 July, 1894. He was graduated at Amherst, and, after studying at Göttingen, he settled in Heidelberg, where he made a specialty of petrography, under Rosenbusch, and obtained his doctorate in 1882 *cum summa laude*. Returning to the United States he received an appointment in the Johns Hopkins university, becoming associate professor in 1885, and professor of inorganic geology seven years later. The geology of many lands became the special subject of his investigations, and he published seventy-two important papers descriptive of his work, the last of these, entitled "The Volcanic Rocks of Eastern North America," a paper of great geologic interest. Prof. Williams was a member of the international jury of awards in the department of mines and mining at the World's Columbian exposition, a corresponding member of the Geological society of London, a member of the French mineralogical society, and vice-president of the Geological society of America.

WILLIAMS, John Fletcher, author, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 25 Sept., 1834; d. in Rochester, Minn., 28 April, 1895. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at the Ohio Wesleyan university, where he was graduated in 1852. Three years later he removed to St. Paul, and engaged in newspaper work, serving on the staff of the "Daily Minnesotian," the "Pioneer Press" and its predecessors, and the "Daily Dispatch." He was a member of the board of education of St. Paul in 1864–'70. In April, 1869, he abandoned journalism to devote his time entirely to the Minnesota historical society, of which he had been elected secretary and librarian in January, 1867. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant commissioner from Minnesota for the centennial celebration. His publications include "The Odd Fellows' Minstrel" (Cincinnati, 1864); "History of the City of St. Paul and of the County of Ramsey, Minnesota" (1876); and many articles in the collections of the various societies of which Mr. Williams was a member, in cyclopædias, town and county histories, and magazines, for a list of which see the annual report of the American historical association for 1889.

WILLIAMS, John Lee, pioneer, b. about 1775, d. in Picolati, Fla., 7 Nov., 1856. He went to Florida in 1820, and was one of the commissioners appointed to select the seat of government. His work in this connection brought to his notice the deficiency of what few maps there were then about the country; for his own satisfaction he made a survey of the coast from St. Andrew's bay to the Suwanee, as well as the interior of the country in which Tallahassee is situated. The results of this work were embodied in "A View of West Forida, embracing its Topography, Geography, etc., with an Appendix treating of the Antiquities, Land Titles, and Canals, and containing a Chart of the Coast, a Plan of Pensacola, and the Entrance of the Harbor" (Philadelphia, 1827). He then traversed the country in various directions, coasted the whole peninsula from Pensacola to St. Mary's, and examined the various keys or islets along the coast. He made explorations in the interior, and traced the ancient improvements and the scattered ruins. The fruit of these researches he gave to the world in "The Territory of Florida; or, Sketches of the Topography, Civil and Natural History of the Country, the Climate and the Indian Tribes, from the First Discovery to the Present Time" (New York, 1837). The last twenty years of his life were spent in poverty in Picolati. At the time of his death he was engaged in several literary enterprises, one of which was a revised edition of his history. He was of an amiable disposition, equally loved and trusted by Indians and whites, and it was this trait of character that permitted him to live unharmed through the Seminole war, when all other white men had fled.

WILLIAMSON, Benjamin, jurist, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 16 May, 1808; d. there, 2 Dec., 1892. He was a son of Gov. Isaac H. Williamson, who was also chancellor of New Jersey (*q. v.*), and was graduated from Princeton in 1827; was soon afterward admitted to the bar, at which he became famous. As a constitutional and corporation lawyer he had no superior in his state. In 1852 he was appointed chancellor, and held the office for eight years. In 1860 he was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, in 1861 a commissioner from New Jersey to the peace congress, and in 1863 lacked but a few votes of being elected U. S. senator. He had been the chief counsel for many years of the Central railway of New Jersey, and also for the Lehigh Valley railway. He married the daughter of Chief Justice Beasley, and left several sons and married daughters.

WILLIAMSON, Isaiah Vansant, philanthropist, b. in Fallsington, Pa., 3 Feb., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, 7 March, 1889. He was a farmer's son, and entered a country store at an early age. Before he attained his majority he went to Philadelphia, and there engaged in various enterprises, showing great business ability. He became a partner in the firm of Williamson, Burroughs & Co. in the wholesale dry-goods trade, and acquired a fortune. Mr. Williamson invested his money in coal and iron lands, and became one of the largest holders of Pennsylvania railroad stock, and in the Cambria iron-works. Believing that the degeneracy of mechanical excellence among American artisans was due to the passing away of the apprentice system, he determined to found an institution where boys could be taught carpentry, blacksmithing, printing, and other mechanical work. For this purpose, in December, 1888, he placed $5,000,000 as a minimum amount in the hands of seven trustees to establish a free school of mechanical trades. Mr. Williamson's fortune was estimated at $15,000,000. He never married, and lived obscurely and almost penuriously for many years.

WILLIAMSON, Joseph, lawyer, b. in Belfast, Me., 5 Oct., 1828. He entered Bowdoin, where he was graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1853 became judge of the municipal court at Belfast, which position he held until 1860. He has published "History of the City of Belfast, in the State of Maine, from its First Settlement in 1770 to 1875" (Portland, 1877), and also "A Bibliography of the State of Maine from the Earliest Period to 1891" (2 vols., 1896).

WILLIS, Albert Sydney, diplomatist, b. in Shelbyville, Ky., 22 Jan., 1843; d. in Honolulu, 6 Jan., 1897. He was graduated at the Louisville law-school, was later, for four years, attorney for Jefferson county, and in 1876 he was elected to congress as a Democrat. He was defeated for re-election in 1886, after a fierce political struggle, and in September, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Hawaii, succeeding Commissioner Blunt. He was conveyed to Honolulu in a naval vessel, was received by President Dole, and during his residence there his surroundings were far from agreeable. Mr. Willis died at his post, after an illness of several months.

WILSON, Francis Bishop, actor and author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Feb., 1854. His success in life has been due entirely to his own exertions, all his education having been "in the school of adversity and wide experience." He has acted in many plays and operas, also playing the *rôle* of actor-manager for many others. The Little Corporal is one of his popular characters. His books are "Some Attentions" (privately printed in New York); "Recollections of a Player" (printed on the Marion press, Jamaica, N. Y., by Frank E. Hopkins, 1897); and "The Eugene Field I knew" (New York, 1898).

WILSON, James, cabinet officer, b. in Ayrshire, Scotland, 16 Aug., 1835. He removed with his family to Connecticut in 1852; three years later he went to Tama county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. He was a representative in the 12th, 13th, and 14th general assemblies of his state, serving as speaker of the house in the 14th. He was elected a national representative for the 43d, 44th, and 48th congresses. He served as a regent of the state university from 1870 to 1874, as a railway commissioner in 1879–'84, and as director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa agricultural college at Ames, 1890–'7. He was confirmed by the senate as secretary of agriculture, 5 March, 1897, and has filled the position with general satisfaction.

WILSON, John Lockwood, senator, b. in Crawfordsville, Ind., 7 Aug., 1850. He studied at Wabash college, where he was graduated in 1874. In 1880 he was elected a representative to the state legislature from Montgomery county. President Arthur appointed him receiver of public moneys at Spokane, Washington Territory, which position he held four years. In 1884 he was a delegate from the territory to the Republican national convention. He was the first member of congress elected from the state of Washington, and served in the 51st, 52d, and 53d congresses. On 1 Feb., 1895, he was elected by the legislature to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the preceding legislature to elect a senator. On 19 Feb., 1895, Mr. Wilson took his seat for the term, which was completed in March, 1899.

WILSON, John Moulder, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 8 Oct., 1837. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in July, 1860, and commissioned brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery. He was transferred to the ordnance department, serving at Fort Monroe and at Washington until 1861, when he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery. He served through the rebellion, being promoted 1st lieutenant, and taking part in the battle of Bull Run and the peninsular campaign of 1862; he was brevetted captain, 27 June, 1862, for his services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., and major, 1 July following, at Malvern Hill, Va., for gallantry, in which battle he received also the medal of honor. He was transferred to the topographical engineers, 24 July, 1862, and to the corps of engineers on 3 March, 1863. He served in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and was promoted captain of the corps of engineers in June, 1863. After the war he was engaged in various engineering works on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Hudson rivers and Lake Ontario. He was appointed major, corps of engineers, 3 June, 1867, and was engaged both in the east and the west. On 17 March, 1884, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was superintendent at West Point from 17 Aug., 1889, until 31 March, 1893; on 31 March, 1895, he was commissioned colonel of engineers, and in Febuary, 1897, brigadier-general and chief of engineers. He was a member of the war department investigating committee appointed by the president, and has received the degree of LL. D. from Columbian university.

WILSON, William Powell, director, b. in Oxford, Oakland co., Mich., 17 Oct., 1844. He was educated at the Agricultural college of Michigan and at Harvard, where he was an instructor in botany for several years, subsequently professor of botany and director of school of biology in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1893 he founded the Philadelphia commercial museum, of which he is the director, and in 1899 he was elected director-general of the national exposition of American manufactures suitable for export, which was opened by President McKinley in September, 1899, and continued for two months. The commercial congress, held under its auspices in October, was an interesting feature of the exposition. Dr. Wilson received degrees from Harvard and Tübingen universities, Germany, where he was a student.

WINDER, Charles Sidney, soldier, b. in Talbot county, Md., 18 Oct., 1829; d. at Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., 1862. He entered the U. S. military academy in July, 1846; was brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July, 1850; 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July, 1851; 1st lieutenant, April, 1854; regimental adjutant, April, 1854, to March, 1855; and captain, 9th infantry, March, 1853. He resigned from the army in April, 1861. When captain of the 9th infantry he was ordered, with his regiment, to California on the "San Francisco," which was wrecked, 24 Dec., 1853, and his conduct on that occasion was so heroic as to receive universal commendation. He entered the artillery as major of the corps of artillery, and in July, 1861, became colonel of the 6th regiment, South Carolina infantry, and brigadier-general in the Confederate army in March, 1862. His brigade was composed of the 2d, 4th, 5th, 27th, and 33d Virginia regiments of infantry, Army of northern Virginia. He was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

WINFIELD, Charles Hardenburg, lawyer, b. near Port Jervis, N. Y., 8 Nov., 1829; d. in Jersey City, 9 March, 1898. He was graduated at Rutgers college, studied law in Jersey City, where he was admitted to the bar, and practised for more than twoscore years. He was elected to the New Jersey senate in 1865, serving for a single term; was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Hudson county in 1883, reappointed five years later, and again in 1893, resigning the office in 1898. Mr.

Winfield was the author of "History of Land Titles" (1872); "History of Hudson County" (1874); "Adjudged Words and Phrases" (1882); and "The Founding of Jersey City" (1892).

WINTER, Sir **James Spearman,** statesman, b. in Lamaline, Newfoundland, 1 Jan., 1845. He studied at the academies at St. John's and then entered a mercantile office, but soon began the study of law under the late Sir H. W. Hoyles. He was called to the bar in 1867, and speedily became one of the most successful lawyers on the island. He was a member of the legislature from 1874 until 1879, serving as speaker in 1877–'8; he was a member of the council from 1879 to 1889, solicitor-general from 1882 to 1885, and attorney-general from 1885 until 1889. In 1880 he was made a Q. C., and from 1893 until 1896 he was judge of the supreme court of Newfoundland. He was sent to London in 1890 as a delegate on the French fisheries question, and was agent for the colony at the Washington fisheries conference in 1887–'8. In 1888 he was made a K. C. M. G. At the general election in October, 1897, the Whiteway government was defeated; Sir James had been leader of the opposition, and accordingly was called upon to form a new government. He took office with his colleagues on 17 Nov., 1897. He was a member of the joint high commission which met in Washington in the winter of 1898–'9.

WISTER, Owen, author, b. in Philadelphia, 14 July, 1860. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, and was graduated at Harvard in 1882. He studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1889. Since that time he has contributed in prose and verse to the magazines, and has published "The Dragon of Wantley" (Philadelphia, 1892); "His Tail" (1894); "Red Men and White" (New York, 1896); and "Lin McLean" (1898).—His mother, Mrs. **Sarah Wister,** who is a daughter of Fanny Kemble (*q. v.*), has made translations from Alfred de Musset, and published a poem entitled "A Boat of Glass."

WOLCOTT, Edward Oliver, senator, b. in Longmeadow, Mass., 26 March, 1848. He served for a few months as a private in the 150th Ohio volunteers in 1864. In 1866 he entered Yale, but was not graduated. He took a course in the law-school of Harvard, where he was graduated in 1871. He removed to Colorado, where he practised law successfully. In January, 1889, he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, to succeed Thomas M. Bowen, taking his seat in March following, and was re-elected in 1895. Together with Charles J. Payne and Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. Wolcott was appointed by President McKinley, in April, 1897, commissioner to European nations for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallism.

WOLCOTT, Roger, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Boston, 13 July, 1847. He is the great-grandson of Oliver Wolcott (*q. v.*), signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of Connecticut. He was graduated from Harvard, and from the law-school of the same university in 1874. He was class-day orator in 1870, and also delivered the oration on commencement-day. He was a member of the Boston common council and of the Massachusetts house of representatives. From 1893 to 1896 he was lieutenant-governor, serving as acting governor after the death of Gov. Greenhalge, 5 March, 1896. He was elected governor in the autumn elections of 1896, re-elected in 1897, and again elected in November, 1898. He was the first president of the Massachusetts Republican club, is an overseer of Harvard, and a trustee of the Massachusetts general hospital. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams college.

WOOD, Edward Parker, naval officer, b. in Mansfield, Ohio, 16 Aug., 1848; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Dec., 1899. He entered the U. S. naval academy, and on his graduation was assigned to special service on the "Minnesota." He was promoted ensign in 1868, master in 1870, and lieutenant in 1871. His service included special work in Europe and elsewhere, also serving on the "Trenton," the "Quinnebaug," the "Monongahela," and the "Concord." He was promoted in 1890, and was commissioned as commander, and ordered to the "Petrel," and it was while in that command that he earned the highest praise of Admiral Dewey. Because of her light draught, Commander Wood saw his opportunity to run the "Petrel" close inshore off the entrance to the harbor at Cavité in the battle of Manila Bay. The Spanish ships that remained afloat sought shelter under the guns of the forts, and Dewey's ships could not get at them. The "Petrel," however, steamed into the harbor entrance, sank the remaining boats, and then silenced the forts. When the board of naval rewards recommended that, "for his eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," Wood should be advanced ten numbers in his grade, a higher measure of reward than was bestowed on any other commander, congress did not withhold it.

WOOD, Leonard, soldier, b. in Winchester, N. H., 9 Oct., 1860. He studied in Pierce academy, Middleboro', Mass., and at the Harvard medical school, from which he was graduated in 1884. During 1883 and 1884 he served as house surgeon in the Boston city hospital. After his graduation he entered the U. S. army as surgeon, receiving his commission as 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon on 5 Jan., 1886, becoming captain five years later. During the Geronimo campaign of 1886 Capt. Wood commanded infantry and Indian scouts, and for his bravery and meritorious services in the campaign he received the congressional medal of honor. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he recruited at San Antonio, Tex., the 1st regiment of volunteer cavalry, and was appointed colonel on 9 May. This regiment, which included in its ranks western cowboys, Indian scouts, and Indian fighters, as well as men of leisure and wealth from the clubs and colleges of the east, was one of the three volunteer regiments selected to take part in the invasion of the province of Santiago de Cuba under Gen. Shafter. Such an excellent account did the regiment give of itself at the engagements of La Guasima on 24 June and El Caney and San Juan on 1–3 July, that on 8 July Col. Wood was promoted brigadier-general, and Theodore Roosevelt, who had been lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, became colonel. After the fall of Santiago, Gen. Wood was made commanding general of the city on 20 July, which position he held until 7 Oct. following, when he became commanding general of the military department of Santiago. In both positions he

showed rare executive ability; his admirable administration did much to lighten the peculiar difficulties that beset the United States in its occupation of the island. In recognition of his services the president, in December, 1898, appointed him major-general of volunteers, and the Spanish residents of Santiago presented him with a handsome gold medal. On his return to Cuba in the summer of 1899, Gen. Wood won a victory, by the side of which any in the war was trivial. In less than a month he suppressed yellow fever at Santiago, as Gen. Butler did in 1862 at New Orleans.

WOODRUFF, Timothy Lester, politician, b. in New Haven, Conn., 4 Aug., 1858. His father was congressman from New Haven from 1855 to 1865. He was graduated in 1879 from Yale. He chose a business career, becoming connected with various commercial enterprises and trust companies. In January, 1896, Mayor Wurster appointed him park commissioner of Brooklyn, and his record in the board was one of efficiency. In November, 1896, he was elected lieutenant-governor of New York on the Republican ticket, with Frank S. Black, of Troy, governor. He was renominated by the Republican party, 27 Sept., 1898, with Theodore Roosevelt as governor, taking an active part in the political campaign which followed.

WOODS, Joseph Jackson, soldier, b. in Brown county, Ohio, 11 Jan., 1823; d. in Montana township, Kan., 27 Sept., 1889. He entered the U. S. military academy in July, 1843, being appointed from the same congressional district as Gen. U. S. Grant, and was his immediate successor. He was graduated third in a class of thirty-eight, including Burnside, Gibbon, Heth, and, Ambrose P. Hill. He entered the artillery, and, after serving for six years on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, resigned his commission and engaged in farming in Jackson county, Iowa. In October, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Iowa infantry, and participated in the victory at Fort Donelson and in the fierce battle of Shiloh, where he was seriously wounded. During the siege of Vicksburg Col. Woods was in command of a brigade, and in November, 1864, he resigned and returned to his farm. Seven years later President Grant appointed him a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. military academy at West Point.

WOODWARD, Eliza Brand, benefactor, b. in Lexington, Ky., 13 Oct., 1811; d. in Philadelphia, 9 May, 1897. She was the daughter of John Brand, a highly esteemed Scotch citizen of her native place, and was educated at a prominent school in Philadelphia. While very young she became the wife of the wealthy young Edward J. Macallister, of that city, and several years after his death she married Judge Woodward, also of Philadelphia. In May, 1881, Mrs. Woodward founded, in Lexington, the Macallister church home, in memory of her first husband, and during the many years of her second widowhood it was her daily delight to do good with the large means at her disposal.

WOODWARD, Robert Simpson, mathematician, b. in Rochester, Mich., 21 July, 1849. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1872 with the degree of C. E. From 1872 until 1882 he served as assistant engineer on the U. S. lake survey, and from 1882 until 1884 he was assistant astronomer on the U. S. transit of Venus commission. He then entered the U. S. geological survey, serving as astronomer, geographer, and chief geographer until 1890, when he became an assistant in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey. In 1893 he was called to the chair of mechanics in Columbia, which place he still fills, as well as that of dean of the graduate school of pure science in that university. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1892, and he has been an associate editor of the "Annals of Mathematics" since 1888, also an associate editor of "Science" since 1894. Dr. Woodward was vice-president of section A of the American association for the advancement of science in 1894. He was treasurer of the American mathematical society, and since 1897 he has been one of its vice-presidents. He is the author of nearly one hundred papers which have been contributed to the proceedings of the societies of which he is a member. The more important of these are "Results of Experiments to determine the Variations in Length of Certain Bars at the Temperature of Melting Ice" (1883); "On Errors incident to Interpolated Values from Numerical Tables" (1886); "On the Free Cooling of a Homogeneous Sphere" (1887); "On the Conditioned Cooling and Cubical Contraction of a Homogeneous Sphere" (1887); "On the Diffusion of Heat in Homogeneous Rectangular Masses, with Special Reference to Bars used as Standards of Length" (1888); "The Mathematical Theories of the Earth" (1890); "The Effects of the Atmosphere and Oceans on the Secular Cooling of the Earth" (1890); "Recent Experience on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Use of Long Steel Tapes for measuring Base Lines" (1893); "The Iced Bar and Long Tape Base Apparatus and the Results of Measures made with them on the Holton and St. Albans Bases" (1892); "An Historical Survey of the Science of Mechanics" (1894); and "Mechanical Interpretations of the Variations of Latitudes" (1895). In book-form he has published "On the Form and Position of the Sea-Level" (Washington, 1888) and "Smithsonian Geographical Tables" (1894).

WORCESTER, Dean Conant, educator, b. in Thetford, Vt., 1 Oct., 1866. and was graduated from the University of Michigan. He was a member of the Steere scientific expedition to the Philippine islands in 1887–'8, and one of two leaders to conduct the Menage scientific expedition to the Philippines during the years 1890–'3. In 1893 he was appointed instructor in zoölogy, and since 1895 has been assistant professor and curator of the zoölogical museum in the University of Michigan. He was appointed by President McKinley in 1899 a member of the U. S. Philippine commission, having performed the duties of which he returned, with Col. Denby, in October, President Schurmann, the head of the commission, having preceded them, arriving in this country in August. Prof. Worcester is the author of "The Philippine Islands and their People" (New York, 1898), of which seven editions were sold in a few months, and of numerous papers on their animals and birds.

WORTH, William Scott, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1840. He is a son of Gen. William J. Worth (*q. v.*), the contemporary of Scott and Taylor in the Mexican war, and entered the regular army as 2d lieutenant in the 8th infantry in April, 1861, being promoted 1st lieutenant on 1 June following. He served throughout the civil war. In January, 1866, he became captain, 3 May, 1883, major, March, 1891, lieutenant-colonel of the 13th infantry, and 26 Nov., 1894, colonel. His regiment was engaged in the Santiago de Cuba campaign in the war with Spain in 1898, and in the charge of San Juan hill on 1 July he was wounded in the right arm early in the engagement, and soon after this he was struck in the breast. For gallantry in the field he was promoted colonel in

the regular army in September, and brigadier-general, 2 Nov., 1898. Seven days later Gen. Worth was retired from active service on account of several severe disabling wounds.

WRIGHT, Edward, soldier, b. in Salem, Ohio, 27 June, 1824; d. in Des Moines, Iowa, 6 Dec., 1895. He was educated in his native town, removed to Iowa at the age of nineteen, and was elected to the legislature in 1857, being re-elected for the two following terms. Early in 1862 he was commissioned major of the 24th Iowa infantry, and saw much active service in the civil war, participating in numerous battles, and on two occasions was severely wounded, and at its close was brevetted brigadier-general for his excellent war record. Gen. Wright was returned to the Iowa legislature and elected speaker in 1865, and in the following year became secretary of state, serving acceptably as such for three terms. On his retirement from this office he was appointed secretary of the Iowa state capitol commission.

WRIGHT, William James, professor, b. in Weybridge, Vt., 3 Aug., 1831, and was graduated at Union college and Princeton theological seminary. He was an army chaplain during the last two years of the civil war, later having charge of Presbyterian churches in New Jersey and Ohio. In 1876 he was elected to the professorship of mathematics in Wilson college, and seven years later he was elected to the same position in Lafayette, but did not accept the chair. Since 1887 he has been professor of metaphysics in Westminster college, Missouri. He has received the honorary degree of D. D. from Shurtleff college and that of LL. D. from Westminster. Prof. Wright is a member of the London mathematical society, also of the American association for the advancement of science, and he is the author of numerous papers on Determinants, Trilinear Coördinates, and Invariants, also of various contributions on philosophical subjects.

WYLIE, Andrew, jurist, b. in Canonsburgh, Washington co., Pa., 25 Feb., 1814. He was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1833, and studied at Transylvania university, being admitted to the Pittsburg bar in 1837; was afterward elected attorney for that city. In the great Pittsburg fire of April, 1845, Mr. Wylie's library with all his private and professional papers were destroyed. Three years later he removed to Alexandria, Va., opening a law office in Washington, D. C., where he practised successfully. In 1860 he cast the only vote for Abraham Lincoln that was given in Alexandria, and at the opening of the civil war removed his residence to Washington, where he has ever since lived. In March, 1863, President Lincoln appointed him justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which office he filled with honor and ability for more than twenty-two years, when Judge Wylie retired from the bench on account of age in June, 1885.

WYMAN, Walter, surgeon-general, b. in St. Louis, 17 Aug., 1848, and was graduated at Amherst and at the St. Louis medical college. After spending several years in city hospitals, he in 1876 entered the marine hospital service, serving in Baltimore, Cincinnati, New York, and Washington, and in 1891 became surgeon-general. Dr. Wyman made a study of the physical conditions affecting seamen of the merchant marine, and was instrumental in causing laws to be passed in their behalf, also bringing to light cruelties imposed on deck-hands on the Mississippi and other western rivers, and on the crews of oyster-boats in Chesapeake bay, where he established a hospital for their benefit. Gen. Wyman, who had charge of the government measures to ward off cholera in 1893, is the author of several *brochures* connected with public health.

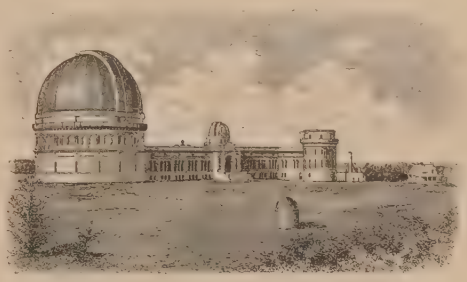
WYMAN, William Stokes, educator, b. in Montgomery, Ala., 23 Nov., 1830, and was graduated at the university of his native state, from which, in 1882, he received the honorary degree of LL. D. Soon after his graduation he was appointed professor in his *alma mater*, in which position he has continued almost continuously for nearly half a century, occasionally acting as president. Prof. Wyman has several times declined the presidency of the university in which he is at present (1900) occupying the Latin chair. He has been a member of the Alabama assembly, has long been a recognized authority on the history of his native state, as well as the other Gulf states, and has been a frequent contributor to the "Century," "Knickerbocker," "Magazine of American History," and other leading periodicals.

Y

YARDETTI, Otto, R. C. archbishop, b. in Rohrschach, in the Swiss canton of St. Gall, 24 Jan., 1847. He is descended from an Italian family of Milan. His father sent him to the Jesuit college in Feldkirch, and after finishing his classics there he went to the University of Innsbruck, where he made a complete course of philosophical and theological studies, and was ordained a priest in 1870. In January, 1871, he became a professor in the Seminary of St. George, and was soon after appointed honorary canon of the abbey of St. Maurice, in Wallis. Resolving to devote himself to the American mission, he went to England to study the English language, and in 1876 was appointed a member of the cathedral chapter and custodian of the cathedral of St. Gall. In 1879 he visited America. Returning to St. Gall, he came to this country again in 1881, and became professor of dogmatic theology in St. Francis's seminary, Milwaukee. In 1887 he was vicar-general of Bishop Marty of Dakota. In 1889 northern Minnesota was created a diocese, with the episcopal see at St. Cloud. Dr. Yardetti was appointed its first bishop. After four years' service in northern Minnesota he was appointed to the see of Bucharest, Roumania, and raised to the rank of archbishop in 1894, and has resided there ever since. Among his published works are "Pius the Great" (St. Gall, 1871) and "Devotions to the Holy Ghost" (Yankton, Dak., 1888).

YARNALL, John Joliffe, naval officer, b. in Wheeling, Va., in 1786; d. at sea in July, 1815. His ancestors fought in the English civil war, and their Quaker descendants came to America in 1640. Young Yarnall entered the navy, Jan. 11, 1809; served on board the "Chesapeake," the "Revenge," the "Lawrence," the "John Adams," and the "Guerrière." In the battle of Lake Erie Lieut. Yarnall was left in charge of the flag-ship "Lawrence," while Commodore Perry boarded the "Niagara," and, although thrice wounded, when the flag was lowered he raised it again and nailed it to the mast. For his gallant conduct in the battle of Lake Erie he received the thanks of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a gold medal. The state of New York passed similar resolutions and presented him with a silver medal; the general assembly of Virginia presented him with a fine sword in a gold scabbard fittingly inscribed; and he, with the other officers of the "Lawrence," was publicly thanked by the nation. Lieut. Yarnall accompanied Commodore Decatur to Algiers, was badly wounded in the engagement with the "Mashouda," the Algerine admiral's ship, and at the conclusion of hostilities was intrusted with despatches to the government. He sailed on the "Épervier." The "Épervier" was spoken, 14 July, 1815, as she passed through the straits of Gibraltar, but was never again seen.—His nephew, **Mordecai,** astronomer, b. near Urbana, Ohio, in April, 1816; d. in Washington, 27 Feb., 1879. He was graduated from the school of civil engineering, Bacon college; in 1839 entered the navy as professor of mathematics, serving for thirteen years at sea as naval instructor on the U. S. ships "Warren," "Columbia," "Independence," and "Columbus." In 1852 he was ordered to the naval observatory, where he remained until retired in 1878. Prof. Yarnall was associated with Gen. Mitchell at the Cincinnati observatory. When the work of the national observatory was mapped out he was appointed to prepare a new catalogue of stars. In 1846 he began the astronomical work of a more extended and precise catalogue of stars than Bessel's "Zone Observations" or Struve's "Dorpat Catalogue." This work occupied him for twenty-seven years, and embraces more than one hundred thousand observations, giving the places of ten thousand stars. These calculations and observations were reduced by Prof. Yarnall, and were largely the result of his own observations and computations from 1845 to 1877. The stars were observed for right ascension with the transit instrument and the meridian circle. The most important step in forming the catalogue has been to reduce observations originally having different data to a uniform standard. The work on the "Catalogue of Stars" placed its author in the front rank as an astronomer. The catalogue has passed through three editions by the U. S. government, the printing of the work having been executed under the direction of the author.

YERKES, Charles Tyson, donor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 June, 1837. His ancestors were Quakers, who came to this country from Wales a few years before Penn's colony of Friends arrived. He was educated at the Friends' school and the central high-school in his native city, and entered the flour and grain business, but in 1859 became a stock-broker, and in 1862 engaged in banking, but failed during the panic occasioned by the Chicago fire. In 1873 he began to retrieve his fortunes, and in 1881 he removed to Chicago, where he opened a banking-house. He began to obtain control of street-railroad property there, as he had already done in Philadelphia, and soon became known as a large owner or controller of street railways. In 1892 he gave a large sum of



money to the University of Chicago for the purchase and erection of a telescope. This instrument, known as the Yerkes telescope, was put in place in the observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., in the summer of 1897, and was dedicated by exercises lasting from 18 Oct. till 22 Oct. It has the largest object-glass in the world, 40 inches in diameter, exceeding in size that of the Lick telescope (36 inches), which was formerly the largest. Mr. Yerkes's gift was described by Prof. Simon Newcomb in his dedication address as "one of the most munificent gifts ever made for the promotion of any single science." (See vignette.) His Fifth avenue residence, fronting on Central park, is among the finest in New York.

YERKES, John Watson, lawyer, b. in Lexington, Ky., 1 Apr., 1854, and was graduated at Cen-

tre college, Danville, and from the law department of the University of Michigan. He has since practised law in Danville, and is professor of law in his *alma mater*. He has been registrar in bankruptcy, master in chancery, commissioner to World's Columbian exposition, and to the Atlanta exposition, chairman for five years from 1891 of the Republican state central committee of Kentucky, and from 1896 member of the national Republican committee. Mr. Yerkes is the attorney for the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway company, and since 1897 has been a commissioner of the state deaf and dumb institute and also U. S. collector of internal revenue. In 1877 the University of Michigan gave him the degree of LL. B.

YOUNG, Charles, soldier, b. near Helena, Ky., of negro parents, 12 March, 1867. His family removed to Ripley, Ohio, soon after his birth, and here he attended school. Immediately after graduation he taught in the same school for three years, the last year holding the position of principal. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Ohio, and was graduated and commissioned additional 2d lieutenant in the 10th cavalry on 31 Aug., 1889, being transferred to the 25th infantry on 4 Oct., and thence to the 9th cavalry on 31 Oct. following. He served with his regiment for five years, most of the time at Fort Duchesne, where he performed the duties of adjutant and quartermaster. On the death of Lieut. Alexander he was detailed as military professor at Wilberforce university; in 1896 he was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He also took charge of sixty young white men at Antioch college who were anxious for military training, and in this task also he acquitted himself with success. At the beginning of the war with Spain in April, 1898, he was commissioned major of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of a colored battalion mustered into service from the National guard of Ohio, declining the colonelcy of the 8th Illinois infantry, which was offered to him by the governor.

YOUNG, Lucien, naval officer, b. in Lexington, Ky., 31 March, 1852. He graduated from the naval academy, 31 May, 1873. While on the "Alaska," in the European squadron, he rescued a seaman, for which he was presented with a gold medal. On the same cruise he rescued two men, one woman, and three children from a *polucca* which was capsized in a gale off the mouth of the Tagus. He became an ensign in 1874. He was ordered to the "Huron" in July, 1876, and the ship was wrecked, 24 Nov., 1877. For his conduct in rescuing the crew of the "Huron" he received the thanks of the secretary of the navy, a gold medal of the first class from congress, and a sword from his native state of Kentucky. He was promoted in regular grades to that of lieutenant, in May, 1884. In June, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the light-protected cruiser "Hist," formerly the "Felicia," with the fleet of Commodore Watson. Lieut. Young has published "A Standard Work on Navigation," "A Cruise in the Hawaiian Islands," "A Trip to the North Pole," and "The Boston at Hawaii" (Washington, 1898).

YOUNG, Samuel Baldwin Marks, soldier, b. near Pittsburg, Pa., 9 Jan., 1840, and was educated in the common schools. He entered the Union army as a private in the 12th Pennsylvania infantry, 25 April, 1861. In September he was commissioned captain of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, becoming major in 1862, lieutenant-colonel in 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general for services in the closing campaign against Lee. He entered the regular army as 2d lieutenant in 1866, being promoted through various grades until June, 1897, when he became colonel of the 3d cavalry. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in May and major-general in July, 1898, rendering important military services in Cuba in that year, and in the Philippine islands during 1899.

YOUNG, William Clark, engineer, b. in Youngstown, Ohio, 25 Nov., 1799; d. in New York city, 22 Dec., 1893. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in July, 1822, and was appointed a lieutenant of the 2d artillery. After serving at Fort Monroe for four years, he resigned from the army, resuming his profession of an engineer, having been employed as such on the Erie canal before going to West Point in September, 1818. He was employed on various railways, and in 1849 was appointed chief engineer on the Hudson river railroad, becoming president two years later. Resigning this office, Mr. Young, in 1853, became president of the Panama railroad, which he built, and in 1855 was made superintendent of the western division of the New York Central, from which he resigned two years later, desiring rest and retirement from public duties. At the time of his death, at the age of ninety-four, he was the last survivor among those who made the first survey of the Erie canal, and also the oldest survivor among the graduates of the U. S. military academy.

YOUNG-MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES, hereditary chief of the Sioux Indian nation, b. in 1835; d. at Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, 15 July, 1893. He was a son of a famous fighting chief, A-man-afraid-of-his-horses, who died in 1889 at the age of ninety-two, and whose career was intimately connected with the frontier history of the northwest since the early years of the nineteenth century. In addition to his rank as hereditary chief of the entire Sioux nation, the son was the active leader of the Oglala tribe. Within the past two decades he had become a civilized and friendly Indian, had made frequent visits to Washington on the affairs of his people, and had rendered valuable services to Gens. Crook and Miles, particularly to the latter during the "Messiah-dance" excitement of 1891–'2.

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THE following is a list of deaths of persons recorded as living in the six volumes of the first edition of "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography." The arrangement follows the arrangement in the Cyclopædia, and the figures preceding the name indicate the page number of the volume in which the name is found.

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2. Abbadie, Antoine Thomson d', explorer, Paris, France, June, 1896.
3. Abbey, Richard, clergyman, Yazoo City, Miss., 23 Oct., 1891.
5. Abbott, Austin, lawyer, New York city, 19 April, 1896.
   Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan, lawyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Feb., 1890.
6. Abbott, John Joseph Caldwell, Montreal, Canada, 30 Oct., 1893.
13. Adams, John Quincy, lawyer, Quincy, Mass., 14 Aug., 1894.
32. Adams, William, educator, Nashotah, Wis., 2 Jan., 1897.
33. Adams, William Taylor, author, Boston, 27 March, 1897.
36. Agnew, C. R., physician, New York city, 18 April, 1888.
37. Aiken, Charles Augustus, Princeton, N. J., 14 Jan., 1892.
38. Akin, Thomas Beamish, jurist, Halifax, N. S., 6 May, 1891.
40. Alcorn, James Lusk, statesman, Coahoma co., Miss., 20 Dec., 1894.
    Alcott, Amos Bronson, educator, Boston, 4 March, 1888.
41. Alcott, Louisa May, author, Boston, Mass., 6 March, 1888.
46. Alexander, Samuel Davies, clergyman, New York city, 26 Oct., 1894.
49. Alger, Horatio, author, Natick, Mass., 18 July, 1899.
52. Allen, Charles Grant, naturalist, London, Eng., 25 Oct., 1899.
    Allen, Harrison, physician, Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Nov., 1897.
54. Allen, Joseph Henry, author, Cambridge, Mass., 20 March, 1898.
    Allen, William Francis, educator, Madison, Wis., 9 Dec., 1889.
    Allen, Nathan, physician, Lowell, Mass., 1 Jan., 1888.
57. Allibone, Samuel Austin, author, Lucerne, Switzerland, 2 Sept., 1889.
59. Almy, John Jay, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 16 May, 1895.
61. Altamirano, Ignacio M., Mexican jurist, city of Mexico, 13 Feb., 1893.
63. Alvord, Thomas Gold, politician, Syracuse, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1897.
65. Ames, Nathan Peabody, manufacturer, Chicopee, Mass., 23 April, 1847.
66. Ammen, Daniel, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 11 July, 1898.

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67. Ammen, Jacob, soldier, Lockland, Ohio, 6 Feb., 1894.
69. Anderson, Martin Brewer, educator, Lake Helen, Fla., 26 Feb., 1890.
71. Anderson, Robert Houstoun, soldier, Savannah, Ga., 8 Feb., 1888.
75. Andrews, George Leonard, soldier, Brookline, Mass., 4 April, 1899.
78. Angel, Benjamin Franklin, diplomatist, Geneseo, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1894.
79. Annaud, William, Canadian statesman, London, 13 Oct., 1887.
83. Apple, Thomas Gilmore, educator, Washington, D. C., 17 Sept., 1898.
87. Archibald, Sir Adams George, Canadian jurist, Halifax, 14 Dec., 1892.
88. Archibald, Thomas Dickson, Canadian senator, 18 Oct., 1890.
90. Armitage, Thomas, clergyman, Yonkers, N. Y., 20 Jan., 1896.
91. Armstrong, David Hartley, senator, St. Louis, Mo., 18 March, 1893.
    Armstrong, George Dodd, author, Norfolk, Va., 12 May, 1899.
98. Arosemena, Justo, Colombian jurist, Panama, 24 Feb., 1896.
109. Ashburner, Charles Albert, geologist, Pittsburg, Pa., 24 Dec., 1889.
110. Ashley, James Monroe, congressman, Alma, Mich., 16 Sept., 1896.
113. Astor, John Jacob, capitalist, New York city, 22 Feb., 1890.
     Astor, William, capitalist, Paris, France, 26 April, 1892.
114. Atchinson, David R., senator, Clinton county, Mo., 26 Jan., 1886.
115. Atkinson, John, clergyman, Haverstraw, N. Y., 8 Dec., 1897.
119. Augur, Christopher Colon, soldier, Washington, D. C., 16 Jan., 1898.
122. Averill, John Thomas, soldier, St. Paul, Minn., 4 Oct., 1889.
123. Ayres, Romeyn Beck, soldier, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 4 Dec., 1888.
125. Babcock, James Francis, chemist, Dorchester, Mass., 19 July, 1897.
132. Badeau, Adam, author, Ridgewood, N. J., 20 March, 1895.
137. Bailey, James Montgomery, author, Danbury, Conn., 4 March, 1894.
138. Bailey, Joseph Mead, jurist, Freeport, Ill., 15 Dec., 1895.
139. Baillargeon, Pierre, Canadian physician, Quebec, 15 Dec., 1891.
143. Baird, Charles Washington, author, Rye, N. Y., 10 Feb., 1887.

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143. Baird, Samuel John, author, Clinton Forge, Va., 10 April, 1893.
Baird, Harriette Newell Woods, author, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 April, 1893.
144. Baker, Benjamin Franklin, musician, Boston, 11 March, 1889.
146. Baker, William Bliss, artist, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., 20 Nov., 1886.
148. Baldwin, Charles H., naval officer, New York city, 17 Nov., 1888.
Baldwin, Henry Porter, governor of Michigan, Detroit, Mich., 31 Dec., 1892.
150. Balestier, Wolcott, author, Dresden, Germany, 6 Dec., 1891.
152. Ballou, Maturin Murray, author, Cairo, Egypt, 27 March, 1895.
153. Balmaceda, José Manuel, statesman, Santiago, Chili, 19 Sept., 1891.
154. Bancroft, George, historian, Washington, D. C., 17 Jan., 1891.
158. Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss, statesman, Waltham, Mass., 1 Sept., 1894.
159. Banvard, John, artist, Watertown, S. D., 26 May, 1891.
160. Banvard, Joseph, author, Neponset, Mass., 28 Sept., 1887.
161. Barbee, William J., author, Winchester, Ky., 27 Oct., 1892.
163. Barbour, Oliver Lorenzo, lawyer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 18 Dec., 1889.
164. Barker, Fordyce, physician, New York city, 30 May, 1891.
166. Barlow, Francis Channing, soldier, New York city, 11 Jan., 1896.
167. Barlow, Samuel Latham Mitchell, lawyer, Glen Cove, N. Y., 10 July, 1889.
Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter, educator, New York city, 27 April, 1889.
172. Barnum, Henry A., soldier, New York city, 29 Jan., 1892.
Barnum, Phineas Taylor, exhibitor, Bridgeport, Conn., 7 April, 1891.
Barnum, William H., senator, Lime Rock, Conn., 30 April, 1889.
175. Barrett, Benjamin Fisk, clergyman, Germantown, Pa., 6 Aug., 1892.
Barrett, Lawrence, actor, New York city, 20 March, 1891.
179. Barron, Samuel, naval officer, Essex county, Va., 26 Feb., 1888.
Barrow, Frances Elizabeth, author, New York city, 7 May, 1894.
Barrows, Elijah Porter, clergyman, Oberlin, Ohio, 14 Sept., 1888.
181. Barry, Patrick, horticulturist, Rochester, N. Y., 23 June, 1890.
185. Bartlett, Joseph Jackson, Baltimore, Md., 14 Jan., 1893.
Bartlett, Samuel Colcord, educator, Hanover, N. H., 16 Nov., 1898.
186. Bartlett, William H. C., mathematician, Yonkers, N. Y., 10 Feb., 1893.
192. Bateman, Newton, educator, Galesburg, Ill., 22 Oct., 1897.
195. Battershall, Jesse Park, chemist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 12 Jan., 1891.
Battey, Robert, physician, Rome, Ga., 8 Nov., 1895.
196. Baxter, Elisha, governor of Arkansas, Batesville, Ark., 2 June, 1899.
199. Bayard, Thomas Francis, statesman, Dedham, Mass., 28 Sept., 1898.
202. Bazaine, François Achille, soldier, Madrid, Spain, 23 Sept., 1888.

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203. Beal, George Lafayette, soldier, Norway, Me., 11 Dec., 1896.
204. Beale, Edward Fitzgerald, soldier, Washington, D. C., 22 April, 1893.
Beale, Richard L. T., soldier, Hague, Va., 18 April, 1893.
206. Beard, James Henry, painter, Flushing, L. I., 4 April, 1893.
Beardsley, Eben E., clergyman, New Haven, Conn., 22 Dec., 1891.
210. Beauregard, P. G. T., soldier, New Orleans, La., 20 Feb., 1893.
212. Beck, James Burnie, senator, Washington, D. C., 3 May, 1890.
213. Becker, Thomas Albert, R. C. bishop, Washington, Ga., 29 July, 1899.
214. Beckwith, Amos, soldier, St. Louis, Mo., 26 Oct., 1894.
Beckwith, John Watrus, P. E. bishop, Atlanta, Ga., 24 Nov., 1890.
215. Bedell, Gregory T., P. E. bishop, New York city, 11 March, 1892.
216. Bedle, Joseph D., jurist, New York city, 21 Oct., 1894.
218. Beecher, William Henry, clergyman, Chicago, Ill., 23 June, 1889.
Beecher, Edward, clergyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 July, 1895.
220. Beecher, Eunice White, author, Stamford, Conn., 8 March, 1897.
225. Belknap, William Worth, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 12 Oct., 1890.
Bell, Charles Henry, governor of New Hampshire, Exeter, N. H., 11 Nov., 1893.
231. Belmont, August, financier, New York city, 24 Nov., 1890.
237. Bennett, Charles Wesley, educator, Evanston, Ill., 17 April, 1891.
239. Bennett, Thomas W., soldier, 2 Feb., 1893.
Benton, Jacob, congressman, Lancaster, N. H., 29 Sept., 1892.
244. Bergh, Henry, founder, New York city, 12 March, 1888.
250. Berry, Nathaniel Springer, governor of New Hampshire, Bristol, N. H., 27 April, 1894.
251. Bessels, Emil, scientist, Stuttgart, Germany, 30 March, 1888.
Betancourt, José Ramón, Cuban lawyer, 24 June, 1890.
253. Betts, Beverley Robinson, clergyman, Jamaica, L. I., 21 May, 1899.
264. Binney, Hibbert, clergyman, Halifax, N. S., 30 April, 1887.
266. Birdsall, William Randall, physician, New York city, 7 June, 1892.
Birge, Henry Warner, soldier, New York city, 1 June, 1888.
271. Bissell, William Henry Augustus, P. E. bishop, Burlington, Vt., 14 May, 1893.
Black, James, prohibitionist, 16 Dec., 1893.
275. Blaine, James Gillespie, statesman, Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1893.
280. Blair, Austin, governor of Michigan, Jackson, Mich., 6 Aug., 1894.
Blair, John Insley, Blairtown, N. J., 2 Dec., 1899.
283. Blake, Eli Whitney, Jr., scientist, Hampton, Conn., 1 Oct., 1895.
287. Blanchard, Albert Gallatin, soldier, New Orleans, La., 21 June, 1891.
288. Blanchet, Joseph G., Canadian statesman, Quebec, 2 Jan., 1890.
Bland, Richard P., congressman, near Lebanon, Mo., 15 June, 1899.

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290. Blatchford, Samuel, jurist, Newport, R. I., 7 July, 1893.
Blavatsky, Helene Petrovna, theosophist, London, 8 May, 1891.
296. Blondon, Emile Gravelet, acrobat, London, 22 Feb., 1897.
Bloomer, Amelia Jenks, reformer, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 30 Dec., 1894.
299. Bocock, Thomas Stanley, lawyer, Appomattox county, Va., 6 Aug., 1891.
Bodmer, Karl, artist, Paris, 31 Oct., 1893.
300. Boernstein, Henry, Vienna, 10 Sept., 1892.
302. Bogart, William Henry, author, Aurora, N. Y., 21 Aug., 1888.
Boggs, Charles Stuart, naval officer, New Brunswick, N. J., 22 April, 1888.
303. Boise, James Robinson, educator, Chicago, Ill., 9 Feb., 1895.
Boker, George Henry, author, Philadelphia, 2 Jan., 1890.
309. Bolton, Sarah Tittle, poet, Indianapolis, Ind., 4 Aug., 1893.
Bomberger, John H. A., clergyman, Collegeville, Pa., 19 Aug., 1890.
Bomford, James V., soldier, Elizabeth, N. J., 6 Jan., 1892.
311. Bonaparte, Jerome Napoleon, soldier, Pride's Crossing, Mass., 3 Sept., 1893.
312. Bond, Hugh Lennox, jurist, Baltimore, Md., 24 Oct., 1893.
313. Bonham, Milledge Luke, soldier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., 28 Aug., 1890.
Bonner, Robert, editor and publisher, New York city, 6 July, 1899.
316. Booth, James Curtis, chemist, West Haverford, Pa., 21 March, 1888.
318. Booth, Edwin, actor, New York city, 7 June, 1893.
320. Booth, Mary Louise, author, New York city, 5 March, 1889.
Booth, Newton, senator, Sacramento, Cal., 14 July, 1892.
321. Boreman, A. I., governor of West Virginia, 19 April, 1896.
322. Borgess, Caspar H., R. C. bishop, Kalamazoo, Mich., 3 May, 1890.
325. Botta, Vincenzo, author, New York city, 5 Oct., 1894.
Botta, Anne C. L., author, New York city, 23 March, 1891.
327. Boucicault, Dion, dramatist, New York city, 18 Sept., 1890.
332. Bouvé, Thomas T., merchant, Hingham, Mass., 3 June, 1896.
334. Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll, physician, Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1892.
335. Bowen, Francis, author, Boston, Mass., 22 Jan., 1890.
337. Bowers, Elizabeth Crocker, actress, Washington, D. C., 6 Nov., 1895.
339. Bowlin, James Butler, lawyer, St. Louis, Mo., 19 July, 1894.
340. Boyce, James Petigru, clergyman, Pau, France, 28 Dec., 1888.
Boyd, James R., clergyman, Geneva, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1890.
341. Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth, author, New York city, 4 Oct., 1895.
343. Boynton, Edward C., soldier, Newburg, N. Y., 13 May, 1893.
344. Brace, Charles Loring, philanthropist, Campfer, Switzerland, 11 Aug., 1890.
345. Brackett, Albert Gallatin, soldier, Washington, D. C., 25 June, 1896.

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351. Bradford, William, New Bedford, Mass., 25 April, 1892.
352. Bradlee, Caleb Davis, clergyman, Brookline, Mass., 1 May, 1897.
Bradley, Joseph P., jurist, Washington, D. C., 22 Jan., 1892.
355. Brady, John Riker, jurist, New York city, 16 March, 1891.
357. Braine, Daniel Lawrence, naval officer, Brooklyn, L. I., 30 Jan., 1898.
359. Brannan, John Milton, soldier, New York city, 17 Dec., 1892.
362. Brayman, Mason, governor, Kansas City, 27 Feb., 1895.
363. Brayton, Samuel Nelson, physician, Buffalo, N. Y., 17 May, 1893.
368. Brentano, Lorenzo, journalist, Chicago, 18 Sept., 1891.
371. Brewster, Benjamin Harris, lawyer, Philadelphia, 4 April, 1888.
372. Brice, Benjamin W., soldier, Washington, D. C., 4 Dec., 1892.
Bridge, Horatio, naval officer, Athens, Pa., 20 March, 1893.
374. Bridgman, Laura Dewey, blind deaf-mute, Boston, 24 May, 1889.
377. Brinley, Francis, author, Newport, R. I., 15 June, 1889.
Brinton, Daniel G., ethnologist, Atlantic City, N. J., 31 July, 1899.
378. Brisbin, James Sanks, soldier, Philadelphia, 14 Jan., 1892.
380. Bristow, Benjamin Helm, statesman, New York city, 22 June, 1896.
381. Broadus, John Albert, clergyman, Louisville, Ky., 16 March, 1895.
382. Brockett, Linus P., author, Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1893.
Brocklesby, John, educator, Hartford, Conn., 21 June, 1889.
384. Bromley, Isaac Hill, journalist, Norwich, Conn., 11 Aug., 1898.
388. Brooks, Horace, soldier, Kissimmee, Fla., 13 Jan., 1894.
Brooks, Nathan Covington, educator, Philadelphia, 6 Oct., 1898.
389. Brooks, Phillips, P. E. bishop, Boston, Mass., 23 Jan., 1893.
391. Bross, William, journalist, Chicago, Ill., 28 Jan., 1890.
399. Brown, George Loring, painter, Malden, Mass., 25 June, 1889.
407. Brown, John Calvin, soldier, Red Boiling Springs, Tenn., 17 Aug., 1889.
408. Brown, Joseph Emerson, Atlanta, Ga., 30 Nov., 1894.
413. Browne, Irving, lawyer, Buffalo, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1899.
418. Bruce, Blanche Kelso, senator, Washington, D. C., 17 March, 1898.
419. Bruce, Henry, naval officer, Somerville, Mass., 9 Feb., 1895.
Brunot, Felix R., philanthropist, Allegheny, Pa., 9 May, 1898.
428. Bryson, Andrew, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 7 Feb., 1892.
437. Buckalew, Charles R., senator, Bloomsburg, Pa., 19 May, 1899.
438. Buckingham, Catharinus Putnam, soldier, Springfield, Ohio, 30 Aug., 1888.
439. Buckland, Cyrus, inventor, Springfield, Mass., 26 Feb., 1891.
Buckland, Ralph Pomeroy, soldier, Cleveland, Ohio, 27 May, 1892.

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441. Buell, Don Carlos, soldier, Louisville, Ky., 19 Nov., 1898.
448. Bunce, Oliver Bell, author, New York city, 15 May, 1890.
449. Burchard, Samuel Dickinson, clergyman, Saratoga, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1891.
451. Burgess, Edward, naval architect, Boston, Mass., 12 July, 1891.
459. Burnett, Peter Hardeman, governor of California, San Francisco, 16 May, 1895.
461. Burns, William Wallace, soldier, Beaufort, S. C., 19 April, 1892.
470. Burroughs, John Curtis, educator, Chicago, Ill., 21 April, 1892.
Burrowes, George, educator, San Francisco, Cal., 19 April, 1894.
476. Busteed, Richard, lawyer, Fordham, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1898.
477. Butler, Benjamin Franklin, Washington, D. C., 11 Jan., 1893.
478. Butler, Charles, lawyer, New York city, 13 Dec., 1897.
Butler, Clement Moore, Germantown, Pa., 5 March, 1890.
480. Butler, John Jay, clergyman, Hillsdale, Mich., 16 June, 1891.
483. Butler, William, missionary, Old Orchard, Me., 15 Aug., 1899.
Butterworth, Benjamin, Thomasville, Ga., 16 Jan., 1898.
489. Cabell, James Lawrence, Overton, Va., 13 Aug., 1889.
Cabell, Edward Carrington, politician, St. Louis, Mo., 28 Feb., 1896.
495. Cain, Richard Harvey, clergyman, Washington, D. C., 18 Jan., 1887.
498. Caldwell, Samuel Lunt, educator, Providence, R. I., 26 Sept., 1889.
504. Calkins, Norman Allison, educator, New York city, 22 Dec., 1895.
506. Calvert, George Henry, author, Newport, R. I., 24 May, 1889.
507. Cameron, Angus, senator, Milwaukee, Wis., 30 March, 1897.
510. Campbell, Sir Alexander, statesman, Toronto, Canada, 24 May, 1892.
511. Campbell, Andrew, inventor, Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 April, 1890.
513. Campbell, Jabez Pitt, A. M. E. bishop, Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Aug., 1891.
Campbell, James, jurist, Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Jan., 1893.
Campbell, James Valentine, jurist, Detroit, Mich., 26 March, 1890.
514. Campbell, John Archibald, jurist, Baltimore, Md., 12 March, 1889.
516. Campbell, William Henry, educator, New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Dec., 1890.
526. Carlin, John, artist, New York city, 23 April, 1891.
533. Carr, Joseph B., soldier, Troy, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1895.
539. Carroll, Samuel Sprigg, soldier, Washington, D. C., 29 Jan., 1893.
Carruth, James Harrison, botanist, Van Buren, Ark., 15 Sept., 1896.
542. Carter, Samuel Powhatan, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 26 May, 1891.
549. Case, Augustus Ludlow, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 17 Feb., 1893.
551. Casilear, John W., painter, Saratoga, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1893.
557. Cathcart, Charles William, senator, Michigan City, Ind., 22 Aug., 1888.

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558. Caton, John Dean, jurist, Chicago, Ill., 30 July, 1895.
559. Cattell, Alexander Gilmore, senator, Jamestown, N. Y., 8 April, 1894.
Cattell, William Cassidy, educator, Philadelphia, Pa., 11 Feb., 1898.
565. Chamberlain, Selah, engineer, Cleveland, Ohio, 27 Dec., 1890.
567. Chambers, Talbot William, clergyman, New York city, 3 Feb., 1896.
573. Chandler, Ralph, naval officer, Hong Kong, China, 11 Feb., 1889.
579. Chapin, Aaron Lucius, educator, Beloit, Wis., 22 July, 1892.
580. Chapleau, Joseph Adolphe, statesman, Montreal, 13 June, 1898.
581. Chapman, John Gadsby, painter, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1889.
584. Chase, Harry, painter, New York city, 2 Oct., 1898.
589. Chase, Thomas, educator, Providence, R. I., 5 Oct., 1892.
594. Chauveau, Pierre J. O., statesman, Quebec, Canada, 4 April, 1890.
597. Cheever, George Barrell, clergyman, Englewood, N. J., 1 Oct., 1890.
Cheever, Henry Theodore, clergyman, Worcester, Mass., 13 Feb., 1897.
603. Chilcott, George Miles, senator, St. Louis, Mo., 6 March, 1891.
604. Child, Francis James, educator, Boston, Mass., 11 Sept., 1896.
Childs, George William, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Feb., 1894.
608. Chittenden, Simeon Baldwin, merchant, Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 April, 1889.
611. Christiancy, Isaac Peckham, senator, Lansing, Mich., 8 Sept., 1890.
624. Clark, Alvan Graham, astronomer, Cambridge, Mass., 9 June, 1897.
625. Clark, Daniel, senator, Manchester, N. H., 2 Jan., 1891.
630. Clark, Myron Holley, governor of New York, Canandaigua, N. Y., 22 Aug., 1892.
Clark, Nathaniel George, clergyman, West Roxbury, Mass., 3 Jan., 1896.
633. Clarke, James Freeman, clergyman, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 5 June, 1888.
635. Clarke, John Thomas, judge, Smithville, Ga., 22 July, 1889.
636. Clarke, Robert, publisher, Cincinnati, Ohio, 26 Aug., 1899.
637. Clary, Robert Emmet, soldier, Washington, D. C., 18 Jan., 1890.
658. Clingman, Thomas Lanier, senator, Raleigh, N. C., 4 Nov., 1897.
662. Clitz, John M. B., naval officer, Washington, D. C., 9 Oct., 1897.
Clitz, Henry Boynton, soldier, disappeared 13 Oct., 1889.
663. Clover, Lewis P., painter, New Hackensack, N. Y., 16 Nov., 1896.
671. Cochran, John, lawyer, New York city, 7 Feb., 1898.
674. Coffin, Charles Coffin, author, Brookline, Mass., 2 March, 1896.
675. Coffin, John H. C., mathematician, Washington, D. C., 8 Jan., 1890.
680. Cogswell, William, soldier, Washington, D. C., 22 May, 1895.
Coit, Henry Augustus, educator, Concord, N. H., 5 Feb., 1895.
682. Colburn, Jeremiah, numismatist, Boston, Mass., 30 Dec., 1891.

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685. Cole, Joseph Foxcroft, artist, Boston, Mass., 2 May, 1892.
686. Coleman, William T., pioneer, San Francisco, Cal., 22 Nov., 1893.
687. Coles, Abraham, author, Monterey, Cal., 3 May, 1891.
Colesworthy, Daniel Clement, Chelsea, Mass., 1 April, 1893.
689. Colhoun, Edmund Ross, Washington, D. C., 17 March, 1897.
691. Collier, Robert Laird, clergyman, Salisbury, Md., 28 July, 1890.
696. Colton, Gardner Quincy, scientist, Paris, France, August, 1898.
701. Comegys, Joseph Parsons, senator, Dover, Del., 1 Feb., 1893.
Comegys, Cornelius George, Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 Feb., 1896.
703. Conant, Thomas Jefferson, biblical scholar, Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 April, 1891.
704. Concilio, Gennaro, L. V. de, clergyman, Jersey City, N. J., 22 March, 1898.
706. Congdon, Charles Taber, journalist, New York city, 18 Jan., 1891.
Conger, Omar Dwight, senator, Ocean City, Md., 11 July, 1898.
707. Conkling, Margaret Cockburn, author, Jersey City, N. J., 28 July, 1890.
708. Connor, Edmund Sheppard, actor, New York city, 15 Dec., 1891.
Connor, Patrick Edward, soldier, Salt Lake City, Utah, 17 Dec., 1891.
710. Conrad, Joseph Speed, soldier, Fort Randall, South Dakota, 4 Dec., 1891.
711. Conroy, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, New York city, 20 Nov., 1895.
714. Cook, George Hammell, geologist, New Brunswick, N. J., 22 Sept., 1889.
716. Cook, John, clergyman, Quebec, Canada, 1 April, 1892,
718. Cooke, Edward, educator, Newton Centre, Mass., 18 Sept., 1888.
720. Cooke, Philip St. George, soldier, Detroit, Mich., 20 March, 1895.
721. Cooke, John R., Confederate soldier, Richmond, Va., 9 April, 1891.
Cooke, Josiah Parsons, Newport, R. I., 3 Sept., 1894.
722. Cooley, Thomas McIntyre, Ann Arbor, Mich., 12 Sept., 1898.
724. Cooper, George Henry, naval officer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Nov., 1891.
734. Cope, Edward Drinker, naturalist, Philadelphia, Pa., 12 April, 1897.
736. Coppée, Henry, educator, Bethlehem, Pa., 22 March, 1895.
742. Cornell, John Henry, musician, New York city, 1 March, 1894.
Cornell, William Mason, Boston, 14 April, 1895.
745. Corona, Ramón, Mexican soldier, 11 Nov., 1889.
747. Corse, John Murray, soldier, Boston, Mass., 27 April, 1893.
Corse, Montgomery Dent, soldier, Alexandria, Va., 11 Feb., 1895.
748. Corson, Juliet, teacher of cookery, New York city, 18 June, 1897.
753. Couch, Darius Nash, soldier, Norwalk, Conn., 12 Feb., 1897.
754. Couldock, Charles Walter, actor, New York city, 27 Nov., 1898.
Coursol, Michel J. C., jurist, Montreal, Canada, 4 Aug., 1888.

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759. Cox, Samuel Sullivan, statesman, New York city, 10 Sept., 1889.
760. Coxe, Arthur Cleveland, P. E. bishop, Clifton Springs, N. Y., 20 July, 1896.
761. Coxe, Eckley Brinton, engineer, Drifton, Pa., 13 May, 1895.
767. Cramer, Michael John, clergyman, Carlisle, Pa., 22 Jan., 1898.
768. Crandall, Prudence, educator, Elk Falls, Kan., 27 Jan., 1890.

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4. Craven, Charles Henderson, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 1 March, 1898.
Crawford, Samuel Wylie, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Nov., 1892.
8. Creswell, John A. J., statesman, Elkton, Ind., 23 Dec., 1891.
14. Croly, David Goodman, journalist, New York, 29 April, 1889.
Crompton, William, inventor, Windsor, Conn., 1 May, 1891.
Crook, George, soldier, Chicago, Ill., 21 March, 1890.
15. Crooks, George Richard, author, Madison, N. J., 20 Feb., 1897.
17. Crosby, Howard, clergyman, New York city, 29 March, 1891.
18. Crosby, Pierce, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 15 June, 1899.
19. Cross, David Wallace, lawyer, Cleveland, Ohio, 9 April, 1891.
27. Cullum, George Washington, soldier, New York city, 28 Feb., 1892.
30. Cummings, Joseph, educator, Evanston, Ill., 7 May, 1890.
31. Cummings, Thomas Seir, Hackensack, N. J., 24 Sept., 1894.
34. Curtin, Andrew Gregg, governor of Pennsylvania, Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa., 7 Oct., 1894.
35. Curtis, George Ticknor, lawyer, New York city, 28 March, 1894.
35. Curtis, Calvin, artist, Stratford, Conn., 12 July, 1893.
Curtis, George William, Staten Island, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1892.
38. Cusack, Mary Frances, philanthropist, Leamington, England, 7 June, 1899.
42. Cushman, Pauline, spy, San Francisco, Cal., 2 Dec., 1893.
45. Cuthbert, James Hazard, Aiken, S. C., 6 May, 1893.
49. Cutting, Hiram Adolphus, geologist, Lunenburg, Vt., 18 April, 1892.
60. Dalton, John Call, physiologist, New York city, 11 Feb., 1889.
61. Daly, Augustin, dramatist, Paris, France, 7 June, 1899.
64. Dana, Charles Anderson, editor, Glen Cove, L. I., 17 Oct., 1897.
66. Dana, James Dwight, mineralogist, New Haven, Conn., 14 April, 1895.
76. Daniel, William, prohibitionist, 13 Oct., 1897.
78. Darling, Henry, clergyman, Clinton, N. Y., 20 April, 1891.
81. Daveiss, Maria, author, Harrodsburg, Ky., 19 Dec., 1896.
82. Davenport, Fanny Elizabeth Vining, actress, Canton, Pa., 20 July, 1891.
Davenport, Fanny Lily Gipsy, Duxbury, Mass., 26 Sept., 1898.
90. Davies, Thomas Alfred, soldier, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., 19 Aug., 1899.

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91. Davies, Henry Eugene, lawyer, Massachusetts, 6 Sept., 1894.
98. Davis, Jefferson, statesman, New Orleans, La., 6 Dec., 1889.
105. Davis, John Lee, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 12 March, 1889.
106. Davis, Nelson Henry, soldier, on Governor's island, N. Y., 15 May, 1890.
Davis, Reuben, lawyer, Huntsville, Ala., 14 Oct., 1890.
108. Dawson, Henry Barton, historian, Morrisania, N. Y., 23 May, 1889.
110. Dawson, Samuel Kennedy, soldier, Orange, N. J., 17 April, 1889.
111. Day, Hannibal, soldier, Morristown, N. J., 25 March, 1891.
Day, Henry, lawyer, New York city, 9 Jan., 1893.
112. Day, Henry Noble, educator, New Haven, Conn., 12 Jan., 1890.
114. Dealy, Patrick, clergyman, New York city, 23 Dec., 1891.
115. Dean, William, missionary, San Diego, Cal., 13 Aug., 1895.
Deane, Charles, author, Cambridge, Mass., 13 Nov., 1880.
119. De Bolt, Regin A., jurist, Trenton, Mo., 29 Oct., 1891.
123. Deems, Charles Force, clergyman, New York city, 18 Nov., 1893.
126. De Kay, Sidney, soldier, Staten Island, N. Y., 30 Aug., 1890.
133. Delano, Columbus, congressman, Mount Vernon, Ohio, 23 Oct., 1896.
137. Delorme, Louis, lawyer, Montreal, Canada, 18 June, 1895.
138. Demarest, David D., clergyman, New Brunswick, N. J., 21 June, 1898.
140. Denis, Jean Ferdinand, explorer, Paris, France, 2 Aug., 1890.
141. Denison, Frederick Charles, soldier, Toronto, Canada, 15 April, 1896.
143. Dent, Frederick Tracy, soldier, Denver, Col., 24 Dec., 1892.
Dent, John Charles, journalist, Toronto, Canada, 27 Sept., 1888.
144. Denver, James Wilson, politician, Washington, D. C., 9 Aug., 1892.
146. Derby, John Cephas, publisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Sept., 1892.
149. De Russy, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, Detroit, Mich., 29 May, 1891.
Desaulniers, Louis Leon L., physician, Montreal, Canada, 31 Oct., 1896.
154. Detmold, William Ludwig, surgeon, New York city, 26 Dec., 1894.
155. De Trobriand, Philippe Régis, soldier, Bayport, L. I., 15 July, 1897.
161. Dexter, Henry Martyn, clergyman, New Bedford, Mass., 13 Nov., 1890.
169. Dick, Robert, inventor, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1890.
180. Dingley, Nelson, congressman, Washington, D. C., 13 Jan., 1899.
182. Disney, Richard Randolph, Canadian bishop, 20 April, 1891.
183. Diven, Alexander Samuel, lawyer, Elmira, N. Y., 11 June, 1896.
187. Dixon, Nathan Fellows, senator, Westerly, R. I., 3 Nov., 1897.
192. Dodge, Ebenezer, educator, Hamilton, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1890.
193. Dodge, Mary Abby, author, Hamilton, Mass., 17 Aug., 1896.
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194. Dodge, Richard Irving, soldier, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 16 June, 1895.
196. Dolph, Joseph Norton, senator, Portland, Ore., 10 March, 1897.
197. Donaldson, Edward, naval officer, Baltimore, Md., 15 May, 1889.
Donaldson, Francis, physician, Baltimore, Md., 9 Dec., 1891.
201. Doolittle, James Rood, senator, Providence, R. I., 27 July, 1897.
202. Doolittle, Theodore Sandford, educator, New Brunswick, N. J., 18 April, 1893.
204. Dorion, Sir Antoine Aime, statesman, Montreal, Canada, 31 May, 1891.
206. Dorsey, Anna Hanson, author, Washington, D. C., 26 Dec., 1896.
207. Dorsey, James Owen, ethnologist, Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1895.
210. Doubleday, Abner, soldier, Mendham, N. J., 27 Jan., 1893.
Doubleday, Ulysses, soldier, Tryon, N. C., 11 Feb., 1893.
Dougherty, Daniel, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Sept., 1892.
212. Douglas, George, clergyman, Montreal, Canada, 11 Feb., 1894.
Douglas, John Hancock, physician, Washington, D. C., 2 Oct., 1892.
Douglas, Silas Hamilton, chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich., 26 Aug., 1890.
216. Douglas, Benjamin, manufacturer, Middletown, Conn., 13 Aug., 1895.
217. Douglass, Frederick, orator, Washington, D. C., 20 Feb., 1895.
219. Dow, Neal, temperance reformer, Portland, Me., 2 Oct., 1897.
Dowd, Patrick, clergyman, Montreal, Canada, 19 Dec., 1891.
221. Downing, Fanny Murdaugh, poet, Portsmouth, Va., 6 May, 1894.
222. Dox, Peter Myndert, lawyer, Huntsville, Ala., 3 April, 1891.
228. Draper, Lyman Copeland, antiquarian, Madison, Wis., 27 Aug., 1891.
230. Drayton, Thomas Fenwick, soldier, Florence, S. C., 18 Feb., 1891.
232. Drisler, Henry, scholar, New York city, 30 Nov., 1897.
234. Drummond, Thomas, jurist, Wheaton, Ill., 15 May, 1890.
236. Duane, James Chatham, soldier, New York city, 8 Nov., 1897.
239. Dubuis, Claude Marie, R. C. bishop, Vernaison, France, 21 May, 1895.
243. Duell, Robert Holland, lawyer, Cortland, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1891.
250. Duggan, James, R. C. bishop, St. Louis, Mo., 27 March, 1899.
256. Duncan, Samuel White, clergyman, Brookline, Mass., 30 Oct., 1898.
267. Dupuis, Thomas R., educator, Kingston, Canada, 2 July, 1893.
269. Duranquet, Henry, Jesuit, Woodstock, Ind., 30 Dec., 1891.
273. Durrie, Daniel Steele, antiquarian, Madison, Wis., 31 Aug., 1892.
Duryée, Abram, soldier, New York city, 27 Sept., 1890.
274. Duryee, William Rankin, clergyman, New Jersey, 20 Jan., 1897.
278. Dwenger, Joseph, R. C. bishop, Fort Wayne, Ind., 22 Jan., 1892.
279. Dwight, John Sullivan, musical critic, Boston, Mass., 5 Sept., 1893.

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283. Dwight, Theodore William, jurist, Clinton, N. Y., 28 June, 1892.
288. Eames, Jane Anthony, author, Boston, Mass., 8 July, 1894.
289. Earle, Pliny, physician, Northampton, Mass., 18 May, 1892.
290. Early, Jubal Anderson, soldier, Lynchburg, Va., 2 March, 1894.
294. Eaton, Samuel John Mills, clergyman, Franklin, Pa., 16 July, 1889.
296. Eaton, Daniel Cady, botanist, New Haven, Conn., 29 June, 1895.
Eaton, William Wallace, senator, Hartford, Conn., 21 Sept., 1898.
Eaton, Wyatt, artist, Newport, R. I., 7 June, 1896.
299. Eddy, Daniel Clarke, clergyman, Cottage City, Mass., 26 July, 1896.
301. Eddy, Zachary, clergyman, Detroit, Mich., 15 Nov., 1891.
306. Edwards, John Ellis, clergyman, Lynchburg, Va., in 1891.
308. Edwards, Ninian Wirt, lawyer, Springfield, Ill., 2 Sept., 1889.
312. Edwards, Tryon, clergyman, Detroit, Mich., 5 Jan., 1894.
316. Ehninger, John Whetton, artist, Saratoga, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1889.
Eichberg, Julius, musician, Boston, Mass., 19 Jan., 1893.
317. Eigenbrodt, William Ernest, clergyman, 4 Nov., 1894.
Ekin, James Adams, soldier, Louisville, Ky., 27 March, 1891.
321. Eliot, Samuel, author, Beverly Farms, Mass., 15 Sept., 1898.
327. Ellet, Alfred W., soldier, Eldorado, Kan., 9 Jan., 1895.
333. Ellis, E. John, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 25 April, 1889.
Ellis, George Edward, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 21 Dec., 1894.
337. Elmendorf, John James, educator, Chicago, Ill., 16 Feb., 1896.
341. Embry, James Crawford, bishop, Philadelphia, Pa., 11 July, 1897.
349. Emery, Charles Edward, civil engineer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 June, 1898.
358. English, Earl, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 16 July, 1893.
English, James Edward, statesman, New Haven, Conn., 2 March, 1890.
359. English, William Hayden, lawyer, Indianapolis, Ind., 7 Feb., 1896.
366. Errett, Russell, journalist, Pittsburg, Pa., 7 April, 1891.
372. Espadero, Nicolás Ruíz, musician, New York city, August, 1890.
379. Eustis, James Biddle, senator, Newport, R. I., 9 Sept., 1899.
382. Evans, Frederick William, reformer, Lebanon, N. Y., 6 March, 1893.
384. Evans, Thomas Wiltberger, Paris, France, 14 Nov., 1897.
391. Everts, William Wallace, clergyman, Chicago, Ill., 25 Sept., 1890.
Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert, soldier, James City, Va., 19 June, 1894.
394. Ewing, Thomas, lawyer, New York city, 21 Jan., 1896.
398. Faber, Charles Edward, R. C. archbishop, Montreal, Canada, 30 Dec., 1896.
399. Fair, James Graham, capitalist, San Francisco, Cal., 29 Dec., 1894.

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400. Fairbanks, Franklin, inventor, St. Johnsbury, Vt., 24 April, 1895.
401. Fairchild, Lucius, statesman, Madison, Wis., 23 May, 1896.
403. Fairfax, Donald McNeill, naval officer, Hagerstown, Md., 10 Jan., 1894.
411. Farnsworth, John Franklin, legislator, Washington, D. C., 14 July, 1897.
419. Farrar, Thomas Charles, artist, London, England, 16 June, 1891.
420. Farwell, Nathan Allen, senator, Rockland, Me., 10 Dec., 1893.
421. Fassett, Cornelia Adèle, artist, Washington, D. C., 4 Jan., 1898.
423. Fay, Theodore Sedgwick, author, Berlin, Germany, 24 Nov., 1898.
424. Featherston, Winfield Scott, soldier, Holly Springs, Miss., 28 May, 1891.
Febiger, John Carson, naval officer, Londonderry, Md., 9 Oct., 1898.
427. Felch, Alpheus, jurist, Ann Arbor, Mich., 13 June, 1896.
432. Fenwick, Kenneth Neander, physician, Kingston, Canada, 22 Jan., 1896.
441. Ferrel, William, scientist, Maywood, Kansas, 18 Sept., 1891.
443. Ferry, Thomas White, senator, Grand Haven, Mich., 14 Oct., 1896.
447. Field, Benjamin Hazard, philanthropist, New York city, 17 March, 1893.
Field, David Dudley, lawyer, New York city, 13 April, 1894.
448. Field, Stephen Johnson, jurist, Washington, D. C., 9 April, 1899.
Field, Cyrus West, merchant, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 12 July, 1892.
450. Field, Kate, lecturer, Honolulu, Hawaii, 19 May, 1896.
463. Fish, Hamilton, statesman, Garrison's, N. Y., 7 Sept., 1893.
464. Fisher, Charles Harris, physician, Killingly, Conn., 21 Oct., 1893.
465. Fisher, George Jackson, physician, Sing Sing, N. Y., 3 Feb., 1893.
467. Fisk, Clinton Bowen, lawyer, New York city, 9 July, 1890.
470. Fitch, Graham Newell, senator, Logansport, Ind., 29 Nov., 1892.
474. Fitzhugh, Edward Henry, judge, 21 June, 1890.
476. Flagg, Edmund, author, Fairfax county, Va., 1 Nov., 1890.
477. Flagg, George Whiting, artist, Nantucket, Mass., 5 Jan., 1897.
478. Flanders, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, New Orleans, La., 13 March, 1896.
479. Flasch, Kilian, R. C. bishop, La Crosse, Wis., 3 Aug., 1891.
481. Fletcher, Thomas Clement, governor of Missouri, Washington, D. C., 25 March, 1899.
484. Flint, Charles Louis, agriculturist, Hillman, Ga., 26 Feb., 1889.
485. Florence, William Jermyn, actor, Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Nov., 1891.
487. Flower, Roswell Pettabone, congressman, Eastport, L. I., 12 May, 1899.
492. Follet, David Lyman, jurist, Norwich, N. Y., 5 July, 1899.
496. Foote, Henry Wilder, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 30 May, 1889.
498. Forbes, Edwin, artist, New York city, 6 March, 1895.
Forbes, Philip Jones, librarian, New York city, 12 Dec., 1890.

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499. Forbes, Manning Ferguson, soldier, Sandusky, Ohio, 8 May, 1899.
500. Ford, Corydon La, physician, Ann Arbor, Mich., 14 April, 1894.
Ford, Gordon Lester, lawyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1891.
Ford, Emily Ellsworth, author, Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 Nov., 1893.
Ford, John Thomson, theatrical manager, Baltimore, Md., 14 March, 1894.
502. Formes, Charles John, singer, San Francisco, Cal., 15 Dec., 1889.
503. Fornaires, José, poet, Havana, Cuba, 8 Sept., 1890.
Forney, William Henry, soldier, Jacksonville, Ala., 17 Jan., 1894.
511. Foster, Henry Allen, senator, Rome, N. Y., 12 May, 1889.
518. Fowler, Lorenzo Niles, lecturer, West Orange, N. J., 2 Sept,, 1896.
520. Fox, Margaret, spiritualist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 March, 1893.
522. Francis, James B., civil engineer, Boston, Mass., 18 Sept., 1892.
523. Francis, John Morgan, journalist, Troy, N. Y., 18 June, 1897.
524. Francis, Joseph, inventor, Otsego Lake, N. Y., 10 May, 1893.
536. Fransioli, Joseph, clergyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 Oct., 1890.
537. Fraser, Christopher F., Canadian statesman, 24 Aug., 1894.
545. Frémont, John Charles, explorer, New York city, 13 July, 1890.
551. Frieze, Henry Simmons, educator, Ann Arbor, Mich., 7 Dec., 1889.
552. Fristoe, Edward T., educator, Washington, D. C., 31 July, 1892.
Fritschel, Gottfried L. W., clergyman, Mendota, Ill., 13 July, 1889.
553. Frœbel, Julius, author, Zurich, Switzerland, 7 Nov., 1893.
555. Frost, Rufus Smith, philanthropist, Chicago, Ill., 6 March, 1894.
556. Frothingham, Octavius Brooks, author, Boston, Mass., 27 Nov., 1895.
557. Fry, Benjamin St. James, journalist, St. Louis, Mo., 5 Feb., 1892.
558. Fry, James Barnet, soldier, Newport, R. I., 11 July, 1894.
560. Fuller, John Wallace, soldier, Toledo, Ohio, 12 March, 1891.
565. Furman, James Clement, clergyman, 3 March, 1891.
Furness, William Henry, clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1896.
566. Futhey, John Smith, author, Chester county, Pa., 26 Nov., 1888.
569. Gage, Matilda Joslyn, educator, Chicago, Ill., 18 March, 1898.
576. Gallaher, John Nicholas, P. E. bishop, New Orleans, La., 7 Dec., 1891.
587. Gammell, William, educator, Providence, R. I., 3 April, 1889.
605. Garland, Augustus Hill, cabinet officer, Washington, D. C., 26 Jan., 1899.
608. Garretson, James Edmund, author, Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Oct., 1895.
609. Garrett, Robert, railroad president, Baltimore, Md., 29 July, 1896.
610. Garrison, Joseph Fithian, clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1892.
614. Gaston, William, statesman, Boston, Mass., 19 Jan., 1894.

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619. Gayarré, Charles E. A., author, New Orleans, La., 11 Feb., 1895.
620. Gayler, Charles, dramatist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 May, 1892.
624. Gemünder, George, violin-maker, Astoria, N. Y., 15 Jan., 1899.
626. Geoffrion, Felix P. C., statesman, Quebec, Canada, 7 Aug., 1894.
627. George, Henry, economist, New York city, 29 Oct., 1897.
George, James Zachariah, senator, Mississippi City, Miss., 14 Aug., 1897.
635. Gibbon, John, soldier, Baltimore, Md., 6 Feb., 1896.
636. Gibbons, James Sloan, merchant, New York city, 17 Oct., 1892.
Gibbons, Abigail Hopper, philanthropist, New York city, 16 Jan., 1893.
640. Gibson, Randall Lee, senator, Hot Springs, Ala., 15 Dec., 1892.
641. Gibson, William Hamilton, artist, Washington, Conn., 16 July, 1896.
645. Gilbert, John Gibbs, actor, Boston, Mass., 17 June, 1889.
646. Gilbert, Lynda, philanthropist, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 24 Oct., 1895.
648. Giles, Chauncey, clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Nov., 1893.
650. Gilfillan, James, jurist, St. Paul, Minn., 16 Dec., 1894.
658. Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield, musician, St. Louis, Mo., 24 Sept., 1892.
Gilmour, Richard, R. C. bishop, St. Augustine, Fla., 13 April, 1891.
660. Girard, Marc Amable, statesman, Quebec, Canada, 12 Sept., 1892.
662. Gisborne, Frederic N., inventor, Ottawa, Canada, 30 Aug., 1892.
666. Glisson, Oliver S., naval officer, Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Nov., 1890.
667. Glück, James Fraser, lawyer, New York city, 15 Dec., 1897.
675. González, Manuel, soldier, city of Mexico, 8 May, 1893.
678. Goode, George Brown, scientist, Washington, D. C., 6 Sept., 1896.
682. Goodwin, Daniel Raynes, clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 12 March, 1890.
685. Gordon, Adoniram J., clergyman, Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1895.
Gordon, Andrew Robertson, explorer, Canada, 24 March, 1893.
693. Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, astronomer, Cambridge, Mass., 26 Nov., 1896.
694. Gould, Jay, financier and president, New York city, 2 Dec., 1892.
696. Gould, Walter, artist, Florence, Italy, 18 Jan., 1893.
699. Gowen, Franklin Benjamin, railroad manager, Washington, D. C., 14 Dec., 1889.
Grace, Thomas L., R. C. archbishop, St. Paul, Minn., 22 Feb., 1897.
700. Graham, Charles Kinnaird, civil engineer, New York city, 15 April, 1889.
702. Graham, George Rex, editor, Orange, N. J., 13 July, 1894.
706. Granger, Robert Seaman, soldier, Washington, D. C., 25 April, 1894.
730. Gray, George Zabriskie, clergyman, Sharon Springs, N. Y., 5 Aug., 1889.
Gray, Albert Zabriskie, clergyman, Chicago, Ill., 16 Feb., 1889.
Gray, Isaac Pusey, diplomatist, city of Mexico, 14 Feb., 1895.

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745. Green, Joseph F., admiral, Brookline, Mass., 9 Dec., 1897.
Green, Norvin, capitalist, Louisville, Ky., 12 Feb., 1893.
747. Green, Traill, chemist, Easton, Pa., 29 April, 1897.
Green, William Henry, clergyman, Princeton, N. J., 4 May, 1896.
749. Greene, George Sears, soldier, Morristown, N. J, 28 Jan., 1899.
758. Gregg, Alexander, P. E. bishop, Austin, Texas, 10 July, 1893.
760. Gregory, John Milton, educator, Washington, D. C., 19 Oct., 1898.
761. Gresham, Walter Quinton, jurist, Washington, D. C., 28 May, 1895.
764. Griffin, Gilderoy Wells, author, Louisville, Ky., 21 Oct., 1891.

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1. Grinnell, Josiah Bushnell, clergyman, Marshalltown, Iowa, 31 March, 1891.
4. Groesbeck, William Slocomb, lawyer, Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 July, 1897.
Groome, James Black, statesman, Baltimore, Md., 4 Oct., 1893.
5. Gross, Samuel Weissell, surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa., 16 April, 1889.
6. Gross, William Hickley, archbishop, Baltimore, Md., 14 Nov., 1898.
12. Guild, Reuben Aldridge, author, Providence, R. I., 14 May, 1899.
16. Gutierrez, José Nicolás, physician, Havana, Cuba, 2 Jan., 1891.
25. Hagen, Hermann August, entomologist, Cambridge, Mass., 9 Nov., 1893.
Hagner, Peter Valentine, soldier, Washington, D. C., 11 March, 1893.
28. Haines, Alanson Austin, clergyman, Hamburg, N. J., 11 Dec., 1891.
34. Hale, George Silsbee, lawyer, Bar Harbor, Me., 27 July, 1897.
35. Hale, Horatio, ethnologist, Clinton, Canada, 28 Dec., 1896.
Hale, Edwin Moses, physician, Chicago, Ill., 15 Jan., 1899.
36. Hall, Arethusa, educator, Northampton, Mass., 24 May, 1891.
38. Hall, Charles Henry, clergyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1895.
39. Hall, Isaac Hollister, orientalist, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 2 July, 1896.
40. Hall, Benjamin Homer, author, Troy, N. Y., 6 April, 1893.
41. Hall, James, paleontologist, Echo Hill, N. H., 7 Aug., 1898.
42. Hall, John, clergyman, Trenton, N. J., 10 May, 1894.
Hall, John, clergyman, Bangor, County Down, Ireland, 17 Sept., 1898.
53. Halsey, George Armstrong, manufacturer, Newark, N. J., in April, 1894.
62. Hamilton, Charles Smith, soldier, Milwaukee, Wis., 17 April, 1891.
65. Hamlin, Hannibal, statesman, Bangor, Me., 4 July, 1891.
79. Harding, Benjamin F., senator, Cottage Grove, Ore., 18 June, 1899.
80. Harding, William White, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., 15 May, 1889.
81. Hare, George Emlen, clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Feb., 1892.
82. Harkey, Simeon Walcher, clergyman, Knoxville, Ill., 1 March, 1889.

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83. Harlan, James, statesman, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 5 Oct., 1899.
86. Harney, William Gelby, soldier, Orlando, Fla., 9 May, 1889.
88. Harrah, Charles Jefferson, merchant, 18 Feb., 1890.
92. Harris, Isham Green, senator, Washington, D. C., 8 July, 1897.
93. Harris, Samuel, clergyman, Litchfield, Conn., 25 June, 1899.
103. Hart, William, artist, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 17 June, 1894.
105. Hartley, Isaac Smithson, clergyman, Great Barrington, Mass., 3 July, 1899.
Hartman, William Dell, naturalist, Westchester, Pa., 16 Aug., 1899.
Hartranft, John Frederick, soldier, Norristown, Pa., 17 Oct., 1889.
Hartshorne, Henry, physician, Tokio, Japan, in January, 1897.
107. Harvey, James Madison, senator, Junction City, Kan., 15 April, 1894.
111. Hasselquist, Toovay Nelsson, clergyman, Rock Island, Ill., 4 Feb., 1891.
112. Hastings, Serranus Clinton, jurist, 18 Feb., 1893.
113. Hatch, Edward, soldier, Fort Robinson, Neb., 11 April, 1890.
115. Hatton, Frank, journalist, Washington, D. C., 30 April, 1894.
119. Haviland, Thomas Heath, statesman, 12 Nov., 1896.
130. Hay, Charles Augustus, theologian, 26 June, 1898.
134. Hayes, Rutherford Birchard, president, Fremont, Ohio, 17 Jan., 1893.
143. Hayes, Lucy Ware Webb, Fremont, Ohio, 25 June, 1889.
Haygood, Atticus Green, clergyman, Oxford, Ga., 19 Jan., 1896.
Hayman, Samuel Brinkle, soldier, Houstonia, Mo., 1 May, 1895.
147. Haythorne, Robert Poore, statesman, 7 May, 1891.
152. Headley, Joel Tyler, author, Newburg, N. Y., 17 Jan., 1897.
Healy, George Peter Alexander, artist, Chicago, Ill., 24 June, 1894.
154. Hearst, George, senator, Washington, D. C., 28 Feb., 1891.
157. Heckman, Charles Adam, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Jan., 1896.
158. Hedge, Frederic Henry, educator, Cambridge, Mass., 21 Aug., 1890.
160. Heiss, Michael, archbishop, La Crosse, Wis., 26 March, 1890.
163. Henderson, James Alexander, lawyer, Kingston, Ontario, 8 Dec., 1890.
164. Henderson, Peter, gardener, Jersey City Heights, N. J., 17 Jan., 1890.
167. Henkle, Eli Jones, physician, Baltimore county, Md., 1 Nov., 1893.
171. Henry, James, historian, Boulton, Pa., 14 June, 1895.
173. Henry, Morris Henry, physician, New York city, 19 May, 1895.
176. Henry, William Alexander, jurist, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1893.
177. Henry, Guy Vernor, soldier, New York city, 27 Oct., 1899.
181. Hereford, Frank, senator, Union, West Va., 24 Dec., 1891.
190. Heath, Henry, soldier, Washington, D. C., 27 Sept., 1899.

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191. Hewit, Nathaniel Augustus, clergyman, New York city, 3 July, 1897.
194. Hibbard, Freeborn Garretson, clergyman, Clifton Springs, N. Y., 27 Jan., 1895.
196. Hicks, Thomas, artist, Trenton Falls, N. Y., 8 Oct., 1890.
198. Higbee, Elnathan Elisha, educator, Lancaster, Pa., 13 Dec., 1889.
201. Hilgard, Julius Erasmus, scientist, Washington, D. C., 8 May, 1891.
203. Hill, Daniel Harvey, soldier, Charlotte, N. C., 25 Sept., 1889.
205. Hill, Joshua, statesman, Madison, Ga., 6 March, 1891.
206. Hill, Thomas, educator, Waltham, Mass., 21 Nov., 1891.
209. Hilliard, Henry Washington, lawyer, Atlanta, Ga., 17 Dec., 1892.
210. Hills, George Morgan, clergyman, Tacoma, Wash., 15 Oct., 1890.
211. Hinckley, Thomas Hewes, artist, Milton, Mass., 15 Feb., 1896.
Hincks, Edward Winslow, soldier, Cambridge, Mass., 14 Feb., 1894.
215. Hirsch, Samuel, clergyman, Chicago, Ill., 14 May, 1899.
220. Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood, jurist, Concord, Mass., 31 Jan., 1895.
222. Hobart, John Henry, clergyman, Fishkill, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1889.
226. Hoey, Josephine, actress, Long Branch, N. J., 21 July, 1896.
230. Hoguet, Henry Louis, merchant, New York city, 9 May, 1890.
232. Holcombe, William Henry, physician, New Orleans, La., 28 Nov., 1893.
233. Holden, William Worth, journalist, Raleigh, N. C., 1 March, 1892.
Holdich, Joseph, clergyman, Morristown, N. J., 10 April, 1893.
Holguin, Carlos, statesman, Bogotá, 19 Oct., 1894.
234. Holland, Frederick West, clergyman, Cambridge, Mass., 26 March, 1895.
240. Holmes, Oliver Wendell, author, Boston, Mass., 7 Oct., 1894.
242. Holmes, George Frederick, educator, Richmond, Va., 4 Nov., 1897.
244. Holt, Joseph, jurist, Washington, D. C., 1 Aug., 1894.
252. Hooper, Lucy Hamilton, poet, Paris, France, 31 Aug., 1893.
253. Hope, James, artist, Watkins Glen, N. Y., 20 Oct., 1892.
255. Hopkins, John Henry, clergyman, Hudson, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1891.
Hopkins, Edward Augustus, merchant, 10 June, 1891.
Hopkins, Charles Jerome, musician, Athema, N. J., 4 Nov., 1898.
261. Hoppin, William Jones, diplomatist, Providence, R. I., 3 Sept., 1895.
Hoppin, Augustus, artist, Flushing, L. I., 1 April, 1896.
262. Hoppin, William Warner, Providence, R. I., 19 April, 1890.
265. Horsford, Eben Norton, chemist, Cambridge, Mass., 1 Jan., 1893.
267. Hosford, Oramel, clergyman, Michigan, 9 Dec., 1893.
Hoskins, George Gilbert, congressman, New York, 12 June, 1893.
268. Hosmer, Jean, actress, Buffalo, N. Y., in January, 1890.

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268. Hosmer, Margaret, novelist, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Feb., 1897.
272. Houghton, George Wright, author, Yonkers, N. Y., 1 April, 1891.
Houghton, Henry Oscar, publisher, North Andover, Mass., 25 Aug., 1895.
273. House, Royal Earl, inventor, Bridgeport, Conn., 25 Feb., 1895.
Houston, David Crawford, engineer, New York city, 18 May, 1893.
275. Hovenden, Thomas, artist, Norristown, Pa., 14 Aug., 1895.
276. Hovey, Charles Edward, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 17 Nov., 1897.
Hovey, Alvin Peterson, soldier, Indianapolis, Ind., 23 Nov., 1891.
277. Howard, Blanche Willis, author, Munich, Bavaria, 7 Oct., 1898.
Howard, John George, architect, Toronto, Canada, 3 Feb., 1890.
279. Howard, Volney E., lawyer, Santa Monica, Cal., 14 May, 1889.
Howe, Albion Paris, soldier, Cambridge, Mass., 25 Jan., 1897.
281. Howe, William Bell White, P. E. bishop, Charleston, S. C., 24 Nov., 1894.
282. Howe, Marc Antony De Wolfe, P. E. bishop, Bristol, R. I., 31 July, 1895.
284. Howell, George Rogers, librarian, Albany, N. Y., 5 April, 1899.
285. Howell, John Cumming, naval officer, Folkestone, England, 12 Sept., 1892.
289. Hoyt, Henry Martyn, governor of Pennsylvania, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1 Dec., 1892.
305. Hughes, Thomas, author, Brighton, England, 22 March, 1896.
307. Hull, Amos Girard, author, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 May, 1898.
311. Hull, Joseph Bartine, naval officer, Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Jan., 1890.
312. Humphrey, Edward Porter, clergyman, Louisville, Ky., 9 Dec., 1897.
313. Humphreys, Edward Rupert, educator, Boston, Mass., 20 March, 1893.
316. Hunt, Ezra Mundy, physician, Trenton, N. J., 1 July, 1894.
Hunt, Henry Jackson, soldier, Washington, D. C., 11 Feb., 1889.
318. Hunt, Thomas Sterry, scientist, New York city, 12 Feb., 1892.
320. Hunt, Richard Morris, architect, Newport, R. I., 31 July, 1895.
322. Hunter, Morton Craig, soldier, Bloomington, Ind., 25 Oct., 1896.
328. Hurd, Frank Hunt, lawyer, Toledo, Ohio, 10 July, 1896.
Hurlbut, William Henry, journalist, Cadenabbia, Italy, 4 Sept., 1895.
331. Husted, James William, politician, Peekskill, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1892.
334. Hutchinson, Abby, singer, New England, 24 Nov., 1892.
339. Icazbalceta, Joaquin Garcia, author, city of Mexico, 27 Nov., 1894.
346. Ingalls, Rufus, soldier, New York city, 15 Jan., 1893.
348. Ingersoll, Robert Green, lawyer, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 21 July, 1899.
350. Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel, naval officer, Charleston, S. C., 16 Oct., 1891.
352. Inman, John Hamilton, financier, New York city, 6 Nov., 1896.
353. Inness, George, painter, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, 3 Aug., 1894.

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358. Irvine, Matthew Bell, soldier, Quebec, Canada, 1892.
387. Jackson, Howell Edmunds, jurist, West Meade, Tenn., 8 Aug., 1895.
Jackson, Henry Rootes, soldier, Savannah, Ga., 23 May, 1898.
390. Jackson, Mortimer Melville, jurist, Madison, Wis., 13 Oct., 1889.
Jackson, Nathaniel James, soldier, Jamestown, N. Y., 21 April, 1892.
393. Jackson, William Lowther, soldier, Louisville, Ky., 26 March, 1890.
398. James, Joseph Francis, botanist, Hingham, Mass., 29 March, 1897.
400. Jameson, John Alexander, Hyde Park, Ill., 16 June, 1890.
402. Jannsens, Francis, R. C. bishop, at sea, 10 June, 1897.
413. Jay, John, diplomatist, New York city, 5 May, 1894.
427. Jenkins, Thornton Alexander, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 9 Aug., 1893.
446. Johnson, Oliver, editor, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1889.
456. Johnston, William Preston, educator, Lexington, Va., 16 July, 1899.
Johnston, Alexander, author, Princeton, N. J., 20 July, 1889.
Johnston, Christopher, physician, Baltimore, Md., 11 Oct., 1891.
458. Johnston, John Taylor, New York city, 24 March, 1893.
Johnston, Joseph Eggleston, soldier, Washington, D. C., 21 March, 1891.
460. Johnston, John Warfield, senator, Richmond, Va., 27 Feb., 1889.
Johnston, Richard Malcolm, author, Baltimore, Md., 23 Sept., 1898.
463. Jones, Charles Colcock, lawyer, Augusta, Ga., 19 July, 1893.
464. Jones, Charles W., senator, Detroit, Mich., 12 Oct., 1897.
Jones, Horatio Gates, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., 14 March, 1893.
465. Jones, George Wallace, senator, Dubuque, Iowa, 22 July, 1896.
474. Jordan, John, antiquarian, Philadelphia, Pa., 23 March, 1890.
Jordan, Thomas, soldier, New York city, 28 Nov., 1895.
475. Jorrin, José Silverio, author, New York city, 6 Oct., 1897.
477. Joy, Charles Arad, chemist, Stockbridge, Mass., 29 May, 1891.
Joy, James Frederick, railroad-constructor, Detroit, Mich., 24 Sept., 1896.
482. Judd, Orange, editor, Evanston, Ill., 27 Dec., 1892.
486. Juengling, Frederick, artist, New York city, 31 Dec., 1889.
Julian, George Washington, statesman, Irvington, Ind., 7 July, 1899.
490. Kaercher, George Ringgold, lawyer, 19 Sept., 1890.
Kalakaua, David, king of Hawaii, San Francisco, 20 Jan., 1891.
494. Kaulbach, Henry Adolphus Newman, senator, Ottawa, Canada, 8 Jan., 1896.
495. Kautz, August Valentine, soldier, Seattle, Wash., 4 Sept., 1895.
498. Keating, William Valentine, physician, Philadelphia, Pa., 18 April, 1894.
Keating, John Marie, physician, Colorado Springs, Col., 17 Nov., 1893.

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498. Keefer, Samuel, civil engineer, Canada, 7 Jan., 1890.
499. Keely, John Worrall, inventor, Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Nov., 1898.
504. Kelley, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, Oakland, Md., 17 July, 1891.
505. Kelley, William Darrah, congressman, Washington, D. C., 9 Jan., 1890.
506. Kellogg, Samuel Henry, clergyman, Landour, India, 2 May, 1899.
509. Kelton, John Cuningham, soldier, Washington, D. C., 15 July, 1893.
510. Kemble, Frances Anne, actress, London, England, 16 Jan., 1893.
512. Kemper, James Lawson, soldier, Orange county, Va., 7 April, 1895.
514. Kendrick, Ashbel Clark, educator, Rochester, N. Y., 21 Oct., 1895.
Kendrick, James Ryland, clergyman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 11 Dec., 1889.
515. Kendrick, Henry Lane, educator, New York city, 24 May, 1891.
Kenly, John Reese, soldier, Baltimore, Md., 20 Dec., 1891.
Kenna, John Edward, senator, Washington, D. C., 11 Jan., 1893.
516. Kennedy, Alfred L., physician, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1896.
517. Kennedy, Anthony, senator, Annapolis, Md., 31 July, 1892.
519. Kenny, Sir Edward, statesman, Halifax, N. S., 24 May, 1891.
Kenrick, Peter Richard, archbishop, St. Louis, Mo., 4 March, 1896.
525. Kernan, Francis, senator, Utica, N. Y., 7 Sept., 1892.
527. Kershaw, Joseph Brevard, soldier, Camden, S. C., 13 April, 1894.
530. Keyes, Erasmus Darwin, soldier, Nice, France, 14 Oct., 1895.
531. Keyser, Peter Dirck, surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa., 19 March, 1897.
532. Kidder, Daniel Parish, clergyman, Evanston, Ill., 29 July, 1891.
Kiddle, Henry, educator, New York city, 25 Sept., 1891.
536. Kimball, Gilman, surgeon, Lowell, Mass., 27 July, 1892.
537. Kimball, Nathan, soldier, Ogden, Utah, 21 Jan., 1898.
Kimball, Richard Burleigh, author, New York city, 28 Dec., 1892.
539. King, Edward, author, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 March, 1896.
King, Horatio, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 20 May, 1897.
550. Kinloch, Robert Alexander, physician, Charleston, S. C., 23 Dec., 1891.
551. Kinney, Elizabeth Clementine, poet, Summit, N. J., 19 Nov., 1889.
552. Kip, William Ingraham, P. E. bishop, San Francisco, Cal., 6 April, 1893.
555. Kirkham, Ralph Wilson, soldier, Oakland, Cal., 24 May, 1893.
556. Kirkland, Joseph, author, Chicago, Ill., 29 April, 1894.
557. Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan, senator, Iowa City, Iowa, 1 Sept., 1894.
Kirkwood, Samuel, mathematician, Riverside, Cal., 11 June, 1895.
562. Knickerbacker, David Buel, P. E. bishop, Indianapolis, Ind., 31 Dec., 1894.
Knight, Edward Collings, merchant, Cape May, N. J., 21 July, 1892.

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567. Knox, John Jay, comptroller of the currency, New York city, 9 Feb., 1892.
568. Knox, Thomas Wallace, author, New York city, 6 June, 1896.
574. Kouns, Nathan Chapman, author, Jefferson City, Mo., 2 Sept., 1890.
580. Labastida y Dávales, P. A. de, archbishop, city of Mexico, 5 Feb., 1891.
590. Lafayette, F. E. G. du M., French politician, Paris, France, 10 Dec., 1890.
591. Laflamme, T. A. R., statesman, Montreal, Canada, 7 Dec., 1893.
592. Lafleche, L. F. R., R. C. bishop, Montreal, Canada, 14 July, 1898.
598. Lamar, Lucius Q. C., statesman, Macon, Ga., 23 Jan., 1893.
599. Lamb, Martha J. R., historian, New York city, 2 Jan., 1893.
Lambdin, George Cochran, artist, Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Jan., 1896.
600. Lambdin, James R., artist, Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Jan., 1889.
608. Lang, Louis, German artist, New York city, 8 May, 1893.
609. Langdon, William Chauncy, clergyman, Providence, R. I., 28 Oct., 1895.
Langevin, J. P. F., R. C. bishop, 26 Jan., 1892.
613. Langston, John Mercer, educator, Petersburg, Va., 15 Nov., 1897.
Langstroth, Lorenzo Lorraine, apiarian, Dayton, Ohio, 6 Oct., 1896.
614. Lanman, Charles, author, Washington, D. C., 5 March, 1895.
616. Lapham, Elbridge Gerry, senator, Canandaigua, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1890.
617. Lapham, William Berry, physician, Augusta, Me., 22 Feb., 1894.
Larcom, Lucy, poet, Boston, 17 April, 1893.
621. Larremore, Richard Ludlow, jurist, New York city, 13 Sept., 1893.
624. Lathrop, George Parsons, author, New York city, 19 April, 1898.
627. Latrobe, John H. B., lawyer, Baltimore, Md., 11 Sept., 1891.
629. Latto, Thomas Carstairs, poet, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 May, 1894.
640. Lawrence, Eugene, author, New York city, 17 Aug., 1894.
641. Lawrence, Joseph William, author, St. John, N. B., June, 1893.
Lawrence, William, jurist, Bellefontaine, Ohio, 8 May, 1899.
642. Lawson, George, educator, Halifax, N. S., 10 Nov., 1895.
643. Lawton, Alexander Robert, soldier, Clifton Springs, N. Y., 2 July, 1896.
644. Lay, John Louis, inventor, New York city, 20 April, 1899.
Lay, Oliver Ingraham, artist, Stratford, Conn., 28 June, 1890.
646. Lea, Mathew Carey, chemist, Philadelphia, Pa., 15 March, 1897.
652. Le Conte, John, physicist, Berkeley, Cal., 29 April, 1891.
668. Lee, Samuel Phillips, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 5 June, 1897.
674. Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh, soldier, Fairfax county, Va., 15 Oct., 1891.
679. Leggett, Mortimer Dormer, soldier, Cleveland, Ohio, 6 Jan., 1896.
Leidy, Joseph, naturalist, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 April, 1891.
697. Lesquereux, Leo, paleontologist, Columbus, Ohio, 25 Oct., 1889.

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697. Lesseps, Ferdinand Marie, Viscount de, near Paris, 7 Dec., 1894.
698. Lester, Charles Edward, author, Detroit, Mich., 29 Jan., 1890.
705. Lewis, John Francis, senator, near Port Republic, Va., 2 Sept., 1895.
729. Lincoln, John Larkin, educator, Providence, R. I., 17 Oct., 1891.
732. Lindsley, John Berrien, physicist, Nashville, Tenn., 7 Dec., 1897.
733. Lintner, Joseph Albert, entomologist, Rome, Italy, 5 May, 1898.
Linton, Eliza Lynn, author, London, England, 14 July, 1898.
734. Linton, William James, engraver, New Haven, Conn., 29 Dec., 1897.
735. Lipscomb, Andrew Adgate, educator, Athens, Ga., 24 Nov., 1890.
740. Livermore, Abiel Abbot, clergyman, Wilton, N. H., 28 Nov., 1892.
752. Lockwood, Samuel, clergyman, Freehold, N. J., 9 Jan., 1894.
Lockwood, Samuel, naval officer, Flushing, L. I., 5 July, 1893.

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8. Long, Armistead Lindsay, soldier, Charlottesville, Va., 29 April, 1891.
17. Loomis, Alfred Lebbens, physician, New York city, 23 Jan., 1895.
18. Loomis, Elias, physicist, New Haven, Conn., 15 Aug., 1889.
19. Loop, Henry Augustus, artist, Lake George, N. Y., 20 Oct., 1895.
25. Lord, John, author and lecturer, Stamford, Conn., 15 Dec., 1894.
27. Loring, George Bailey, agriculturist, Salem, Mass., 14 Sept., 1891.
31. Lossing, Benson John, author, Dover Plains, N. Y., 3 June, 1891.
32. Lothrop, George Van Ness, lawyer, Detroit, Mich., 12 July, 1897.
33. Loughlin, John, R. C. bishop, Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Dec., 1891.
36. Lovering, Joseph, physicist, Cambridge, Mass., 18 Jan., 1892.
37. Low, Abiel Abbot, merchant, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Jan., 1893.
Low, Frederick Ferdinand, governor of California, San Francisco, 21 July, 1894.
39. Lowell, James Russell, poet, Cambridge, Mass., 12 Aug., 1891.
43. Lowell, Robert T. S., clergyman, Schenectady, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1891.
44. Lowell, Edward Jackson, author, Boston, Mass., 11 May, 1894,
54. Lundy, John Patterson, clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 12 Dec., 1892.
55. Lungren, Samuel Smith, physician, Toledo, Ohio, 7 March, 1892.
Lupton, Nathaniel Thomas, chemist, Auburn, Ala., 12 June, 1893.
56. Lusignan, Jean B. A., lawyer, Ottawa, Canada, April, 1892.
59. Lyman, Chester Smith, educator, New Haven, Conn., 29 Jan., 1890.
61. Lyman, Theodore, naturalist, Nahant, Mass., 9 Sept., 1897.
62. Lyman, Theodore Benedict, P. E. bishop, Raleigh, N. C., 13 Dec., 1893.
71. McAlpine, William Jarvis, civil engineer, Staten Island, 16 Feb., 1890.
72. MacArthur, Charles Lafayette, journalist, Troy, N. Y., 12 Oct., 1898.

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73. MacArthur, John, architect, Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Jan., 1890.
77. McCarroll, James, journalist, New York city, 11 April, 1892.
78. McCaul, John, educator, Toronto, Canada, 16 April, 1897.
McCauley, Edward Yorke, naval officer, Jamestown, R. I., 14 Sept., 1894.
McCawley, Charles Grymes, marine officer, Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Oct., 1891.
91. MacColl, Evan, Scottish poet, Toronto, Canada, 25 July, 1898.
95. McCosh, James, educator, Princeton, N. J., 16 Nov., 1894.
96. McCrary, George Washington, statesman, St. Joseph, Mo., 23 June, 1890.
97. McCreery, Thomas Clay, senator, Owensboro, Ky., 10 July, 1890.
98. McCulloch, Hugh, secretary of treasury, Washington, D. C., 24 May, 1895.
99. McCurdy, Charles Johnson, jurist, Lyme, Conn., 8 June, 1891.
100. McDill, James Wilson, senator, Creston, Ohio, 28 Feb., 1894.
102. Macdonald, Sir John Alexander, statesman, Ottawa, Canada, 6 June, 1891.
104. McDonald, Joseph Ewing, senator, Indianapolis, Ind., 21 June, 1891.
114. McEntee, Jervis, artist, Rondout, N. Y., 27 Jan., 1891.
117. McGill, Alexander Taggart, clergyman, Princeton, N. J., 13 Jan., 1889.
121. Machebœuf, Joseph, R. C. bishop, Denver, Col., 10 July, 1889.
122. McHenry, James, merchant, London, England, 26 May, 1891.
123. McIlvaine, Joshua Hall, clergyman, Rochester, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1897.
126. Mackall, William Whann, soldier, Langley, Va., 19 Aug., 1891.
Mackay, Charles, author, London, England, 24 Dec., 1889.
129. McKee, George Colin, legislator, Jackson, Mich., 17 Nov., 1890.
McKellar, Archibald, statesman, Wentworth co., Canada, 12 Feb., 1894.
131. Mackenzie, Alexander, statesman, Toronto, Canada, 17 April, 1892.
132. Mackenzie, Ranald Slidell, soldier, Staten Island, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1889.
133. Mackenzie, George Henry, chess-player, New York city, 14 April, 1891.
138. McKnight, Alexander, educator, Halifax, N. S., 27 April, 1894.
McLachlan, Alexander, poet, Orangeville, Ontario, 20 March, 1896.
139. McLean, Robert Milligan, diplomatist, Paris, France, 16 April, 1898.
140. McLaws, Lafayette, soldier, Savannah, Ga., 24 July, 1897.
145. McLellan, Archibald Woodbury, statesman, Halifax, N. S., 26 June, 1890.
McLellan, Isaac, poet, Greenpoint, L. I., 20 Aug., 1899.
146. McLeod, James Farquharson, Canadian official, Calgary, 5 Sept., 1894.
148. McMahon, Lawrence Stephen, R. C. bishop, Lakeville, Conn., 21 Aug., 1893.
149. McMichael, William, lawyer, New York city, 20 April, 1893.
McMicken, Gilbert, Canadian politician, Manitoba, 6 March, 1890.
150. McMillan, Samuel J. R., jurist, St. Paul, Minn., 3 Oct., 1897.

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150. McMurray, William, Niagara, 19 May, 1894.
153. McNeil, John, St. Louis, Mo., 8 June, 1891.
154. McNierney, Francis, R. C. bishop, Albany, N. Y., 2 Jan., 1894.
156. Macpherson, Sir David Lewis, statesman, Canada, 16 Aug., 1896.
157. McPherson, Edward, author, Gettysburg, Pa., 14 Dec., 1895.
159. McPherson, John Roderic, senator, Jersey City, 8 Oct., 1897.
162. McTyeire, Holland Nimmons, M. E. bishop, Nashville, Tenn., 15 Feb., 1889.
163. McVicker, James Hubert, theatrical manager, Chicago, Ill., 7 March, 1896.
174. Magill, Mary Tucker, author, Richmond, Va., 29 April, 1899.
176. Mahan, Asa, clergyman, Eastbourne, England, 4 April, 1889.
177. Mahone, William, senator, Washington, D. C., 8 Oct., 1895.
182. Mallery, Garrick, ethnologist, Washington, D. C., 24 Oct., 1894.
183. Mallory, George Scovill, New York city, 2 March, 1897.
189. Manly, Basil, clergyman, Louisville, Ky., 31 Jan., 1892.
190. Mann, Ambrose Dudley, diplomatist, Paris, France, 20 Nov., 1889.
191. Mann, William Julius, theologian, Boston, Mass., 20 June, 1892.
194. Manogue, Patrick, R. C. bishop, Sacramento, Cal., 27 Feb., 1895.
197. Manson, Mahlon D., soldier, Frankfort, Ind., 4 Feb., 1895.
201. Marcou, Jules, geologist, Cambridge, Mass., 17 April, 1898.
202. Marcy, Oliver, educator, Evanston, Ill., 19 March, 1899.
204. Maretzek, Max, opera manager, Staten Island, N. Y., 14 May, 1897.
212. Marmette, Joseph, Canadian author, Quebec, Canada, 1895.
Marmier, Xavier, French author, Paris, France, 1892.
218. Marsh, Othniel Charles, naturalist, New Haven, Conn., 18 March, 1899.
227. Marshall, Nelly Nichol, author, Washington, D. C., 19 April, 1898.
Marshall, William Rainey, governor of Minnesota, Pasadena, Cal., 4 April, 1895.
228. Marston, Gilman, legislator, Exeter, N. H., 3 July, 1890.
231. Martin, John Alexander, governor of Kansas, Atchison, 2 Oct., 1889.
237. Marty, Martin, R. C. bishop, St. Cloud, Minn., 19 Sept., 1896.
240. Mason, Edward Gay, lawyer, Chicago, Ill., 18 Dec., 1898.
243. Mason, George Champlin, author, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1894.
245. Mason, John Sanford, soldier, Washington, D. C., 29 Nov., 1897.
256. Mather, Richard Henry, educator, Amherst, Mass., 17 April, 1890.
258. Mathews, Cornelius, author, New York city, 25 March, 1889.
262. Matthews, Stanley, jurist, Washington, D. C., 22 March, 1889.
263. Mattoon, Stephen, clergyman, Marion, Ohio, 15 Aug., 1889.
267. Maxey, Samuel Bell, soldier, in Arkansas, 16 Aug., 1895.
274. Mayer, Alfred Marshall, physicist, Maplewood, N. J., 13 July, 1897.

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275. Mayes, Joel Bryan, Cherokee chief, Indian Territory, 14 Dec., 1891.
276. Maynard, Edward, inventor, Washington, D. C., 4 May, 1891.
277. Mayo, William Starbuck, author, New York city, 22 Nov., 1895.
281. Meade, Richard Worsam, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 4 May, 1897.
Meade, George, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Feb., 1897.
285. Medill, Joseph, journalist, San Antonio, Texas, 16 March, 1899.
Medley, John, bishop, Fredericton, N. B., 9 Sept., 1892.
289. Meigs, Montgomery Cunningham, soldier, Washington, D. C., 2 Jan., 1892.
293. Melville, Herman, author, New York city, 28 Sept., 1891.
302. Mercier, Honoré, statesman, Montreal, Canada, 30 Oct., 1894.
303. Meredith, Sir William Collis, jurist, Quebec, Canada, 26 Feb., 1894.
304. Meriwether, David, senator, near Louisville, Ky., 4 April, 1893.
305. Merrick, William Matthews, jurist, Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1889.
306. Merrill, William Emery, soldier, Edgefield, Ill., 14 Dec., 1891.
Merrill, Lewis, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Feb., 1896.
307. Merrimon, Augustus Summerfield, senator, Raleigh, N. C., 14 Nov., 1892.
322. Miles, Henry Adolphus, clergyman, Hingham, Mass., 31 May, 1895.
323 Millard, Harrison, musician, New York city, 10 Sept., 1895.
326. Miller, Homer Martin Virgil, senator, Atlanta, Ga., 31 May, 1896.
327. Miller, John, clergyman, Princeton, N. J., 14 April, 1895.
328. Miller, Madison, soldier, St. Louis, Mo., 57 Feb., 1896.
Miller, Samuel Freeman, jurist, Washington, D. C., 12 Oct., 1890.
329. Miller, Theodore, lawyer and jurist, Hudson, N. Y., 18 Aug., 1895.
334. Milroy, Robert Huston, soldier, Olympia, Wash., 29 March, 1890.
335. Miner, Alonzo Ames, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 14 June, 1895.
336. Mines, John Flavel, author, New York city, 5 Nov., 1891.
Minor, John Barbee, lawyer, Charlottesville, Va., 28 July, 1895.
337. Minor, William Thomas, jurist, Stamford, Conn., 13 Oct., 1889.
345. Mitchell, Peter, statesman, Montreal, Canada, 25 Oct., 1899.
347. Mitchell, Maria, astronomer, Lyons, Mass., 28 June, 1889.
350. Moak, Nathaniel Cleveland, author, Albany, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1892.
351. Moffat, James Clement, educator, Princeton, N. J., 7 June, 1890.
358. Monroe, James, legislator, Oberlin, Ohio, 6 July, 1898.
370. Montgomery, Martin Van Buren, lawyer, Lansing, Mich., 12 Nov., 1898.
379. Moore, Clara Jessup, author, London, England, 5 Jan., 1899.
381. Moore, George Henry, author and librarian, New York city, 5 May, 1892.
384. Moore, William Eves, clergyman, Columbus, Ohio, 5 June, 1899.
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386. Morais, Sabato, Jewish clergyman, Philadelphia, P.a, 11 Nov., 1897.
394. Morfit, Campbell, chemist, London, England, 8 Dec., 1897.
399. Morgan, George Washbourne, organist, Tacoma, Wash., 10 July, 1892.
Morgan, George Washington, soldier, Fort Monroe, Va., 27 July, 1893.
401. Morgan, James Dade, soldier, Quincy, Ill., 12 Sept., 1896.
402. Morgan, Junius Spencer, banker, Monte Carlo, Monaco, 8 April, 1890.
403. Morgan, Matthew Somerville, artist, New York city, 2 June, 1890.
406. Morison, John Hopkins, author, Boston, Mass., 26 April, 1896.
Morison, Nathaniel Holmes, educator, Baltimore, Md., 15 Nov., 1890.
409. Morrill, Justin Smith, senator, Washington, D. C., 28 Dec., 1898.
413. Morris, John Gottlieb, clergyman, Lutherville, Pa., 10 Oct., 1895.
430. Morton, Henry Jackson, clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Nov., 1890.
431. Morton, Marcus, jurist, Andover, Mass., 10 Feb., 1891.
434. Morwitz, Edward, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Dec., 1893.
437. Moss, John Calvin, inventor, New York city, 8 April, 1892.
443. Mott, Alexander Brown, near Yonkers, N. Y., 12 Aug., 1889.
444. Mott, Thaddeus Phelps, soldier, Toulon, France, 23 Nov., 1894.
Mott, Henry Augustus, chemist, New York city, 8 Nov., 1896.
457. Mullany, Patrick Francis, educator, Ellicott City, Md., 20 Aug., 1893.
463. Murdoch, James Edward, actor, Cincinnati, Ohio, 19 May, 1893.
464. Murdock, John Nelson, clergyman, Clifton Springs, N. Y., 16 Feb., 1897.
467. Murray, Eli Houston, governor of Utah, Bowling Green, Ky., 18 Nov., 1896.
473. Muzzey, Artemas Bowers, clergyman, Cambridge, Mass., 21 April, 1892.
479. Nash, Simeon, jurist, Gallipolis, Ohio, 19 Jan., 1879.
Nash, Stephen Payne, lawyer, Bernardsville, N. J., 4 June, 1898.
480. Nash, Henry Bradford, chemist, Troy, N. Y., 18 Jan., 1895.
487. Neill, Edward Duffield, author, St. Paul, Minn., 26 Sept., 1893.
490. Nelson, Hugh, Canadian statesman, British Columbia, 3 March, 1893.
494. Nerez, Jean Claude, R. C. bishop, Texas, 15 Nov., 1894.
499. Nevin, Alfred, clergyman, Lancaster, Pa., 2 Sept., 1890.
500. Newberry, John Strong, geologist, New Haven, Conn., 7 Dec., 1892.
503. Newell, McFadden Alexander, educator, Havre de Grace, Md., 14 Aug., 1893.
504. Newman, John Philip, M. E. bishop, Saratoga, N. Y., 5 July, 1899.
506. Newton, Hubert Anson, mathematician, New Haven, Conn., 12 Aug., 1896.
508. Newton, John, soldier, New York city, 1 May, 1895.
512. Nichols, Charles Henry, physician, New York city, 16 Dec., 1889.
526. Nixon, John Thompson, jurist, Stockbridge, Mass., 28 Sept., 1889.

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531. Norguay, John, statesman, Winnipeg, Canada, 5 July, 1889.
534. Northend, Charles, educator, New Britain, Conn., 8 Aug., 1895.
535. Northrop, Lucius Bellinger, soldier, Pikesville, Md., 9 Feb., 1894.
538. Norton, Lewis Mills, chemist, Auburndale, Mass., 26 April, 1893.
541. Nowise, Joseph Everett, author, Washington, D. C., 8 Oct., 1889.
542. Noyes, Edward Follensbee, soldier, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 Sept., 1890.
545. Nuñez, Rafael, president of Colombia, Carthagena, 18 Sept., 1894.
547. Nye, Edgar Wilson, humorist, near Asheville, N. C., 22 Feb., 1896.
554. O'Connor, James, R. C. bishop, Omaha, Neb., 27 May, 1890.
O'Connor, William Douglas, author, Washington, D. C., 9 May, 1889.
559. O'Farrell, Michael Joseph, R. C. bishop, Trenton, N. J., 2 April, 1894.
564. Oglesby, Richard James, senator, Elkhart, Ind., 24 April, 1899.
566. O'Hara, William, R. C. bishop, Scranton, Pa., 3 Feb., 1899.
575. Oliver, Fitch Edward, physician, Boston, Mass., 8 Dec., 1892.
Oliver, Andrew, clergyman, New York city, 17 Oct., 1897.
Oliver, James Edward, mathematician, Ithaca, N. Y., 27 March, 1895.
587. O'Reilly, John Boyle, author, Hull, Mass., 10 Aug., 1890.
O'Reilly, Patrick Thomas, R. C. bishop, Springfield, Mass., 28 May, 1892.
589. Orleans, Louis A. P., count of Paris, London, England, 8 Sept., 1894.
596. Osborn, Henry Stafford, educator, New York city, 2 Feb., 1894.
598. Osborn, Thomas Ward, senator, New York city, 18 Dec., 1898.
616. Owen, Richard, geologist, New Harmony, Ind., 24 March, 1890.
617. Oxenden, Ashton, bishop, Biarritz, France, 22 Feb., 1892.
620. Packard, Jasper, soldier, Lafayette, Ind., 13 Dec., 1899.
Packard, Silas Sadler, educator, New York city, 27 Oct., 1898.
621. Paddock, Algernon Sidney, senator, 17 Oct., 1897.
Paddock, John Adams, P. E. bishop, Santa Barbara, Cal., 3 March, 1894.
Paddock, Benjamin Henry, P. E. bishop, Boston, Mass., 9 March, 1891.
625. Page, Richard C. M., physician, Philadelphia, Pa., 19 June, 1898.
627. Paige, Lucius Robinson, author, Cambridge, Mass., 2 Sept., 1896.
628. Paine, Henry William, lawyer, Cambridge, Mass., 26 Dec., 1893.
Paine, Timothy Otis, author, Boston, Mass., 6 Dec., 1895.
634. Palfrey, Francis Winthrop, lawyer, Cannes, France, 5 Dec., 1889.
635. Pallen, Montrose Anderson, physician, New York city, 1 Oct., 1890.
636. Palmer, Albert Gallatin, statesman, 30 June, 1891.
642. Pancoast, William Henry, surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Jan., 1897.
Pancoast, Seth, physician, Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Dec., 1889.

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643. Paquet, Anselme Homere, Canadian senator, Quebec, 22 Dec., 1891.
644. Pardee, Ario, philanthropist, Indian River, Fla., 26 March, 1892.
649. Parker, Amasa Junius, lawyer, Albany, N. Y., 13 May, 1890.
650. Parker, Ely Samuel, soldier, Fairfield, Conn., 31 Aug., 1895.
658. Parkman, Francis, author, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 8 Nov., 1893.
659. Parrish, Joseph, physician, Burlington, N. J., 15 Jan., 1891.
665. Parsons, Thomas William, author, Scituate, Mass., 3 Sept., 1892.
Parton, James, author, Newburyport, Mass., 17 Oct., 1891.
667. Parvin, Theophilus, physician, Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Jan., 1898.
668. Passavant, William Alfred, clergyman, Pittsburg, Pa., 3 June, 1894.
672. Patterson, James Willis, senator, Hanover, N. H., 4 May, 1893.
674. Patterson, Thomas H., naval officer, Chicago, Ill., 10 April, 1890.
Patti, Carlotta, singer, Paris, France, 28 June, 1889.
677. Pattison, Thomas, Staten Island, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1891.
Patton, William Weston, clergyman, Westfield, N. J., 31 Dec., 1889.
685. Payne, Daniel Alexander, A. M. E. bishop, Baltimore, Md., 2 Dec., 1893.
Payne, Henry B., senator, Cleveland, Ohio, 9 Sept., 1896.
687. Peabody, Andrew Preston, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 10 March, 1893.
688. Peabody, Elizabeth Palmer, educator, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 3 Jan., 1894.
696. Peck, William Guy, mathematician, Greenwich, Conn., 7 Feb., 1892.
698. Pedro II., emperor of Brazil, Paris, France, 5 Dec., 1898.
700. Peet, Isaac Lewis, educator, New York city, 27 Dec., 1898.
703. Peixoto, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, New York city, 18 Sept., 1890.
720. Pepper, William, physician, Pleasanton, Cal., 28 July, 1898.
728. Perkins, Frederic Beecher, author, Morristown, N. J., 3 Feb., 1899.
729. Perkins, Granville, artist, New York city, 18 April, 1895.
731. Perley, Henry Fullerton, engineer, Bisley, England, 15 Aug., 1897.
738. Perry, Horatio Justus, diplomatist, Lisbon, Portugal, 23 Feb., 1891.
Perry, William Stevens, P. E. bishop, Dubuque, Iowa, 13 May, 1898.
741. Peters, Christian Henry Frederick, astronomer, Clinton, N. Y., 18 July, 1890.
742. Peters, John Charles, physician, East Williston, L. I., 21 Oct., 1893.
744. Peterson, Theophilus Beasly, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Dec., 1890.
Peterson, Henry, author, Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Oct., 1891.
745. Peterson, Robert Evans, physician, Asbury Park, N. J., 30 Oct., 1894.
749. Peyton, John Lewis, author, Staunton, Va., 23 May, 1896.
752. Phelps, Austin, clergyman, Bar Harbor, Me., 13 Oct., 1890.
753. Phelps, Sylvanus Dryden, clergyman, New Haven, Conn., 23 Nov., 1895.

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754. Phelps, William Walter, congressman, Teaneck, N. J., 17 June, 1894.
759. Phillips, Henry, author, Philadelphia, Pa., 6 June, 1895.
762. Phillips, Philip, author and singer, Delaware, 25 June, 1895.
766. Piatt, Donn, author and journalist, Cleveland, Ohio, 12 Nov., 1891.

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5. Picknell, William Lamb, artist, Marblehead, Mass., 8 Aug., 1897.
12. Pierce, Henry Lillie, congressman, Boston, Mass., 17 Dec., 1896.
Pierce, Edward Lillie, author, Paris, France, 6 Sept., 1897.
16. Pierrepont, Edwards, cabinet officer, New York city, 6 March, 1892.
18. Pike, Albert, lawyer and poet, Washington, D. C., 2 April, 1891.
19. Pile, William Adams, soldier, Monrovia, Cal., 7 July, 1889.
20. Pilling, James Constantine, philologist, Olney, Md., 26 July, 1895.
Pillsbury, Parker, reformer, Concord, N. H., 7 July, 1898.
23. Pindar, Susan, author, near Tarrytown, N. Y., 16 Aug., 1892.
31. Pitcher, Thomas Gamble, soldier, Fort Bayard, N. M., 21 Oct., 1895.
35. Pitts, Edmund Levi, lawyer, Medina, N. Y., 11 July, 1898.
38. Plaisted, Harris Merrill, soldier, Bangor, Me., 30 Jan., 1898.
39. Pleasanton, Augustus James, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., 26 July, 1894.
40. Pleasanton, Alfred, soldier, Washington, D. C., 17 Feb., 1897.
42. Plumb, Preston B., senator, Washington, D. C., 20 Dec., 1891.
47. Poe, Orlando Metcalfe, soldier, Detroit, Mich., 2 Oct., 1895.
Poey, Felipe, naturalist, Havana, Cuba, 28 Jan., 1891.
49. Poland, John Scroggs, soldier, Asheville, N. C., 8 Aug., 1898.
58. Polk, Lucius, Eugene, soldier, Maury county, Tenn., 1 Dec., 1892.
59. Pollard, Josephine, author, New York city, 15 Aug., 1892.
Pollock, James, governor of Pennsylvania, Lock Haven, Pa., 19 April, 1890.
60. Pomeroy, Marcus Mills, journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 May, 1896.
Pomeroy, Samuel Clarke, senator, Whitinsville, Mass., 27 Aug., 1891.
62. Pond, Samuel William, missionary, Shakopee, Minn., 5 Dec., 1891.
65. Poole, William Frederick, librarian, Evanston, Ill., 1 March, 1894.
66. Poor, Daniel Warren, clergyman, Newark, N. J., 11 Oct., 1897.
67. Pope, Franklin Leonard, electrical engineer, Great Barrington, Mass., 13 Oct., 1895.
68. Pope, John Henry, statesman, Ottawa, Canada, 1 April, 1889.
70. Porcher, Francis Peyre, physician, Charleston, S. C., 19 Nov., 1895.
71. Porter, Albert Gallatin, statesman, Indianapolis, Ind., 3 May, 1897.
75. Porter, David Dixon, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 13 Feb., 1891.
79. Porter, Noah, president Yale, New Haven, Conn., 4 March, 1892.

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84. Post, Philip Sidney, soldier, Washington, D. C., 6 Jan., 1895.
88. Potter, Edward Elmer, soldier, New York city, 1 June, 1889.
90. Potter, John Fox, lawyer, East Troy, Wis., 18 May, 1899.
Potter, Joseph Haydn, soldier, Columbus, Ohio, 1 Dec., 1892.
91. Potter, Platt, jurist, Schenectady, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1891.
98. Powers, Horatio Nelson, author, Piermont, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1890.
101. Pratt, Calvin Edward, soldier, Rochester, Mass., 3 Aug., 1896.
Pratt, Charles, philanthropist, New York city, 4 May, 1891.
102. Pratt, Enoch, philanthropist, Tivoli, Ind., 17 Sept., 1896.
108. Prescott, George Bartlett, electrician, New York city, 18 Jan., 1894.
113. Preston, Margaret Junkin, poet, Baltimore, Md., 28 March, 1897.
114. Preston, Thomas Scott, clergyman, New York city, 4 Nov., 1891.
118. Price, Rodman McCamley, governor of New Jersey, Oakland, N. J., 7 June, 1894.
123. Prime, Edward Dorr Griffin, clergyman, New York city, 7 April, 1891.
Prince, Henry, London, England, 19 Aug., 1892.
128. Proudfit, David Low, author, New York city, 23 Feb., 1897.
130. Prud'homme, John Francis Eugène, engraver, Washington, D. C., 28 June, 1892.
134. Pullman, George Mortimer, inventor, Chicago, Ill., 19 Oct., 1897.
Pulsifer, David, antiquary, Augusta, Me., 9 Aug., 1894.
137. Purvis, Robert, benefactor, Philadelphia, Pa., 15 April, 1898.
146. Quackenbush, Stephen Platt, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1890.
147. Queen, Walter W., naval officer, Washington, D. C., 24 Oct., 1893.
149. Quick, Charles William, Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Oct., 1894.
150. Quinby, Isaac Ferdinand, soldier, Rochester, N. Y., 18 Sept., 1891.
154. Quint, Alonzo Hull, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 4 Nov., 1896.
Quintard, Charles Todd, P. E. bishop, Meinden, Ga., 15 Feb., 1898.
158. Radford, William, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 8 Jan., 1890.
Rae, John, explorer, London, England, 24 July, 1893.
161. Rains, George Washington, soldier, Newburg, N. Y., 21 March, 1898.
164. Ralston, Thomas Neely, clergyman, Newport, Ky., 25 Nov., 1891.
169. Rand, Edward Sprague, floriculturist, Para, Brazil, 28 Sept., 1897.
Rand, Silas Tertius, clergyman, Handsport, 4 Oct., 1889.
170. Randall, John Witt, poet, Boston, Mass., 27 Jan., 1892.
171. Randall, Samuel Jackson, Washington, D. C., 12 April, 1890.
180. Ranney, Ambrose Arnold, lawyer, Boston, Mass., 5 March, 1899.
Ranney, Rufus Percival, jurist, Cleveland, Ohio, 6 Dec., 1891.
181. Ransom, Robert, soldier, Newberne, N. C., 14 Jan., 1892.

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186. Rauch, John Henry, physician, Chicago, Ill., 24 March, 1894.
Raue, Charles Godlove, physician, Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Aug., 1896.
189. Rawle, William Henry, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., 19 April, 1889.
193. Raymond, Robert Raikes, educator, Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 Nov., 1888.
194. Raymond, Miner, clergyman, Evanston, Ill., 25 Nov., 1897.
195. Raynolds, William Franklin, soldier, Detroit, Mich., 18 Oct., 1894.
199. Read, John Meredith, diplomatist, Paris, France, 27 Dec., 1896.
202. Reavis, Logan Uriah, journalist, St. Louis, Mo., 25 April, 1889.
206. Redpath, James, author, New York city, 10 Feb., 1891.
212. Reese, John James, physician, Atlantic City, N. J., 4 Sept., 1892.
213. Reeve, Isaac Van Duzen, soldier, New York city, 31 Dec., 1890.
214. Reid, David Settle, governor of North Carolina, 19 June, 1891.
215. Reid, John Morrison, clergyman, New York city, 16 May, 1896.
216. Reid, Sam Chester, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 13 Aug., 1897.
217. Reid, William, clergyman, Toronto, Canada, 19 Jan., 1896.
218. Reinhart, Charles Stanley, artist, New York city, 30 Aug., 1896.
219. Reinke, Amadeus Abraham, Moravian bishop, Herrenhut, Germany, 12 Aug., 1889.
222. Reno, Marcus Albert, soldier, Washington, D. C., 29 March, 1889.
Renwick, Henry Brevoort, engineer, New York city, 27 Jan., 1895.
223. Renwick, James, architect, New York city, 23 June, 1895.
227. Reynolds, Joseph Jones, soldier, Washington, D. C., 26 Feb., 1899.
230. Rhind, Alexander Colden, naval officer, New York city, 8 Nov., 1897.
232. Rice, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Massachusetts, Melrose, Mass., 22 July, 1895.
233. Rice, Allen Thorndike, editor, New York city, 16 May, 1889.
234. Rice, Harvey, poet, Boston, Mass., 18 Jan., 1891.
235. Rice, Henry Mower, senator, San Antonio, Texas, 15 Jan., 1894.
239. Richards, Sir William Buell, jurist, Ottawa, Canada, 26 Jan., 1889.
243. Richardson, William Adams, jurist, Washington, D. C., 19 Oct., 1896.
247. Ricord, Frederick William, author, Newark, N. J., 12 Aug., 1897.
Ricord, Philippe, surgeon, Paris, France, 22 Oct., 1889.
248. Riddleberger, Harrison Holt, senator, Woodstock, Va., 24 Jan., 1890.
249. Rider, George Thomas, clergyman, New York city, 14 Aug., 1894.
254. Riker, James, historian, Waverly, N. Y., 15 July, 1889.
Riley, Charles Valentine, entomologist, Washington, 14 Sept., 1895.
261. Ritchie, Alexander Hay, artist, New Haven, Conn., 19 Sept., 1895.
Ritchie, John William, jurist, Halifax, N. S., 13 Dec., 1890.
Ritchie, Sir William, jurist, Ottawa, Canada, 25 Sept., 1892.
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264. Ritter, Frédéric Louis, musician, Antwerp, Belgium, 4 July, 1891.
Ritter, Fanny Raymond, musician, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1890.
274. Roberts, Joseph, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Oct., 1898.
275. Roberts, Oran Milo, jurist, Austin, Texas, 19 May, 1898.
276. Roberts, William, English clergyman, Scranton, Pa., 1892.
281. Robertson, Thomas James, senator, Columbia, S. C., 13 Oct., 1897.
Robertson, William H., jurist, Katonah, N. Y., 6 Nov., 1898.
Robeson, George Maxwell, secretary of navy, Trenton, N. J., 27 Sept., 1897.
283. Robinson, Charles, governor of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., 17 Aug., 1894.
Robinson, Charles Seymour, clergyman, New York city, 1 Feb., 1899.
Robinson, John Beverly, lawyer, Toronto, Canada, 18 June, 1896.
285. Robinson, Ezekiel Gilman, educator, Boston, Mass., 13 June, 1894.
Robinson, George Dexter, governor of Massachusetts, Chicopee, Mass., 27 Feb., 1896.
286. Robinson, James Sidney, soldier, Toledo, Ohio, 14 Jan., 1892.
287. Robinson, John Cleveland, soldier, Binghamton, N. Y., 18 Feb., 1897.
Robinson, Lucius, governor of New York, Elmira, N. Y., 21 March, 1891.
289. Robinson, William Erigena, journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 Jan., 1892.
Robitaille, Theodore, statesman, New Carlisle, Canada, 18 Aug., 1897.
298. Robinson, Christopher Raymond Perry, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 8 Jan., 1892.
304. Roemer, Jean, English author, Lenox, Mass., 31 Aug., 1892.
308. Rogers, James Webb, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 2 Jan., 1896.
309. Rogers, Randolph, sculptor, Rome, Italy, 15 Jan., 1892.
310. Rogers, William Augustus, astronomer, Waterville, Me., 1 March, 1898.
312. Rollins, Alice Wellington, author, Bronxville, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1897.
Rollins, Edward Henry, senator, Isles of Shoals, N. H., 31 July, 1889.
314. Romero, Matias, Mexican statesman, Washington, D. C., 30 Dec., 1898.
316. Ronckendorff, William, naval officer, New York city, 27 Nov., 1891.
319. Root, George Frederick, musician, Bailey's Island, Me., 6 Aug., 1895.
322. Rose, Ernestine L. L. P., reformer, 3 Aug., 1892.
Rose, George Maclean, publisher, Toronto, Canada, 10 Feb., 1898.
323. Rosecrans, William S., soldier, Los Angeles, Cal., 11 March, 1898.
327. Ross, Alexander Milton, naturalist, Montreal, 27 Oct., 1897.
332. Rosser, Leonidas, clergyman, Ashland, Va., 25 Jan., 1892.
333. Rotch, Arthur, architect, Beverly, Mass., 15 Aug., 1894.
Rothermel, Peter Frederick, artist, Grassmere, Pa., 15 Aug., 1895.
335. Rouquette, François Dominique, poet, New Orleans, La., 10 May, 1890.
337. Rowan, Stephen Clegg, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 31 March, 1890.

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338. Rowley, Thomas Algeo, soldier, Pittsburg, Pa., 14 May, 1890.
340. Royall, William Bedford, soldier, Washington, D. C., 13 Dec., 1895.
343. Ruger, William Crawford, artist, Syracuse, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1892.
Ruggles, Daniel, soldier, Fredericksburg, Va., 1 June, 1897.
345. Rulison, Nelson Somerville, P. E. bishop, Mannheim, Germany, 1 Sept., 1897.
349. Ruschenberger, William S. W., naval surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa., 24 March, 1895.
351. Rusk, Jeremiah McLain, governor of Wisconsin, Viroqua, Wis., 21 Nov., 1893.
353. Russell, John Henry, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 1 April, 1897.
356. Rutherford, Lewis Morris, physicist, Tranquillity, N. J., 31 May, 1892.
360. Ryan, Stephen Vincent, R. C. bishop, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 April, 1896.
361. Ryder, Platt Powell, artist, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 16 July, 1896.
364. Sackett, William Augustus, congressman, 6 Sept., 1895.
367. Sage, Henry Williams, philanthropist, Ithaca, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1897.
375. Sala, George Augustus Henry, journalist, Brighton, England, 8 Dec., 1895.
379. Salpointe, Jean Baptiste, R. C. Archbishop, Tucson, Ariz., 16 July, 1898.
381. Saltonstall, Leverett, lawyer, Boston, Mass., 15 April, 1895.
390. Sanford, Henry Shelton, diplomatist, Healing Springs, Va., 21 May, 1891.
391. Sanger, George Partridge, lawyer, Swampscott, Mass., 3 July, 1890.
401. Sartain, John, artist, Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Oct., 1897.
402. Sartori, Lewis Constant, naval officer, Philadelphia, Pa., 11 Jan., 1899.
403. Saulsbury, Eli, senator, Dover, Del., 22 March, 1893.
Saulsbury, Willard, senator, Dover, Del., 6 April, 1892.
Saunders, Alvin, senator, Omaha, Neb., 1 Nov., 1899.
407. Sawyer, Frederick Adolphus, senator, Sewanee, Tenn., 31 July, 1891.
Sawyer, Leicester Ambrose, clergyman, Whitesborough, N. Y., 29 Dec., 1898.
408. Sawyer, Sylvanus, inventor, Templeton, Mass., 25 Oct., 1895.
Sawyer, Thomas Jefferson, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 24 July, 1899.
409. Sawyer, Caroline Mehetabel, author, Cottage Hill, Mass., 19 May, 1894.
411. Sayler, Milton, congressman, Cincinnati, Ohio, 18 Nov., 1892.
Sayles, John, author and judge, Texas, 22 May, 1897.
412. Scales, Alfred Moore, statesman, Greensboro, N. C., 9 Nov., 1892.
413. Scammon, Jonathan Young, lawyer, Chicago, Ill., 17 March, 1890.
Scammon, Eliakim Parker, soldier, New York city, 7 Dec., 1894.
415. Schaeffer, Charles William, theologian, Philadelphia, Pa., 15 March, 1896.
Schaff, Philip, clergyman, New York city, 20 Oct., 1893.
416. Schanck, John Stilwell, educator, Princeton, N. J., 16 Dec., 1898.
Scharf, John Thomas, author, Baltimore, Md., 28 Feb., 1898.

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416. Schenck, Robert Cumming, diplomatist, Washington, D. C., 23 March, 1890.
421. Schmidt, Henry Immanuel, clergyman, New York city, 11 Feb., 1889.
423. Schoelcher, Victor, statesman, Paris, France, 26 Dec., 1893.
426. Schoonmaker, Augustus, lawyer, Kingston, N. Y., 10 April, 1894.
Schoonmaker, Marius, congressman, Kingston, 5 Jan., 1894.
427. Schriver, Edmund, soldier, Washington, D. C., 10 Feb., 1899.
428. Schultz, John Christian, senator, Winnipeg, 13 April, 1896.
430. Schuyler, Montgomery, clergyman, St. Louis, Mo., 19 March, 1896.
431. Schuyler, Eugene, diplomatist, Venice, 16 July, 1890.
433. Schuyler, George Lee, New York city, 31 July, 1890.
Schwatka, Frederick, explorer, Portland, Ore., 2 Nov., 1892.
434. Scofield, Glenni William, jurist, Warren, Pa., 30 Aug., 1891.
437. Scott, John, senator, Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Nov., 1896.
444. Scudder, Henry Martyn, clergyman, Winchester, Mass., 4 June, 1895.
448. Sears, Robert, publisher, Toronto, Canada, 17 Feb., 1892.
452. Sedgwick, John, lawyer, Norfolk, Conn., 11 Sept., 1897.
Sedley, Henry, author, New York city, 18 Jan., 1899.
Seelye, Julius Hawley, educator, Amherst, Mass., 12 May, 1895.
456. Seidenbush, Rupert, R. C. bishop, Richmond, Va., 3 June, 1895.
458. Selkirk, Edward, clergyman, Albany, N. Y., 14 Feb., 1891.
473. Seward, Clarence Armstrong, lawyer, Geneva, N. Y., 24 July, 1897.
478. Seymour, Edward Woodruff, lawyer, Litchfield, Conn., 16 Oct., 1892.
479. Seymour, Truman, soldier, Florence, Italy, 30 Oct., 1891.
480. Shafter, James McMillan, lawyer, San Francisco, Cal., 30 Aug., 1892.
485. Shaw, Henry, philanthropist, St. Louis, Mo., 25 Aug., 1889.
Shaw, James Boylan, clergyman, Rochester, N. Y., 8 May, 1890.
488. Shea, George, lawyer, New York city, 15 Jan., 1895.
Shea, John Dawson Gilmary, author, Elizabeth, N. J., 22 Feb., 1892.
490. Shedd, William G. T., author, New York city, 17 Nov., 1894.
492. Sheldon, David Newton, clergyman, Waterville, Me., 4 Oct., 1889.
Sheldon, Edward Austin, educator, Oswego, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1897.
493. Shellabarger, Samuel, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 6 Aug., 1896.
494. Shepard, Elliott Fitch, lawyer, New York city, 24 March, 1893.
Shepard, Isaac Fitzgerald, soldier, St. Louis, Mo., 25 Aug., 1889.
495. Shepherd, Oliver Lathrop, soldier, New York city, 16 April, 1894.
496. Sheppard, Furman, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Nov., 1893.
502. Sherman, William Tecumseh, soldier, New York city, 14 Feb., 1891.

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508. Sherwood, James Manning, clergyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Oct., 1890.
Sherwood, John D., author, Englewood, N. J., 30 April, 1891.
510. Shillaber, Benjamin Penhallow, humorist, Chelsea, Mass., 25 Nov., 1890.
511. Shipman, George Elias, physician, Chicago, Ill., 20 Jan., 1893.
515. Sholes, Christopher Latham, inventor, Milwaukee, Wis., 17 Feb., 1890.
516. Shoup, Francis Asbury, soldier, Columbia, Tenn., 1 Sept., 1896.
519. Shufeldt, Robert Wilson, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov., 1895.
522. Sibley, Henry Hastings, pioneer, St. Paul, Minn., 18 Feb., 1891.
Sickel, Horatio Gates, soldier, Philadelphia, Pa., 18 April, 1890.
523. Sicotte, Louis Victor, jurist, 5 Sept., 1889.
530. Silliman, Justus Mitchell, mining engineer, Easton, Pa., 15 April, 1896.
533. Simmons, William Johnson, educator, 30 Oct., 1890.
542. Singerly, William Miskey, journalist, Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Feb., 1898.
542. Sitting Bull, Sioux chief, North Dakota, 15 Dec., 1890.
544. Skilton, Julius Augustus, physician, Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 Nov., 1897.
545. Skinner, James Atcheson. Canadian M. P., Woodstock, Canada, 24 Dec., 1894.
Skinner, Frederick Gustavus, Charlotteville, Va., 21 May, 1894.
546. Slade, Daniel Denison, physician, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 11 Feb., 1896.
548. Slaughter, Philip, clergyman, Culpeper county, Va., 12 June, 1890.
551. Slocum, Henry Warner, soldier, Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 April, 1894.
553. Small, Michael Peter, soldier, Governor's island, N. Y., 1 Aug., 1892.
556. Smith, Alfred Baker, lawyer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1896.
Smith, Andrew Jackson, soldier, St. Louis, Mo., 30 Jan., 1897.
563. Smith, Francis Henney, soldier, Lexington, Va., 21 March, 1890.
564. Smith, George, banker, London, England, 7 Oct., 1899.
566. Smith, Gustavus Woodson, soldier, New York city, 23 June, 1896.
Smith, Henry Hollingsworth, surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa., 11 April, 1890.
569. Smith, James, jurist, Montreal, Canada, 1890.
Smith, James Milton, governor of Georgia, 25 Nov., 1890.
Smith, Job Lewis, physician, New York city, 11 June, 1897.
572. Smith, John Eugene, soldier, Chicago, Ill., 29 Jan., 1897.
574. Smith, Green Clay, soldier, Washington, D. C., 29 June, 1895.
577. Smith, Edmund Kirby, soldier, Sewanee, Tenn., 28 March, 1893.
579. Smith, Justin Almerin, clergyman, Chicago, Ill., 4 Feb., 1896.
580. Smith, Melancton, naval officer, Green Bay, Wis., 19 July, 1893.
581. Smith, Alan Penneman, physician, Baltimore, Md., 18 July, 1898.
586. Smith, Roswell, publisher, New York city, 19 April, 1892.
Smith, Russell, artist, Glendale, Pa., 7 Nov., 1896.

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588. Smith, Samuel Francis, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 16 Nov., 1895.
589. Smith, Elizabeth Oakes, author, Hollywood, N. C., 15 Nov., 1893.
590. Smith, Thomas Church Haskell, soldier, Nordhoff, Cal., 8 April, 1897.
593. Smith, Horace Wemyss, author, Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Dec., 1891.
596. Smith, William Henry, journalist, Lake Forest, Ill., 27 July, 1896.
Smith, William N. H., jurist, Raleigh, N. C., 14 Nov., 1889.
Smith, William Russell, congressman, 26 Feb., 1896.
600. Snead, Thomas Lowndes, soldier, New York city, 17 Oct., 1890.
602. Snow, William Parker, explorer, England, 12 March, 1895.
607. Sorin, Edward, clergyman, Notre Dame, Ind., 31 Oct., 1893.
613. Southgate, Horatio, P. E. bishop, Astoria, L. I., 12 April, 1894.
614. Southworth, Emma D. E. N., author, Washington, D. C., 30 June, 1899.
623. Spaulding, Elbridge Gerry, banker, Buffalo, 5 May, 1897.
625. Spear, Samuel Thayer, clergyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 April, 1891.
626. Speir, Samuel Fleet, surgeon, Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Dec., 1895.
629. Spencer, George Eliphaz, senator, Washington, D. C., 19 Feb., 1893.
630. Spencer, Jesse Ames, clergyman, Passaic, N. J., 2 Sept., 1898.
632. Spinner, Francis Elias, financier, Jacksonville, Fla., 31 Dec., 1890.
Spinola, Francis B., soldier, Washington, D. C., 12 Apr., 1891.
636. Sprague, Alfred White, author, Wollaston, Mass., 7 Dec., 1891.
637. Sprague, John Wilson, soldier, Tacoma, Wash., 24 Dec., 1893.
639. Spread, Henry Fenton, artist, Chicago, Ill., 3 Sept., 1890.
640. Sproull, Thomas, clergyman, Pittsburg, Pa., 20 March, 1892.
644. Stanford, Leland, senator, Palo Alto, Cal., 21 June, 1893.
650. Stanton, Frederic Perry, lawyer, near Ocala, Fla., 4 June, 1894.
Stanton, Henry Thompson, poet, Frankfort, Ky., 8 May, 1898.
651. Staples, Walter Redd, jurist, Richmond, Va., 20 Aug., 1897.
652. Stark, Benjamin, senator, New London, Conn., 10 Nov., 1898.
653. Starkweather, John Converse, soldier, Washington, D. C., 15 Nov., 1890.
654. Starnes, Henry, statesman, Montreal, Canada, 3 March, 1896.
Starr, Frederick Ratchford, author, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 27 April, 1889.
655. Staunton, William, clergyman, New York city, 29 Sept., 1889.
Stearns, John Newton, editor, Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 April, 1895.
656. Stearns, Oakman Sprague, clergyman, Newton Centre, Mass., 21 April, 1893.
Stearns, Ozora Pierson, senator, San Diego, Cal., 3 June, 1896.
657. Stearns, Jonathan French, clergyman, 12 Nov., 1889.
659. Steedman, Charles, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 13 Nov., 1890.

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661. Steiner, Lewis Henry, physician, Baltimore, Md., 18 Feb., 1892.
670. Stevens, Abel, author, San José, Cal., 12 Sept., 1897.
676. Stevens, Thomas Holdup, naval officer, Rockville, Md., 15 May, 1896.
680. Stevenson, John Dunlap, St. Louis, Mo., 22 Jan., 1897.
688. Stiles, Israel Newton, lawyer, Chicago, Ill., 17 Jan., 1895.
689. Stillé, Charles Janeway, historian, Atlantic City, N. J., 11 Aug., 1899.
692. Stockbridge, Francis Brown, senator, Chicago, Ill., 30 April, 1894.
693. Stockbridge, Henry, lawyer, Baltimore, Md., 11 March, 1895.
699. Stokes, James Hughes, soldier, New York city, 27 Dec., 1890.
Stolbrand, Carlos J. M., soldier, Charleston, S. C., 3 Feb., 1894.
Stone, Andrew Leete, clergyman, San Francisco, Cal., 17 Jan., 1892.
Stone, David Marvin, journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 April, 1895.
702. Stone, Lucy, reformer, Dorchester, Mass., 18 Oct., 1893.
703. Stone, Thomas Treadwell, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 13 Nov., 1895.
706. Stoneman, George, soldier, Buffalo, N. Y., 5 Sept., 1894.
Storer, David Humphreys, soldier, Boston, Mass., 10 Sept., 1891.
711. Story, William Wetmore, artist, Vallambrosa, Italy, 7 Oct., 1895.
713. Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, Hartford, Conn., 1 July, 1896.
716. Stranahan, James S. T., capitalist, Saratoga, N. Y., 3 Sept., 1898.
721. Strong, James, scholar, Round Lake, N. Y., 7 Aug., 1894.
722. Strong, William, jurist, Lake Minnewasca, N. Y., 19 Aug., 1895.
723. Strong, William Emerson, soldier, Florence, Italy, 10 April, 1891.
728. Stuart, George Hay, philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa., 11 April, 1890.
729. Stuart, Hamilton, editor, Galveston, Texas, 24 Nov., 1894.
734. Sturgis, Samuel Davis, soldier, St. Paul, Minn., 28 Sept., 1889.
740. Sullivan, Edward, bishop, Toronto, Canada, 6 Jan., 1899.

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2. Sutro, Adolph H. J., mining engineer, San Francisco, Cal., 8 Aug., 1898.
3. Swaim, David Gaskill, soldier, Washington, D. C., 16 Aug., 1897.
Swain, James Barrett, editor, Sing Sing, N. Y., 27 May, 1895.
6. Sweeny, Thomas William, soldier, Astoria, L. I., 10 April, 1892.
8. Sweetser, Moses Foster, author, Dorchester, Mass., 3 July, 1897.
9. Sweney, John Robson, musician, Chester, Pa., 10 April, 1899.
Swett, Josiah, clergyman, Highgate, Vt., 4 Jan., 1890.
Swett, Leonard, lawyer, Chicago, Ill., 8 June, 1889.
12. Swinburne, John, physician, Albany, N. Y., 28 March, 1889.
Swing, David, clergyman, Chicago, Ill., 3 Oct., 1894.
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13. Swinton, William, author, New York city, 24 Oct., 1892.
15. Sylvester, James Joseph, author, London, England, 15 March, 1897.
Sylvester, Nathaniel Bartlett, author, Argyle, N. Y., 13 July, 1894.
17. Tabor, Horace A. W., senator, Denver, Col., 10 April, 1899.
Taché, Joseph Charles, author, Ottawa, Canada, 16 April, 1894.
18. Taché, Alexander Antonine, R. C. archbishop, Winnipeg, B. C., 22 June, 1894.
19. Taft, Alphonso, jurist, San Diego, Cal., 21 May, 1891.
25. Taliaferro, William Booth, soldier, Belleville, Va., 27 Feb., 1898.
26. Talmage, John Van Nest, missionary, Bound Brook, N. J., 19 Aug., 1892.
32. Tanner, Henry S., physician, Akron, Ohio, 21 Oct., 1896.
36. Taschereau, Elzear Alexandre, cardinal, Quebec, Canada, 12 April, 1898.
Taschereau, Henri Elzear, jurist, Quebec, Canada, 9 Nov., 1893.
Tasse, Joseph, author, Montreal, Canada, 18 Jan., 1895.
39. Taylor, Alfred, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 19 April, 1891.
42. Taylor, Isaac Ebenezer, physician, New York city, 30 Oct., 1889.
Taylor, William J. R., clergyman, Newark, N. J., 21 Nov., 1891.
45. Taylor, James Wickes, author, Winnipeg, 28 April, 1893.
46. Taylor, John Orville, educator, New Brunswick, N. J., 18 Jan., 1890.
48. Taylor, Nelson, soldier, South Norwalk, Conn., 16 Jan., 1894.
50. Taylor, William Bower, physicist, Washington, D. C., 25 Feb., 1895.
51. Taylor, William Mackergo, clergyman, New York city, 8 Feb., 1895.
Taylor, William Rogers, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 14 April, 1889.
57. Teall, Francis Augustus, editor, Bloomfield, N. J., 16 Nov., 1894.
61. Temple, William Grenville, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 24 June, 1894.
65. Terry, Alfred Howe, soldier, New Haven, Conn., 16 Dec., 1890.
67. Terry, William Richard, soldier, Chesterfield county, Va., 28 March, 1897.
Tessier, Ulric Joseph, jurist, Quebec, Canada, 7 April, 1892.
70. Thacher, James Kingsley, scientist, New Haven, Conn., 20 April, 1891.
71. Thaxter, Celia, poet, Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, 26 Aug., 1894.
Thayer, Alexander Wheelock, author, Trieste, Austria, 15 July, 1897.
Thayer, Eli, educator, Worcester, Mass., 15 April, 1899.
74. Thayer, William Makepeace, author, Franklin, Mass., 7 April, 1898.
76. Thom, George, soldier, Washington, D. C., 23 June, 1891.
77. Thomas, Amos Russell, physician, Chicago, Ill., 31 Oct., 1895.
Thomas, John Jacobs, agriculturist, Union Springs, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1895.
Thomas, Joseph, author, Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Dec., 1891.
78. Thomas, Elisha Smith, P. E. bishop, Salina, Kan., 9 March, 1895.

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82. Thomas, Henry Goddard, soldier, Oklahoma, 23 June, 1897.
85. Thomas, Philip Francis, governor of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 2 Oct., 1890.
87. Thomas, William Henry, author, Boston, Mass., 7 March, 1895.
Thompson, Alexander Ramsay, clergyman, Summit, N. J., 7 Feb., 1895.
90. Thompson, Elizabeth, philanthropist, Littleton, N. H., 21 July, 1899.
92. Thompson, Sir John S. D., jurist, Windsor Castle, England, 12 Dec., 1894.
93. Thompson, Joseph Peter, A. M. E. bishop, Newburg, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1894.
Thompson, Launt, sculptor, Middletown, N. Y., 26 Sept., 1894.
96. Thomson, Frank, railway superintendent, Marion, Pa., 5 June, 1899.
99. Thomson, William McClure, clergyman, Denver, Col., 8 April, 1894.
106. Throckmorton, James Webb, governor of Texas, McKinney, Texas, 21 April, 1894.
107. Throop, Montgomery Hunt, lawyer, Albany, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1892.
108. Thurman, Allen Grandbery, statesman, Columbus, Ohio, 12 Dec., 1895.
117. Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard, statesman, St. John, N. B., 25 June, 1896.
119. Tillson, Davis, soldier, Portland, Me., 30 April, 1895.
120. Timm, Henry C., musician, Hoboken, N. J., 4 Sept., 1892.
123. Tipton, Thomas Warren, senator, Washington, D. C., 28 Nov., 1899.
132. Toner, Joseph Meredith, physician, Washington, D. C., 1 Aug., 1896.
144. Tourgee, Eben, musician, Boston, Mass., 12 April, 1891.
146. Towle, George Makepeace, author, Brookline, Mass., 10 Aug., 1893.
147. Townsend, Edward Davis, soldier, Washington, D. C., 11 May, 1893.
148. Townsend, Frederick, soldier, Albany, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1898.
151. Townshend, Norton Strange, educator, Columbia, Ohio, 14 July, 1895.
159. Trescot, William Henry, diplomatist, Pendleton, S. C., 4 May, 1898.
163. Trow, James, Canadian M. P., Toronto, Canada, 10 Sept., 1892.
165. Trowbridge, William Petit, engineer, New Haven, Conn., 12 Aug., 1892.
Trudel, F. X. A., journalist, Montreal, Canada, 15 Jan., 1890.
166. Trumbull, Lyman, senator, Chicago, Ill., 25 June, 1896.
Trumbull, James Hammond, philologist, Hartford, Conn., 5 Aug., 1897.
172. Tucker, Henry Holcombe, clergyman, Atlanta, Ga., 9 Sept., 1898.
173. Tucker, Joshua Thomas, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 11 June, 1897.
176. Tucker, Nathaniel Beverley, journalist, Richmond, Va., 4 July, 1890.
Tucker, John Randolph, statesman, Lexington, Va., 13 Feb., 1897.
178. Tuckerman, Arthur Lyman, architect, New York city, 1892.
Tuckerman, Charles Keating, author, Florence, Italy, 27 Feb., 1896.
Tuckerman, Samuel Parkman, musician, Newport, R. I., 30 June, 1890.
179. Tuigg, John, R. C. bishop, Altoona, Pa., 7 Dec., 1889.

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190. Tuttle, Herbert, educator, Ithaca, N. Y., 21 June, 1894.
Tuttle, James Madison, soldier, Casa Grande, Ariz., 24 Oct., 1892.
199. Tyler, Julia Gardiner, Richmond, Va., 10 July, 1899.
201. Tyler, William Seymour, clergyman, Amherst, Mass., 19 Nov., 1897.
203. Tyng, Stephen Higginson, clergyman, Paris, France, 17 Nov., 1898.
206. Ullman, Daniel, soldier, Nyack, N. Y., 20 Sept., 1892.
209. Underhill, Edward Fitch, stenographer, New York city, 18 June, 1898.
Underwood, Francis Henry, author, Edinburgh, Scotland, 7 Aug., 1894.
211. Upham, James, educator, Chelsea, Mass., 4 May, 1893.
213. Upham, Francis William, author, New York city, 17 Oct., 1895.
216. Upton, William W., jurist, Washington, D. C., 23 Jan., 1896.
221. Vail, Thomas Hubbard, P. E. bishop, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 6 Oct., 1889.
235. Vance, Zebulon Baird, senator, Washington, D. C., 14 April, 1894.
Van Cleve, Horatio Phillips, soldier, Minneapolis, Minn., 24 April, 1891.
242. Vanderbilt, Cornelius, financier, New York city, 12 Sept., 1899.
244. Van Derveer, Ferdinand, soldier, Hamilton, Ohio, 5 Nov., 1892.
245. Van Dyck, Cornelius Van Alen, clergyman, Beyrout, Syria, 16 Nov., 1895.
246. Van Dyke, Henry Jackson, clergyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 May, 1891.
248. Van Tennep, Henry John, missionary, Great Barrington, Mass., 11 Jan., 1889.
257. Van Wyck, Charles Henry, senator, Washington, D. C., 24 Oct., 1895.
569. Vaux, Calvert, landscape architect, Bensonhurst, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1895.
271. Veatch, James Clifford, soldier, Rockport, Ind., 22 Dec., 1895.
277. Verbeck, Guido Fridolin, missionary, Tokio, Japan, 9 March, 1898.
279. Vermilye, Thomas Edward, clergyman, New York city, 17 March, 1893.
283. Vertin, John, R. C. bishop, Marquette, Mich., 26 Feb., 1899.
301. Vinton, Frederic, bibliographer, Princeton, N. J., 1 Jan., 1890.
304. Vogdes, Israel, soldier, New York city, 7 Dec., 1889.
305. Volk, Leonard Wells, sculptor, Osceola, Wis., 19 Aug., 1895.
307. Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey, senator, Washington, D. C., 10 April, 1897.
310. Waddell, John Newton, clergyman, Birmingham, Ala., 9 Jan., 1895.
311. Wadhams, Edgar Philip, R. C. bishop, Ogdensburg, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1891.
312. Wadleigh, Bainbridge, senator, Boston, Mass., 24 Jan., 1891.
316. Wait, Benjamin, patriot, Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1895.
323. Walke, Henry, naval officer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 March, 1896.
324. Walker, Alexander, journalist, Fort Scott, Ark., 24 Jan., 1893.
325. Walker, Francis Amasa, statistician, Boston, Mass., 5 Jan., 1897.
335. Wallace, William A., senator, New York city, 22 May, 1896.

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338. Wallis, Severn Teackle, lawyer, Baltimore, Md., 11 April, 1894.
339. Walsh, John, R. C. bishop, Toronto, Canada, 31 July, 1898.
342. Walters, William Thompson, merchant, Baltimore, Md., 25 Nov., 1894.
Walthall, Edward Cary, senator, Washington, D. C., 21 April, 1898.
351. Ward, Julius Hammond, clergyman, Worcester, Mass., 3 May, 1897.
Ward, Ferdinand de Wilton, clergyman, Clarens, Switzerland, 11 Aug., 1891.
358. Waring, George Edwin, sanitarian, New York city, 30 Oct., 1898.
360. Warner, Olin Levi, sculptor, New York city, 14 Aug., 1896.
361. Warren, Cyrus Moors, chemist, Manchester, Vt., 13 Aug., 1898.
363. Warren, Israel Perkins, author, Portland, Me., 9 Oct., 1892.
367. Warren, Nathan Boughton, author, Troy, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1898.
372. Washburn, Charles Ames, editor, New York city, 26 Jan., 1889.
386. Waterman, Robert Whitney, governor of California, San Diego, Cal., 12 Aug., 1891.
387. Waterman, Sigismund, physician, New York city, 15 Mar., 1899.
Waterston, Robert Cassie, clergyman, Boston, Mass., 21 Feb., 1893.
389. Watkins, William Brown, philologist, Pittsburg, Pa., 15 Aug., 1890.
390. Watson, Beriah André, physician, Jersey City, N. J., 22 Dec., 1892.
393. Watson, John Whitaker, poet, New York city, 18 July, 1890.
Watson, Sereno, botanist, Cambridge, Mass., 9 March, 1892.
394. Watterson, Harvey McGee, journalist, Louisville, Ky., 1 Oct., 1891.
395. Watterson, John Ambrose, R. C. bishop, Columbus, Ohio, 17 April, 1899.
Watts, Henry Miller, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Nov., 1890.
396. Watts, Robert, author, Belfast, 26 July, 1895.
Watts, Thomas Hill, statesman, Butler county, Va., 16 Sept., 1892.
397. Wayland, Heman Lincoln, clergyman, Wernersville, Pa., 7 Nov., 1898.
398. Wayman, Alexander Washington, A. M. E. bishop, Baltimore, Md., 30 Nov., 1895.
404. Webb, William Henry, ship-builder, New York city, 30 Oct., 1899.
418. Webster, Warren, surgeon, Baltimore, Md., 13 Jan., 1896.
421. Weidemeyer, John William, author, Amityville, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1896.
Weir, Robert Walter, artist, New York city, 1 May, 1889.
423. Welch, Adonijah Strong, senator, Pasadena, Cal., 15 March, 1889.
424. Welch, Ransom Bethune, clergyman, Healing Springs, Va., 29 June, 1890.
425. Weld, Theodore Dwight, reformer, Hyde Park, Mass., 3 Feb., 1895.
427. Welling, James Clarke, educator, Hartford, Conn., 4 Sept., 1894.
428. Wellington, Arthur Mellen, civil engineer, New York city, 16 May, 1895.
Wells, David Ames, economist, Norwich, Conn., 5 Nov., 1898.
429. Wells, Erastus, congressman, St. Louis, Mo., 3 Oct., 1893.
432. Wells, William, New York city, 29 April, 1892.

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438. Wessells, Henry Walton, soldier, Dover, Del., 12 Jan., 1889.
440. West, Joseph Rodman, senator, Washington, D. C., 31 Oct., 1898.
441. West, Mary Allen, educator, Tokio, Japan, 1 Dec., 1892.
448. Wharton, Francis, lawyer, Washington, D. C., 21 Feb., 1889.
454. Wheeler, Nathaniel, inventor, Bridgeport, Conn., 31 Dec., 1893.
457. Wheildon, William Willder, author, Concord, Mass., 7 Jan., 1892.
463. Whistler, Joseph N. G., soldier, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., 20 April, 1899.
467. White, Alexander, lawyer, Dallas, Texas, 13 Dec., 1893.
473. White, Julius, soldier, South Evanston, Ill., 12 May, 1890.
480. Whiteley, Richard Henry, congressman, Boulder, Col., 26 Sept., 1890.
Whiteley, Robert H. K., soldier, Washington, D. C., 9 June, 1896.
482. Whiting, Daniel Powers, soldier, Washington, D. C., 2 Aug., 1892.
483. Whitney, William Danforth, naval officer, New York city, 19 March, 1894.
485. Whitman, Walt, poet, Camden, N. J., 26 March, 1892.
489. Whitney, Josiah Dwight, geologist, Lake Sunapee, N. H., 18 Aug., 1896.
490. Whitney, William Dwight, philologist, New Haven, Conn., 7 June, 1894.
492. Whitthorne, Washington Curran, senator, Columbia, Tenn., 21 Sept., 1891.
493. Whittier, John Greenleaf, poet, Hampton Falls, N. H., 7 Sept., 1892.
497. Wickersham, James Pyle, educator, Lancaster, Pa., 25 March, 1891.
498. Wickes, Stephen, physician, Orange, N. J., 8 July, 1889.
499. Wicksteed, Gustavus William, lawyer, Ottawa, Canada, 18 Aug., 1898.
502. Wilbour, Charles Edwin, Egyptologist, Paris, France, 17 Dec., 1896.
504. Wilcox, Cadmus Marcellus, soldier, Washington, D. C., 2 Dec., 1890.
Wild, Edward Augustus, soldier, Medellin, Colombia, South America, 3 Sept., 1899.
507. Wildes, George Dudley, clergyman, Riverdale, N. Y., 3 June, 1898.
510. Wilkeson, Samuel, journalist, New York city, 2 Dec., 1889.
Wilkie, Francis Bangs, journalist, Chicago, Ill., 12 April, 1892.
512. Wilkinson, John, naval officer, Annapolis, Md., 29 Dec., 1891.
Wilkinson, Morton Smith, senator, St. Paul, Minn., 4 Feb., 1894.
513. Willard, Frances Elizabeth, reformer, New York city, 18 Feb., 1898.
518. Willett, William Marinus, author, Jersey City, N. J., 8 Dec., 1895.
Willey, Austin, reformer, Northfield, Minn., 28 March, 1896.
522. Williams, George Washington, author, Blackpoole, England, 4 Aug., 1891.
523. Williams, James William, Canadian bishop, Quebec, Canada, 20 April, 1892.
526. Williams, John, P. E. bishop, Middletown, Conn., 7 Feb., 1899.
528. Williams, John Stuart, senator, Montgomery county, Ky., 17 July, 1898.
Williams, John W. M., clergyman, Baltimore, Md., 8 Aug., 1893.

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529. Williams, Nelson Grosvenor, soldier, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1897.
530. Williams, Joseph Hartwell, lawyer, Augusta, Me., 19 July, 1896.
537. Williamson, James, educator, Kingston, Canada, 27 Sept., 1895.
544. Wilmot, Robert Duncan, statesman, Oromocto, New Brunswick, 11 Feb., 1891.
545. Wilmot, Samuel, pisiculturist, Newcastle, Canada, 17 May, 1899.
Wilson, Sir Adam, jurist, Toronto, Canada, 29 Dec., 1891.
547. Wilson, Sir Daniel, educator, Toronto, Canada, 7 Aug., 1892.
Wilson, Ephraim King, senator, Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1891.
550. Wilson, Henry Parke Custis, physician, Baltimore, Md., 27 Dec., 1897.
552. Wilson, James F., senator, Fairfield, Iowa, 22 April, 1895.
553. Wilson, John Allston, civil engineer, Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Jan., 1896.
554. Wilson, John Laird, journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 May, 1896.
556. Wilson, Matthew, artist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 Feb., 1892.
Wilson, Theodore Delavan, naval constructor, Boston, Mass., 29 June, 1896.
558. Wilstach, John Augustine, author, Lafayette, Ind., 24 July, 1897.
560. Winchell, Alexander, geologist, Ann Arbor, Mich., 19 Feb., 1891.
562. Windom, William, cabinet officer, New York city, 29 Jan., 1891.
563. Wing, Conway Phelps, clergyman, Carlisle, Pa., 7 May, 1889.
564. Wingfield, John H. D., P. E. bishop, Benicia, Cal., 27 July, 1898.
565. Winser, Henry Jacob, journalist, Newark, N. J., 23 Aug., 1896.
569. Winslow, John Flack, manufacturer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 10 March, 1892.
571. Winsor, Justin, author, Cambridge, Mass., 22 Oct., 1897.
576. Winthrop, Robert Charles, statesman, Boston, Mass., 16 Nov., 1894.
584. Withers, Jones Mitchell, soldier, Mobile, Ala., 30 March, 1890.
585. Witherspoon, Thomas Dwight, clergyman, Louisville, Ky., 3 Nov., 1898.
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591. Wood, De Volson, engineer, Hoboken, N. J., 27 June, 1897.
597. Wood, Walter Abbott, inventor, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., 15 Jan., 1892.
600. Woodbury, Augustus, author, Concord, N. H., 19 Nov., 1895.
601. Woodbury, Charles Levi, lawyer, Boston, Mass., 1 July, 1898.
604. Woodruff, Wilford, Mormon president, San Francisco, Cal., 2 Sept., 1898.
610. Woolsey, Theodore Dwight, educator, New Haven, Conn., 1 July, 1889.
611. Woolson, Constance Fenimore, author, Venice, Italy, 24 Jan., 1894.
614. Worden, John Lorimer, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 18 Oct., 1897.
615. Wormley, Theodore George, chemist, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Jan., 1897.
617. Worthen, William Ezra, civil engineer, New York city, 2 April, 1897.
621. Wright, Charles Barstow, financier, Philadelphia, Pa., 24 March, 1898.
623. Wright, Horatio Gouverneur, soldier, Washington, D. C., 2 July, 1899.
625. Wright, George Grover, jurist, Des Moines, Iowa, 9 Jan., 1896.
629. Wyant, Alexander H., artist, New York city, 29 Nov., 1892.
631. Wylie, Theophilus Adam, educator, Bloomington, Ill., 11 June, 1895.
Wylie, Theodore W. J., clergyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 11 June, 1898.
638. Yard, Edward Madison, naval officer, Trenton, N. J., 2 May, 1889.
Yates, Arthur Reid, naval officer, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 Nov., 1891.
643. Youmans, Letitia Creighton, reformer, Toronto, Canada, 19 July, 1891.
644. Young, Alexander, author, Boston, Mass., 19 March, 1891.
646. Young, George Paxton, educator, Toronto, Canada, 26 Feb., 1889.
649. Young, John Russell, Washington, D. C., 17 Jan., 1899.
650. Young, Pierce M. B., soldier, New York city, 6 July, 1896.
653. Zachos, John Celivergos, educator, New York city, 20 March, 1898.
661. Zilliox, James, R. C. prelate, Newark, N. J., 31 Dec., 1891.

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37. Brumby, Thomas Mason, naval officer, Washington, D. C., 17 Dec., 1899.
161. Lawton, Henry Ware, soldier, San Mateo, Philippine Islands, 19 Dec., 1899.

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1778. John Jay, N. Y., III, 408.
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1787. Arthur St. Clair, Pa., V, 368.
1788. Cyrus Griffin, Va., II, 764.

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